The Weather
Today—Cloudy and mild with intermittent rain. Yesterday—High, 57; low, 38.

The Washington Post

Every Hour On the Hour
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New Plan Speeds Low-Point Men's Return

200,000 Set Electric Strike for January 15

GE's Offer Of 10-Cent Hourly Rise Is Rejected

Union Demands Flat Increase of $2 a Day; Steel, Meatpacking Conciliators Busy

By Alfred Friendly
Post Staff Writer

Two hundred thousand electrical workers yesterday picked January 15 as the beginning of a strike against America's three largest manufacturers of electrical equipment, General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors' electrical division.

Only an hour before the CIO United Electrical Workers reached their decision at a meeting in New York, General Electric Co. made a new wage offer to the union. Charles E. Wilson, GE president, announced a proposal for a straight 10 cents-an-hour increase for all employes earning less than one dollar an hour.

Wilson said the offer was made in "an effort to prevent a threatened strike." The union, however, which is asking a flat $2 a day increase, rejected Wilson's new offer, and proceeded with the strike call.

Agencies Continue Efforts

In Washington, meanwhile Government agencies continued with their efforts to find a basis for settlement of the wage disputes in the steel and meat packing disputes.

In the former case, President Truman's fact-finding board held its organizational meeting yesterday and gave out a broad hint that it planned inviting all of the country's major steel industries to participate in the hearings. Its present jurisdiction as laid down by Mr. Truman, is confined to the conflict between the CIO Steelworkers and the U. S. Steel Corp.

The board issued a statement that it would invite the parties to Washington sometime this week. Board Chairman Nathan P. Feinsinger explained that this first session would be to discuss procedural matters.

Request More Bargaining

In the meantime, the statement disclosed, both parties to the dispute were requested to resume collective bargaining over the union's $2-a-day wage increase demand, and to report their progress to the board. Such a request is a traditional first step in fact-finding boards' procedures.

The statement, telegraphed to Benjamin F. Fairless, president of "Big Steel," and Philip Murray, president of the steelworkers, added:

"The board may conclude that in order to obtain a proper perspective on the issues in dispute it would be desirable to invite other representative steel producing companies to participate in the hearings."

OPA to Make Report

If this decision is reached, Feinsinger said, the board will ask Mr. Truman to broaden its scope accordingly. In any event, however, the board will attempt to complete its report by the President's prescribed deadline, February 10.

To aid the board, the OPA will report by February 1 on the possibility of price increases for the steel industry. The steel companies have insisted throughout negotiations that no wage increases are possible without higher price ceilings for steel products.

Besides Feinsinger, members of the board are Roger I. McDonough, Associate Justice of the Utah State Supreme Court, and James M.

See STRIKES, Page 2, Column 2.

Giants Purchase Walker Cooper in $175,000 Cash Deal

New York, Jan. 5 (INS).—Walker Cooper, ranking catcher of the National League until he entered the Navy last May, was sold to the New York Giants by the St. Louis Cardinals today for $175,000 in baseball's biggest deal since Pearl Harbor.

The purchase price was by far the greatest in the history of Giant buying, even for the lavish era of the late John McGraw.

Cooper, at present in the Navy, has reason to believe he will be discharged by April.

(Details on Sports Page)

UNO Delegates Arrive in England

Associated Press WIREPHOTO by Radio

SOUTHAMPTON—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is welcomed by Mayor Harry Vincent (left) aboard the Queen Elizabeth shortly after the ship docked yesterday. The wife of the late President and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (center) are members of the United States delegation to the United Nations Organization's General Assembly which convenes in London Thursday

Truman Talk Evokes Wave Of Messages

80% of 500 Wires, Letters Laudatory; Others Are Scorchers

By Edward T. Folliard
Post Staff Writer

Freedom of information, American style, reached a new high at the White House yesterday.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross, in giving reporters samples of some 500 messages that had come in after President Truman's latest speech, released the brickbats as well as the bouquets. Some of the telegrams were scorchers.

"I am afraid you are pro-labor," wired C. W. Patterson of Baltimore. "I think you are playing peanut politics."

"Your speech was disappointing and was not to the point," said Dr. Charles K. Coyejian of Detroit.

"I have just finished listening to your speech," said Frank B. Carll of Haddonfield, N. J., "and I am sorry that the whole world is out of step with you."

80 Per Cent Are Laudatory

These were among the 20 per cent of telegrams and letters that were critical of President Truman's appeal to the American people to prod Congress into doing something on his domestic legislative program. The remaining 80 per cent were just as laudatory as these were caustic.

House Leader John W. McCormack wired Mr. Truman from Massachusetts that "The American people admire and will support a fighting President." Other influential Democrats who praised the speech were Representative Adolph Sabath (D., Ill.) chairman of the House Rules Committee, and Representative Mary T. Norton (D., N. J.) chairman of the House Labor Committee.

Robert E. Sherwood, the playwright, now at Beverly Hills, Calif., telegraphed: "A fine speech, Mr. President. I pray that Congress

See TRUMAN, Page 2, Columbn 8.

Mrs. Roosevelt, UNO Delegates Reach London

London, Jan. 5 (U.P.).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt arrived in London today with the American delegation to the United Nations General Assembly and promptly hid herself in the swank Claridge Hotel to escape clamoring photographers and reporters.

She stole the show from the moment she stepped off the liner Queen Elizabeth at Southampton with the 100 or more fellow delegates and assistants in her party. She posed willingly for photographers on the dockside and parried reporters' questions with her usual grace. But finally she fled into a waiting automobile with Senator and Mrs. Tom Connally and drove off to London.

Bigger Crowd at Claridge

An even bigger crowd was waiting at the Claridge when Mrs. Roosevelt appeared there this evening. Obviously wearied by the ocean voyage and the strain of her Southampton reception, the former First Lady made a dash for the lobby.

She signed the hotel register to the accompaniment of exploding flash bulbs and escaped into her suite. Once installed, Mrs. Roosevelt ordered her telephone cut off to all outside callers, refused all visitors—with emphasis on the press—and referred all inquiries to an RAF officer assigned to her as special liaison man.

With the American party on the Queen Elizabeth were the UNO delegates from China, Brazil, Argentina, Cuba, Uruguay, Panama and Colombia.

Royal Reception Wednesday

The entire American group was scheduled to meet Monday to get down to business for the opening session of the General Assembly.

The UNO schedule called for a royal reception and banquet Wednesday night, completion of preliminary organizational items by

See UNO, Page 2, Column 4.

Baby Mixup At Gallinger Is Cleared Up

Similarity of Births, Inexperienced Aide Factors in 'Mystery'

The mystery of the missing prematurely born Negro infant at Gallinger Hospital was solved yesterday.

Affected by the mixup were two Negro couples and their prematurely born infants.

Robert D. Southwick, deputy superintendent of Gallinger, said that the missing infant had been given to the wrong parents by one of two nurses' aides. He added that an investigation is now in progress.

The infant mixup was corrected when the Lynwood Dinkinses of 1223 Stevens rd. se., returned to Gallinger at 10 p. m. Friday with the month-old daughter of the Albert J. Whites, of 2509 M st. nw. When the White baby was returned it was discovered that the Linkinses' baby was still at the hospital.

Called for Own Baby

The Dinkinses said they had been given the child when they called at the hospital last Sunday to claim their own baby. Both the Dinkins and White babies are girls. Both

See BABY, Page 2, Column 5.

Communists, Chiang Agree To End Strife

Negotiators to Meet Tomorrow on Details And Cease-Fire Order Will Be Given Then

Chungking, Jan. 5 (AP).—The government and the Communists announced today an agreement on methods of ending China's civil strife and instructed their top negotiators to meet not later than Monday to work out the details.

It was learned reliably that Gen. Chang Chen, the government negotiator, and Chou En-lai, the Communist representative, would seek the help of Gen. George C. Marshall, special United States envoy to China.

K. C. Wu, Minister of Information, said a cease fire order, stilling the sporadic shooting that has punctuated the civil turmoil since Japan's surrender, would be set when the negotiators meet.

Auspicious for Conference

It still was not known here whether the government had agreed to lift the blockade of Communist areas, which the Communists had demanded as one condition before going farther with peace talks.

It was generally conceded that the existence of an armistice greatly enhanced prospect of success for the Chinese unity conference which opens January 10.

Meanwhile, a semiofficial dispatch reported that government troops had begun landing by air in Changchun, the capital of Manchuria, the vast and rich territory which both sides have been trying to control.

The government, needing the territory's natural resources and industries for the reconstruction of China, has asked Russian occupation forces to delay their withdrawal until February 1 so that Chinese troops can take over strategic areas.

Joint Statement

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer announced that U. S. ships would begin moving National government troops into Manchuria shortly.

The announcement that the government and the Communists had agreed at last on procedure for a cessation of hostilities was made in the form of a joint statement. It said:

"With regard to procedures for a cessation of hostilities and a restoration of communications, submitted respectively, both sides have reached agreement.

"In accordance with procedures agreed upon, they have nominated Gen. Chang Chun for the government and Chou En-lai for the Communist Party to confer immediately with each other for carrying out the procedures."

While this first big step toward peace was taken, such crucial questions as the government advance into Jehol Province — which the

See CHINA, Page 2, Column 3.

Still Digging in Debris

23 Killed, Hundreds Injured As Tornadoes Hit East Texas

Palestine, Tex., Jan. 5 (AP).—Texas highway patrolmen converged on east Texas to aid scores of local officials still digging through the debris of three communities today seeking victims of Texas tornadoes that took a toll of 23 known dead last night.

Approximately 100 others were injured critically enough to be hospitalized. Hundreds of others were hurt less seriously.

Tornadic winds, striking along Bayou Teche in the Louisiana Acadian country early today, caused damage estimated by town officials at about $100,000 in St. Martinville and vicinity. No one was reported injured. Homes and farm buildings were damaged over a wide area, trees were blown down and telephone communication was severed for several hours.

Follow Unseasonal Warmth

The tornadoes followed a week of balmy, unseasonsal winter warmth. The sudden change in weather was felt over the entire State, high winds being reported at Port Arthur, on the Gulf Coast, Laredo on the Mexican border, and Texarkana on the northern edge of Texas.

Most seriously affected area was in the pineclad foothills of East Texas. Tornadoes struck Southview, near Palestine; Clawson, near Lufkin, and Nacogdoches community.

There were 13 known dead in Southview, near Palestine, 3 in Clawson, 6 in Nacogdoches and 1 in Shilo, Leon County, near Palestine.

Appelby, near Nacogdoches, was in the path of the storm and it is feared some bodies may be buried in the wreckage there.

Many persons were taken to hospitals and hastily improvised aid centers. There were 25 badly injured in Palestine hospitals, 65 at Nacogdoches, 9 at Lufkin. Hundreds of others were given medical aid.

Damage to property was high, but no official estimates have been possible today. Thirty homes were demolished and 75 buildings damaged at Clawson. Damage there was expected to be around $300,000, according to a survey by the Lufkin News.

Japan Drafts Laws Dropping War Leaders

Cabinet to Consider Today Ordinances Bowing to MacArthur

Tokyo, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Japanese government drafted ordinances today bowing to General MacArthur's orders for the removal from power of all who helped lead Japan down the path to war, a cabinet spokesman said.

Chief Secretary Daizaburo Tsugita said the ordinances were not ready in time for today's scheduled emergency meeting of the cabinet and so the session was postponed until tomorrow.

Japanese newsmen who held a press conference with Tsugita reported he left the impression that the cabinet would try to carry on after removing three to five ministers tainted with war responsibility.

The newspaper Yomiuri Hochi said Tsugita himself, who has cabinet rank as minister without portfolio, might be one of those removed in the shakeup.

It said Tsugita was a former leader of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, a totalitarian organization whose members are denied public office under MacArthur's drastic directive.

Premier Shidehara, named by Tokyo newspapers as one of two or three cabinet members who still can hold office under the directive, is ill with a cold and is not expected to attend tomorrow's session.

Tojo Trial to Begin Soon

Tokyo, Jan. 5 (U.P.).—That General MacArthur meant business was driven home to the Japanese today by the disclosure that their Pearl Harbor leader, former Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo, would go on trial for his life very soon.

An authoritative source said the international tribunal which will try Tojo and other top-flight Japanese war criminals would be set up in Tokyo within the next few days. The first trial proceedings will begin in February, this informant said.

There was a strong possibility that at least three members of the Shidehara cabinet might join the list of accused war criminals.

The three were Kenzo Marsu-

See JAPAN, Page 2, Column 8.

Stark Warned Nomura Japan Courted End

Admiral Believes Ambassador Agreed Empire Would Lose

By the Associated Press

Admiral Harold R. Stark said yesterday that he warned Japanese Ambassador Nomura before Pearl Harbor that if the United States were forced into a fight it would mean "the end of the Japanese Empire."

The 1941 Chief of Naval Operations said he told the Ambassador Japan might have some initial successes, but "we would completely break them before we got through."

"I'm inclined to think he agreed with me," Stark added in testimony to the Senate-House Committee investigating Japan's December 7, 1941 attack. The committee recessed until January 15 after completing its examination of the admiral.

Stark, under questioning by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) spiritedly denied that the United States had any agreement to go to war in the event Japan attacked British or Dutch possessions.

Pepper Speech Cited

"We had no commitment whatsoever that we would shoot unless we were attacked," he said.

Ferguson asked if Stark had seen at the time reports of a speech by Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) in Boston in the fall of 1941. The Senator quoted Pepper as saying the Navy had "drawn a line" in the Pacific and the shooting would begin if the Japanese crossed it.

The members laughed when Stark replied that if he had seen it he would not have given it "any weight."

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) interjected the comment that the committee would never finish its investigative job if it went into "all irresponsible statements" made before Pearl Harbor.

Conditions of Memorandum

Ferguson pointed out that Stark and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, had given the late President Roosevelt a memorandum in November, 1941, opposing military action against Japan

See PEARL, Page 2, Column 2.

Army Scraps Old System To Retain Needed Men

McNarney Reveals Essentiality of Jobs, Replacements Will Govern Discharges

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 5 (AP).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney disclosed today a new system of U. S. Army redemployment from Europe under which the release of men to go home will depend on whether they are essential in their jobs, and whether replacements arrive.

The old redeployment program is ended, he announced.

It was good news for men with low points. Men with 10 or 15 points who had thought they might be in Germany for years under the point system could be home by July 1, if replacements arrive.

McNarney, U. S. commander in the European theater, told a news conference that high point men kept in Europe remained because they were needed, and not because of lack of ships.

Manpower Board Set Up

He said that through the new program "we will have the requisite American forces to fulfill our Nation's responsibilities in Germany. The United States forces will be employed efficiently and will be assisted by a maximum of nonmilitary personnel.

"To this end I have created a liquidation and manpower board to check into every activity. Its objective is to recommend personnel reductions by eliminating tasks or speeding their end."

He said it had not been decided what divisions would compose the newly planned occupation force, but that all would be infantry.

There will be no armored divisions as such but the constabulary will be entirely armored.

Estimate Cut by 19 Per Cent

Infantry divisions will be composed of about 15,000 men each. The armored constabularly will have 38,000 men and the airforce 62,000. The rest of the occupation force will be made up of headquarters, supply, engineers and other supporting troops, he explained.

McNarney estimated that a cut of 70,000 men, or 19 per cent, would be made in the original occupation force estimate of 370,000 by July 1.

In releasing charts of figures on troop replacements, the general disclosed there were 616,000 troops left in the European theater. Of these, 300,000 will comprise the occupation force and 316,000 the "close out" troops.

To bring the total down to 300,000, equal shipments of soldiers will be made each month between January and July.

Brides to Sail on Schedule

McNarney warned, however, that there would be delays of one to three months now in shipping some categories of troops home because replacements were considerably behind schedule.

He said that because there is plenty of shipping, war brides would be sent home on a regular schedule between now and July. Referring to complaints by soldiers in England that wives were being sent home before them, McNarney declared:

"This is a good example of what happens when an individual concerned does not understand the factors which affect this particular situation."

Reorganization Move

Truman Selects 2 District Men For Important Assignments

Hastie Nominated For Governorship Of Virgin Islands

President Truman yesterday nominated Judge William H. Hastie, dean of Howard University Law School, to be Federal Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Judge Hastie will succeed Gov. Charles Harwood of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has held the post since February, 1941.

Was Aide to Stimson

The 42-year-old appointee served as justice of the U. S. Circuit Court in the Virgin Islands from 1937 to 1939, when he resigned to become Negro civilian aide to former Secretary of War Stimson. He was the first Negro to serve on a Federal bench.

His nomination will be sent to the Senate for confirmation January 14, when Congress reconvenes.

Judge Hastie resigned from the War Department in February, 1943, to return to Howard University. His resignation came following his protest against what he termed "discriminatory practices" of the Army Air Forces in matters affecting Negroes.

At that time he objected to the Air Forces' plans for segregated

See HASTIE, Page 2, Column 5.

McKeever to Direct Liquidation Program For Wartime Agencies

By John F. Gerrity
Post Staff Writer

President Truman yesterday named Robert L. McKeever, Washington real estate man, to direct the liquidation of Federal wartime agencies.

In the executive order appointing McKeever, the President provided for a seven-man committee to assist and advise the new director.

The Liquidation Committee will be composed of one representative each from the Treasury, Civil Service Commission, Surplus Property Administration, National Archives, General Accounting Office, Bureau of the Budget and Public Buildings Administration.

The President's liquidating order pointedly directs McKeever to suggest to the Civil Service Commission and to the personnel officers of the war agencies, specific measures designed to ease the impact of the order on Government workers.

George E. Allen, former District Commissioner and adviser to Mr. Truman, who earlier had prepared a program for the orderly disso-

See LIQUID, Page 2, Column 1.

'Our Faces Are Red'

OPA Hits Ceiling as Marines Buy 600 Nylons Above Same

Three hundred pairs of nylon stockings had red-faced Marine Corps officers gnashing their teeth yesterday.

The nylons, obtained by the Marine Corps "from an individual in New York," were sold at twice the OPA ceiling price—$10 for three pairs.

As a result, the OPA was taking a dim view of the Marine Corps, whose embarrassed officers at once set about explaining the situation.

"Our faces are very red," Col. Edward R. Hagenah, Marine public relations officer, said.

"I don't see how such a thing happened," murmured his assistant, Maj. John Tomlinson.

The hose were sold in the Marine Corp headquarters post exchange, Navy building, Arlington annex, which does not fall within OPA regulations.

"I guess we will have to investigate it now," Henry Stein, chief counsel, War Goods Division, OPA, said. "The civilian who sold the hose may be making a habit of it."

The OPA ceiling for nylons is $1.65 per pair.

The 144 left-over pairs were placed on sale Friday at cost price. Purchasers were advised that the price was in excess of OPA regulations.

Meanwhile the Navy announced it had contracted for 80,000 pairs of nylons to sell to every woman in the service during the next two months at $1.05 a pair.

Just a Soldier's Sweetheart

GIs, Back Home, Giving Go-By To the Once-Glamorous Jeep

By Sam Stavisky
Post Veterans Editor

The jeep has lost her wartime glamour!

The GI's who once sang her glory are giving the bouncing jalopy the go-by, now that they've doffed khaki and donned civvies.

Despite demobilization of five million men, less than 10,000 veterans have put in a bid for surplus jeeps which the Federal Government, for the time being at least, wants to sell exclusively to veterans.

True, the veteran must want the jeep for farming or business to obtain a veteran's preference, but it is also true that the regulation is being interpreted very liberally, and it isn't difficult to qualify.

Officials in RFC's Office of Surplus Property are inclined to believe that the fascinating war jalopy has either lost its glamour, or has been overglamourized.

One motor vehicle expert pointed out that the same sturdy qualities which made the jeep belle of the training camps and war zones tend to make her a wallflower now.

The jeep's bounce is a pain in the neck over here. Excellent in combat, the jeep does not compare with streamlined civilian buggies for

See VETERANS, Page 2, Column 3.

'45 Home Fatalities Rise to 200 With 5 Deaths in Week

Five falls and two carbon monoxide poisonings—all fatal—last week boosted the District's home fatalities toll for 1945 to 200, the Red Cross Accident Prevention Service announced yesterday.

A two-year-old child severely burned from a fall into a pot of hot stew was among the 123 home accident cases treated at District hospitals during the week. A woman who caught her hand in a wringer was the year's 35th washing machine casualty here.

Falls and cuts headed the list of accidents, with 40 and 39, respectively. Other accident included 13 burns and seven foreign bodies in the eye and throat.

Navy Prepares To Cut Critical Scores Again

Approximately 18,750 additional officers and 170,000 enlisted personnel will become eligible for separation from the Navy as a result of new progressive reductions in point scores through March 2, the Navy said yesterday.

These figures, officials explained, cover only personnel who will have attained the new minimum scores by the effective dates. Additional releases will be made possible in the meantime by accumulation of sufficient points under previously announced scores. Unlike the Army, Navy critical scores are computed on accumulated basis.

Critical scores for most male enlisted personnel, the Navy said, will be reduced to 33 on February 15, and to 32 on March 2. The present score is 36, and plans were announced previously for reductions to 35 on January 15 and to 34 on February 2.

Officers Score to Drop to 39

The critical score for most male commissioned and warrant officers will be reduced to 40 on February 15 and to 39 on March 2. Present score for that group is 43, and previously announced plans call for reductions to 42 on January 15 and to 41 on February 2.

The critical score for Wave officers, set at 28 effective February 2, will be further reduced to 27 on March 2. The critical score for most Wave enlisted personnel, set at 22 effective February 2, will be reduced to 21 on March 2.

Present critical scores are 29 for Wave officers and 23 for Wave enlisted personnel.

Specialized Categories

New scores for other specialized categories include:

Navy nurses, now 29, will be reduced to 28 on February 2 and to 27 March 2.

Male doctors, now 51, will be cut to 50 February 2 and to 49 March 2.

Naval aviators, above rank of ensign, in duty involving flying, now 30, will be reduced to 29 on January 15, to 28 on February 2, to 27 February 15 and to 26 March 2.

Naval aviators in rank of ensign in duty involving flying, will remain unchanged at 20 through March 2.

Comparable cuts were ordered for special classifications of enlisted personnel for whom separate point scores have been established.

LIQUID

From Page 1

lution of the war agencies, will assist McKeever.

McKeever, who will receive $10,000 a year as director, served as Chief Administrative Officer of the Office of Censorship during the war.

The order states, in part, that: "it will be the duty of the director to further proper arrangements for the orderly and timely winding up of affairs of temporary agencies created for the purpose of war . . . particularly with respect to personnel, property, space and records.

Director Given Five Powers

The order also empowers McKeever to:

1. See that each agency, pursuant to act of Congress or by order of the President will cease the performance of its functions, or materially reduce the volume of its activities, suitable to the winding up of its affairs.

2. Direct the head of each agency to appoint an agency liquidation officer.

3. Order eriodic reports to show progress.

4. Install uniform practices to accelerate liquidation.

5. Suggest to Civil Service Commission measures to ease the impact of dissolution on the employes of the war agencies to be liquidated.

McKeever, a native of Washington, has been in the real estate business here since 1908. He is vice-president of the Shoreham Invstment Co., which operates the Shoreham Building, 15th and H sts. nw. Throughout his real estate career he participated in the sale of more than 55 million dollars in Washington properties.

In 1938 he was appointed county chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, from Montgomery County. McKeever, his wife, Regina, and their seven children make their home at 10501 Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md.

Bay Ice Blockades Hurt Oyster Industry

Rock Hall, Md., Jan. 5 (AP).—Rock Hall and Piney Neck oyster tongers and packers are facing serious financial losses due to ice blockades on the upper Chesapeake Bay and Chester River bars, Frank Price, local seafood vender, said today.

Packing house operators are forced to purchase their oyster supply for the year-end trade from other States in order to partially fill their orders, he added.

Tea Shop Closed, Owner Tells Court In Licensing Case

Louis Baumholtz, tearoom owner accused in Municipal Court of operating without a license for three months, said yesterday he has closed his shop until repairs required by the Health Department can be completed.

Baumholtz, proprietor of the Lorraine Pastry Shop at 1924 Pennsylvania ave. nw., was warned Friday by Municipal Judge John P. McMahon to be prepared to stand trial on the charges next Friday.

The defendant won a continuance for one week on the plea of Attorney Richard Galiher that he had just been engaged as counsel the previous day and needed time to study the case.

PEARL

From Page 1

except under certain circumstances. One such condition was Japanese aggression in the China Sea area south of a line 10 degrees north of the equator.

The Michigan Senator wanted to know what the President's reaction was.

Stark said he did not recall that Mr. Roosevelt ever gave "any intimation what he would do if the Japanese crossed that line."

"I know and I feel that he was backing Mr. Hull (Secretary of State) in his efforts to maintain peace," he added.

Munson Reports Sought

Ferguson, after questioning Stark about them, asked committee counsel to search in the Roosevelt files and elsewhere for certain documents.

First were the secret reports Curtis Munson, a State Department representative, made to the President after an investigation late in 1941 of Japanese-American relations on the West Coast and in Hawaii. Sark said all he knew of the matter was that he had issued an order permitting Munson access to naval intelligence records.

The committee received yesterday a naval document quoting Capt. Ellis Zacharias, an intelligence officer, as saying he predicted to Munson some two months before Pearl Harbor that the Japanese might hit the base on a Sunday in a surprise attack.

Ferguson asked also for a copy of a memorandum which Stark sent to Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pacific Fleet commander, on April 4, 1941.

Letter to Be Burned

The committee had got from Stark's files a letter of that date to Kimmel referring to an inclosed memorandum and asking that it be burned "as soon as you have read it."

Stark testified that to the best of his recollection the memorandum concerned instructions given Vice Admiral Robert L. Chormley who was sent to London at that time as a naval observer.

He said he and Ghormley had been to the White House and the President had instructed Ghormley to be "particularly careful not to make any commitments which would lead the British to believe we were going into the war."

Opposed Sanctions

Stark also told the committee:

He opposed sanctions against Japan in the summer of 1941 because he felt they might lead to hostilities for which this country was not prepared.

It was his feeling that Congress, by approving the Lend-Lease Act, had given "implied approval" for convoying in the Atlantic to see that supplies reached Britain.

By December, 1941, the Navy was "practically mobilized" for war with reserve ships in commission.

STRIKES

From Page 1

Douglas, former Chief Justice of the Missouri State Supreme Court.

In the meat packing case, conferences continued yesterday among Government agencies to analyze the economic condition of the industry and make clear what steps if any, can be taken to give the industry financial relief.

Hopes for Price Clarification

Conciliation Director Edgar L. Warren said he hoped that by January 9, when conferences begin in Chicago with the CIO packing house workers' union and the "Big Four" companies of the industry, the Government's position on price policy for the industry would be made public. If it is, he implied, discussions of a wage increase can be conducted in a clarified atmosphere, with the companies aware of the financial boundaries within which they can grant a wage increase.

The union, claiming 200,000 members, is demanding an immediate 17½ cents an hour increase. Its strike action is likely to be followed by an additional 135,000 AFL workers in the industry.

It was not believed here yesterday that the Government would grant higer meat prices to the industry despite a recommendation for such a step announced on Friday by Agriculture Secretary Anderson. Instead, it was learned, Federal agencies concerned are exploring other means of assisting the packers, possibly by modification of Army and Navy meat purchasing programs.

Frisco Strike Called Off

Other major labor developments yesterday:

A threatened strike on the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad was called off on word that President Truman had appointed a special fact-finding board, under the Railway Labor Act, to investigate the issues.

Hope that oil-refining plants, now under Navy operation after Government seizure, would soon revert to their owners was raised yesterday. Following negotiations conducted by Vice Admiral Ben Moreel, chief of Navy yards and docks, in New York last week, a contract between the CIO Oil Workers and the Texas company was reached for its West Tulsa, Okla., plant.

Moreel pointed out that of the 53 plants seized, 16 have already been returned to their owners. He said that settlement of disputes in several of the remaining plants semed imminent as "collective bargaining is in active process at practically all plants."

No Choice of Date, Reporters Remark

When word reached the Labor Department yesterday that the CIO electrical workers had picked January 15 for their strike, sandwiched between the strike dates of January 14 for steel and January 16 for meat packing, pressroom wits quipped: "They had no choice; it was the only date open."

Policeman Caught in Picket Line Battle

VIOLENCE IN WESTERN ELECTRIC STRIKE—A policeman is battered by both striking employes and nonstrikers in this battle at Western Electric's main plant in Kearny, N. J. Three supervisory employes who attempted to enter the plant through a picket line were injured in the flareup

Chastleton And 3 Other Buildings Sold

Local real estate agents yesterday announced the purchase of four large Washington apartment houses by American Properties, Inc the price was said to be $4,000,000.

The properties involved are: The Chastleton Apartments, 16th and R sts., nw.; the North Cathedral Mansions, Connecticut ave. and Klinge st., nw.; Central Cathedral Mansions, Connecticut ave. and Jewett st., nw. and Davenport Terrace, 4810 Connecticut ave., nw.

The four buildings have approximately 1000 apartment units. The new owners have assured the tenants that the apartments will continue to be operated as family dwellings.

The previous owner of the apartments was the Washington Properties, Inc. Officers of the purchasing company are: Melvin H. Schlosberg, chairman of the board; Anton Koerber, president; Fred Schnider, vice-president and treasurer, and Mark Friedlander, secretary and general counsel.

According to the new owners, the tenants of the Chastleton Apartment had been disturbed for some time by reported Navy Department plans to acquire the building for WAVES quarters.

They also reported that other government agencies were interested in the other three apartmnt houss.

The current assessed valuation of the properties is $3,855,135. The Chastleton is an eight story building; North and Central Cathedral Mansions are four-story buildings and Davenport Terrace is a five-story building. All were built by Harry Wardman of Wardman and Waggaman, Washington architects.

CHINA

From Page 1

Communists declare must be halted as a preliminary to unity talks—apparently still were unsolved.

WU Admitted that the Communist request for halting the Government thrust into Jehol and another for the lifting of the national blockade of Communist areas were presented at a meeting tonight during which the agreement on procedure was reached. He declined to give details.

Before the agreement was announced, Communist quarters said a written protest would be submitted if the Government refused to halt the advance into Jehol. The Communists claim they liberated Jehol from the Japanese.

A Government dispatch, meanwhile, claimed further gains in a 30-mile drive into Jehol from Manchuria, asserting National troops had captured Pehpiao, a railroad town 50 miles northwest of advanced Government headquarters at Chinhsien, Manchuria.

Marshal Has Busy Day

Marshall had a busy day talking with both sides before the joint statement was announced. He had a four-hour conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and later for an hour with Chou.

The opinion of most observers here was that Marshall's presence had been a strong contributing factor in the amicable outcome.

Meanwhile, the foreign office announced that China had recognized the independence of Outer Mongolia, which voted for independence in a plebiscite provided under terms of the Chinese-Russian treaty.

VETERANS

From Page 1

dating "the girl friend," according to some GIs.

"Speaking of the jeep," commented one official, "never forget that the jeep is, after all, a quarter-ton reconnaissance truck."

New Blood Bank Seeking Donors

A newly organized blood bank, an affiliate of the community blood plasma bank at George Washington University, was announced yesterday by Doctors Hospital.

The bank, which will serve patients of the hospital on a nonprofit basis, will begin functioning as soon as it obtains 40 pints of blood.

Donors of any type blood are asked to call Re. 4600 and ask for central laboratory for an appointment.

Veteran Housing Exhibit to Show Materials' Re-Use

Emergency housing for veterans will go on exhibit for 30 days beginning Saturday at the Federal Public Housing Authority's "War Housing Re-Use" demonstration, near Silver Springs, Md.

Single and multiple dwelling units, dormitories and trailers for veterans may be seen daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The FPHA will demonstrate how farm and recreational buildings, summer cottages, tourist camps, bunk houses and country stores, as well as veterans housing, can be constructed out of materials from temporary war housing.

UNO

From Page 1

Friday, and election of council members Saturday.

Atomic energy was brought into the Assembly agenda literally at the last minute last night when the United States, Britain, Canada, France and China presented the Moscow atomic commission resolution as a topic for UNO discussion.

The five-power sponsoring motion was submitted one minute before the midnight deadline. The five nations had waited until that time for the arrival of Russia's resolution approving creation of an atomic energy commission.

The British also submitted a resolution asking more funds for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and Cuba asked to have the UNO steering committee broadened to include representatives of all 51 United Nations.

Iran and Lebanon were dissuaded from entering a resolution protesting the presence of foreign Allied troops in those countries.

Site Group Arrives

New York, Jan. 5 (U.P.).—A seven-man delegation of the United Nations Organization arrived here today by plane from London to Choose a site for UNO headquarters from six approved areas.

The areas, approved by the UNO Interim Committee on Headquarters, are the New York City area—between 25 to 80 miles from the city itself; the Hudson Valley; east of the Hudson Rive rin New York State; Connecticut; the Princeton, N. J., area, or in the Boston area—within 60 miles of the city.

From headquarters here the inspection group will make several short trips to the localities concerned.

15 Report Here For Induction

Fifteen District men reported for induction yesterday. They are:

Joseph Bragg, Carl Brice, Francis Parker, Royal Blum, Seymour Helt, Nein-pzu Hwang, Tom Kenshner, Henry Mates, Bryan McDonald, John Lyon, Colman Calloway, Alfonson Lee, Aaron Hangrum, Otis Shealy and Leroy Smith.

What's Going On And Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women

Victory Canteen for service men and women, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw.; club opens at 11 a. m.

Servicemen's ticket booth Post Square, E st. and Pennsylvania ave., 4 to 8:30 p. m.

Army-Navy Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th st. and New York ave. nw., 1 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, Belasco Theater, Bud Gilbert's show, 7 p. m.; Ruth Adler's Program, music, and dancing, 8 p. m.

United National Girls, Inc., dancing, National Press Club auditorium, 4 p. m.

YMCA, USO, 1736 G st. nw., Java Club meets, 9:15 a. m.; tea dance, 3:30 p. m.; snack supper, 6:30 p. m.; showboat and singing, 7:30 p. m.; dancing, 8:30 p. m.

Officers' Service Club of the United Nations, Inc., 1644 21st st. nw., buffet supper, 6 to 8 p. m.; dancing, 8:30 to 11:30 p. m., hostesses.

USO, National Jewish Welfare Board, 16th and Q sts. nw., Open House, 4 to 6 p. m.; Reception and tea, program, "Spotlight on the Waves," 7 p. m.; movie, "Lifeboat," 9 p. m.; dancing.

Public Events

Hike, Capital Hiking Club, "mystery Hike," meet at end of Brookland streetcar line, 9:30 a. m. Bring lunch and cup.

Hike, Center Hiking Club, Rock Creek Park trails to Chevy Chase Lake, meet at end of Fourteenth and Colorado ave. nw., streetcar line, 10 a. m. Bring lunch and canteen.

Rock climbing trip, American Youth Hostels, Potamac area, in cooperation with Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, meet at end of Cabin John streetcar line, 9 a. m. Bring lunch and canteen.

National Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution, French paintings and drawings on loan from the French Government. This will be the last showing in America before they return to France, 2 to 10 p. m. A ten-minute talk is scheduled at 12:40 and also at 1:40 p. m. on the painting by Ryder, "MacBeth and the Witches," at Gallery 72.

National Collection of Fine Arts, Smithsonian Institution, 44th annual exhibition of Miniatures by the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature painters, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Captured German banners, dating back to World War I and from World War II; Japanese and German surrender documents display; materials and museum pieces of late President Roosevelt, Exhibition Hall of the National Archives, Constitution ave. between Seventh and Ninth sts. nw., 1:30 to 5 p. m.

Rare music publications, some dating from 1754 in Munich, on display at Library of Congress, 11:30 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BABY

From Page 1

were premature. They are only a few days apart in age.

The baby of the Whites was in good health. The Whites went to Gallinger yesterday and looked on while Dr. Lewis K. Sweet, chief of staff of pediatrics, examined their infant. They decide to leave their baby at the hospital until tomorrow so that she could be under observation.

The Dinkinses said they read about the case in the newspapers and decided to go to the hospital to make certain that they had not been given the wrong baby.

Query Misinterpreted

One explanation brought out, Southwick said, was that the father of the Dinkins baby had been asked, "Are you after the White baby?" and had thought he was being asked, "Are you after your wife's baby?"

District Health Officer George C. Ruhland, who has ordered that Gallinger, a municipal hospital, institue a system of fingerprints and footprints to guard against such mixups in the future, said:

"This mistak weas made by one of the nurses' aides, which brings to light the fact that Gallinger Hospital is still unfortunately understaffed in trained personnel. The hospital is abou t40 nurses short of th enumber it needs."

Dr. Ruhland said the hospital won't depend on "the human factor" any longer and "will put in a record system to preclude such threats."

Southwich said yesterday that the new system already is in operation.

As an additional safeguard, Dr. Alvin E. Sweeney, hospital superintendent, has issued a directive that no babies will be discharged xcept during the regular hours of 7:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. when experienced personnel is on duty.

Any exception to this rule, Dr. Sweeney said, must be perarranged with the head of Gallinger's obstetric service.

Delegates Meet Thursday to Plan Safety Conference

Representatives of highway, police and safety organizations will meet Thursday with Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, to plan for President Truman's Traffic Safety Conference next May.

Thursday's preliminary session will be attended by: Thomaas H. MacDonald, commissioner of public roads; Malcolm MacKachin, president of American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators; Herman A. MacDonald, president of American Association of State Highway Officials; Fred A. Roff, president of International Association of Chiefs of Police; Gen. E. H. Lantayo, Chief of the Highway Division, War Department; Pyke Johnson, president of Automotive Safety Foundation; H. J. Brunnier, president of American Automobile Association; Eric Johnston, president of U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Wallace J. Falvey, chairman of National Conservation Bureau; Ned Dearborn, president of National Safety Council; and Kenneth B. Coleman, chairman of National Committee for Traffic Safety.

HASTIE

From Page 1

training centers for Negro pursuit pilots.

A native of Knoxville, Tenn., he was brought to Washington in 1912 at the age of 8, graduated from Dunbar High School in 1921 and from Amherst College, with Phi Beta Kappa honors, in 1925. He taught two years at Bordentown, N. J., and then entered Harvard Law School, where he was a member of the editorial board of review of the Harvard Law Review, and graduated with honors in 1930.

He taught at Howard University Law School until 1932, when he returned to Harvard, where has was awarded the degree of doctor of juridical science in 1932.

Judge Hastie, his wife, Beryl, and their 15-month-old daughter, Karen, live at 453 Irving st. nw.

Store Staff on 5 Days

Employes of Julius Garfinckel & Co., in both the downtown and Spring Valley stores, will begin a five-day work week tomorrow, the management announced yesterday. This change will not affect the six-day shopping week.

'46 'Carry On' Polio Drive Opens Jan. 14

Washington's annual campaign to raise funds for the fight against infantile paralysis will be conducted from January 14 through January 31, District Commissioner John Russell Young announced yesterday.

"Carry On" has been selected as the theme of this year's campaign in honor of President Roosevelt in memory of whom the drive is dedicated.

On January 30, the day of Roosevelt's birthday, a gala birthday ball will be given at Uline's Arena. Other dances may be held at hotels here but no definite decisions have been reached about them. As in past years the Mile-O-Dimes and March of Dimes campaigns will be held.

Resolution Adopted

At the meeting of the executive committee yesterday a campaign resolution was passed calling on the citizens of Washington to cooperate in the forthcoming drive "that we might conquer this violant scourage, infantile paralysis."

James L. Martin, District assistant assessor, was named campaign director; Robert V. Fleming, treasurer, I. J. Roberts, assistant treasurer; Maj. James R. Lusby, comptroller, and Charles Stofberg, secretary.

Named to Commissioner Young's executive committee were:

Carter T. Barron, John G. Bell, Ray Bell, Lee D. Butler, Mrs. Irene B. Caldwell, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, Hon. Edward M. Curran, Edward A. Dent, Hon. James H. Flanagan, J. Edward Fontaine, Augustus E. Giegengack, Col. Campbell Johnson, Hon. Richmond B. Keech, Andrew R. Kelley, Col. Edward J. Kelly, Frank LaFalce, Lieut. Col. Leonce Legendre, A. E. Lichtman, John Locher, Ben McKelway, Louis Mirman, L. Gardner Moore, Thomas P. Morgan, jr., Edgar Morris, Hon. George D. Neilson, George H. O'Connor, John J. Payette, Edmund Plohn, Stephen T. Porter, Bryson Rash, Elwood H. Seal, C. Melvin Sharpe, S. L. Sorkin, Francis L. Timmons, John M. Waters and Fred S. Walker.

State Advisers to Meet

Meanwhile, the first annual conference of State Advisers on Women's Activities of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis will open today at the Hotel Statler.

Women delegates from the 48 District Juvenile Court and chairman of the local National Foundation chapter at a luncheon in the Hotel Carlton. Tonight Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation, will be principal speaker at a dinner at the Carlton.

The two-day conference will culminate tomorrow with a national radio broadcast and tea at the White House at which Mrs. Harry S. Truman will be hostess. Participating in the broadcast, to be aired locally over WTOP from 3:15 p. m., will be Mrs. Truman, Franklin D. Roosevelt, jr., Cornelia Otis Skinner, actress and author, and 13-year-old Elizabeth Taylor, screen star.

New Citizens' Unit Of Mount Vernon Meets Tomorrow

The first official meeting of the Mount Vernon Citizens Association since organization plans were outlined this winter will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Mount Vernon Fire Hall. Officers of the group are:

John P. Chadwick of Arcturus, president; Robert C. Davenport of Tauxemont, vice president; Olaf Saugstad of Arcturus, recording secretary; Mrs. Vera Vinogradoff of Wellington, corresponding secretary, and Laurence L. Kiefer of Wellington, treasurer.

The executive committee is composed of the officers and the following committee chairmen: Edmund B. Montgomery of Little Collingwood, membership; A. Slater Lamond of Fort Hunt, press relations; Charles Cecil Wall of Mount Vernon, county affairs, and Mrs. Frank H. Sheeler of Fort Hunt, activities.

3-Faith Leaders To Address P-TA

Representatives of three faiths will lead the discussion at the Greenbelt (Md.) High School Parent-Teacher Association meeting Tuesday at 8 p. m.

Discussing the way churches can help in the guidance of adolescents will be D. Hobart Evans, Hyattsville First Presbyterian Church; Chaplain Simon H. Shoop of Fort Meade, and a Catholic representative from La Salle Hall, Annandale.

Takoma Park to Get Report on Playgrounds

A report of a survey on playground facilities and recommendations for improvements will be made at a meeting of the Takoma Park Community League tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Municipal Building, 8 Columbia ave., Takoma Park, Md.

Fairfax Netted Fines Of $4845 in December

Judge Robert W. Stump of the Fairfax County Trial Justice Court, reports that collections of fines and fees in December amounted to $4845.59.

The county's share for violations of local ordinances amounted to $740.25, and the State's share for State law violations was $2415.25.

Safety Talk to Students

Washington I. Cleveland of the American Automobile Association, will address Stuart Junior High School Parent-Teacher Association, on "Parental Participation in the National Safety Program," tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the school auditorium.

Suspect and Victim In Jewel Robbery

Associated Press WIREPHOTOS

$50,000 LOOT—Elmer Maddox (top photo), 24-year-old actor, is being held by police in Cheyenne, Wyo., for New York authorities who will question him in the disappearance of jewels missing from the home of Mrs. Ruth Young (bottom photo) after a Christmas party attended by Maddox

Bethesda Church Gives Pastor $1000 Retirement Gift

Members of St. John's Episcopal Church, Bethesda, this week presented a $1000 "purse" to the Rev. Joseph D. Williams, who retired January 1 after 16 years' service as rector.

A letter accompanying the presentation made by R. Hanson Weightman, senior warden, declared:

"Your 16 years of continuous service constituted the longest record of service in Norwood Parish since its inception in 1873. When you came to the parish in 1929 the church had an indebtedness of $5000 and an unsecured note of $1800. Both have been liquidated and the church now has a building fund of more than $8500.

"In addition, a plan has been developed for the construction of a new and larger church and the necessary auxiliary buildings."

Living Costs Here Up .4% in Month

Cost of living for the average Washington family increased .4 per cent between mid-October and mid-November, the Bureau of Labor statistics announced yesterday.

Food costs rose .4 per cent while house furnishings increased only .3 per cent. Clothing prices advanced 1.1 per cent. Fuel, electricity and ice prices and miscellaneous goods were the only items that remained the same as the last monthly survey.

'Lincoln' Magna Carta To Return to England

The Lincoln copy of the Magna Carta will return to England after six years of safekeeping here in the Library of Congress.

Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, will receive the document Friday from Luther R. Evans, Librarian of Congress.

The Lincoln copy, one of the world's most precious documents, has been on exhibition here alongside the Declaration of Independenee and the Constitution during the war.

Thomson Acts As OPA Chief For District

Herbert Thomson, 47, planning officer for OPA Region 2, and deputy director of the New York district, yesterday became acting director of the District OPA to serve until a permanent director is named to replace Robert K. Thompson.

Thomson said his assignment will not last longer than one week. "I'm just going to hold the reins until the regional office names a permanent director," he said.

His temporary assignment will give Robert K. Thompson a chance to move into the private law practice. Thompson's resignation as District director became effective December 31, but he stayed on because no successor has been named.

Thomson, a native of New York City and a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., was a consulting engineer before joining the OPA 18 months ago. He served as regional business service officer before being named to his current posts.

Pacific Veteran Married in Ward At Walter Reed

A Pacific veteran wearing a maroon hospital robe was married yesterday in his ward at Walter Reed Hospital.

Sandy-haired T/5 Elmer L. Brown, 36, of Bloomfield, N. J., wed Miss Bertha Stout of Clarksburg, W. Va., a former Red Cross worker whom he met at Camp Pickett, Va., in November, 1943. Brown spent the next year with the Seventy-seventh Infantry Division in the Pacific and since his return has been at Walter Reed.

Another patient, Pfc. William L. Brown of Akron, Ohio, served as best man and Miss Mary Benn of Columbus, Ohio, a Red Cross worker at Camp Patrick Henry, Va., was maid of honor.

TRUMAN

From Page 1

and the people will follow your advice."

Called Courageous

Mrs. Mary McCloud Bethune of this city, president of the National Council of Negro Women, told President Truman that it was a "courageous message."

There were other laudatory messages from Local 662 of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, in Anderson, Ind., and from the Newspaper Guild in Sheboygan, Wisc. A citizen in Kansas City sent this message:

"After listening to Taft, I am more than ever convinced that you have a much better program for all of us."

Press Secretary Ross had started out by reading these congratulatory messages. A reporter interrupted him to say:

"Got any opposition quotes there, Charlie?"

Charlie said that he did have some, and he went through the stack until he came to the "peanut politics" telegram and the others.

JAPAN

From Page 1

mura, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Sunkuro Ogasawara, Commerce and Industry, and Sotaro Ishiwata, Imperial Household Minister. All were former members of the notorious Imperial Rule Assistance Society, and Ishiwata served as Finance Minister in Tojo's war government.

GARDENS

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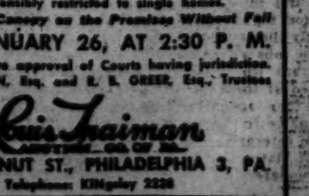

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The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

War Service People Have Fair 'Permanency' Chance

WAR SERVICE: What's the chance of a war service appointee to get a permanent job in the Federal service? In general, that question can be answered as "fairly good." In the first place, upward of a million more Federal jobs will be declared permanent within the next year or so and the persons who will have the inside track for them are veterans and war service appointees. In Government today are approximately 1,400,000 war service people. The odds definitely will be against all non-veteran outsiders even if war service people are given no special preference as in points like the veterans.

KLUTTZ

EXPERIENCE is one of the controlling factors in selecting people for most Federal jobs and the war service people will get liberal credit for it. A war service veteran will also have 5 or 10 points added to his examination score—depending on whether he's disabled—and in addition he'll be credited with experience on the job. This is a combination that is almost sure to lead to a permanent job. But for the many thousands of non-veteran war service people, the Civil Service Commission is at work on a system to give them preference (1) over all non-veteran outsiders, and (2) to retain the best of them in Government and to weed out the incompetents. The war service people have a natural preference over outsiders by reason of their experience in Government and those who pass the exams even at low marks probably will be kept in their jobs until their names are reached on the eligible list. The commission is cool to suggestions that war service people be given point credits as this would appear to be an attempt to offset the 5 and 10 points given veterans.

COMPETITION: The important angle, therefore, will be the competition and preference among the war service appointees. Fundamentally, the commission believes that some sort of preference should be given to those war service people who have stuck to their jobs for two or three years at a time when the Government needed them the most and when they could have gone out in private industry at more money. The commission believes these persons have proved their loyalty to the Government and that they should be chosen for permanent jobs over war service people who have been in only a few weeks or months service even though the new employes get slightly higher grades on the competitive exams. So, some sort of seniority preference may be worked out. However, no workable system has been devised up to this moment.

EFFICIENCY RATINGS: Several agencies have suggested to the commission that employes with very good and excellent efficiency ratings be given preference for permanent jobs. This proposal has been rejected and under the present plans the ratings would not be a factor except in retaining war service people in their jobs. But it's clearly possible that the commission will change its mind and give weight to efficiency ratings in the exams. Several agency heads argue that some system must be worked out to enable them to keep the most efficient war service employes who have been in the Federal service the longest. Some system of efficiency ratings and seniority would seem to be the only logical and fair method but none has been produced to date. If you have any good ideas along this line—ideas that will work—send them in to the commission.

QUESTIONS: Lots of them are being asked about the Government's plans to get back to a peacetime basis personnel-wise and this will answer a good many of them: every single employe who has a war service status and who wishes to remain in Government must take the examination for his job when it is announced or else he will be fired shortly thereafter. It makes no difference how many previous Civil Service exams you have taken and passed. This applies to war service veterans and everyone else. The exams won't start for several months and they'll extend over a period of at least two years. In other words, there is no point in worrying about your job now. The sensible thing to do is to prepare yourself for the examination, especially if it's to be written.

The exams will be open competitive. In other words, everyone will have a crack at your job. And what if someone—or scores of others—make higher grades? You'll be fired if you fail to pass, but if you make a low mark in a stenographic exam you will be retained in your job until your name is reached on the register and then you'll be certified for a permanent position. This will also happen in every other job category here where there is a shortage of people. In other words, you won't necessarily be fired if you get a low mark and only in isolated cases will war service people be let out because they fail to come out first in the tests. These will be for highly specialized jobs in highly specialized fields where only a few jobs are involved. Disabled veterans who pass the exams are placed at the head of the register and they are given the first opportunity for jobs. However, disabled veterans are now given permanent status and they won't need to compete.

Plans Indorsed For Loudoun Hospital Work

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 5 (Spl.).—The board of directors and the ladies board of managers of the Loudoun County Hospital have approved preliminary drawings for the proposed expansion of the hospital. The plans, prepared by Rhees E. Burket, Washington architect, will be submitted to the Loudoun Medical Society for its consideration.

Plans provide for increased accommodations for obstetrical cases, and an enlarged operation suite, more space for sterilization of bandages and instruments and laundries. Provision is also planned for new X-ray rooms, as well as an emergency room with an ambulance entrance. Modern kitchens and nurses' dining rooms are included. Plans for raising the money are being worked out by organizations and individuals in the county.

Loudoun Exceeds "E" Quota

Loundoun County went over the top in its final effort to meet its E bond quota of $150,000 before December 31. Sales for the past week brought the total for E bonds to $154,177.50. Other sales to individuals, according to the report, amounted to $628,835.50, and sales to corporations were $123,500. The quotas for the county were $150,000 for E bonds salaes, $550,000 for other sales to individuals, and $70,000 for sales to corporations.

Dairymen to Meet

R. M. Walsh of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Loudoun County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, which will be held at the Leesburg High School auditorium on Wednesday, January 9. The meeting will open at 10:30 a. m., with the election of board members.

Farm Repair Class to Start

A farm machinery repair class will open in the Aldie High School at 7 o'clock, Monday evening and will continue each Monday night for 16 weeks, it was announced today by A. L. Hutton, agriculture teacher at the school. The class will operate under the supervision of Mr. Hutton. Asher N. Flynn, of Lincoln, will serve as instructor for the class. Farmers are urged to bring their machinery in for repairs, the only cost being that of material used in the repairing.

Will Aid on Tax Returns

Two representatives of the United States Internal Revenue Service will be in the office of R. L. Nixon, commissioner of revenue, on January 10 and 11 to assist Loudon taxpayers in making out their income tax returns.

George A. Miller, of Purcellville, a member of the Lincoln Senior 4-H Club, has been notified that he is the winner of a first place in the National Dairy Products Contest and as such obtains a $150 scholarship, to be used in studying at V. P. I. He also is the winner of the Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club scholarship of $150. This is the highest award that has ever been received by a Loudoun 4-H worker. Peggy Anne Benedum of Round Hill, president of the Loudoun 4-H Council and also a member of the Lincoln Senior Club, was second alternate in each of the contests. Miller's score was 93. Miss Benedum got 91.

Chairman I. W. Baker of the board of supervisors announced yesterday the appointment of the Loudoun Zoning Board of Appeals. Members are C. R. Ahalt, of Leesburg; Allen B. McDaniel, Waterford, and Philip Connors, Middleburg.

Campbell Buys Phillips Plant In Salisbury

Salisbury, Md., Jan. 5 (AP).—The Phillips Brothers canning plant here has been purchased by the Campbell Soup Co. of Camden, N. J., its president, Arthur C. Dorrance, announced last night.

Dorrance stated that Campbell would procure for processing large quantities of Del-Mar-Va tomatoes, for which the territory is well known.

He disclosed that a Marylander, David L. Johnson, was appointed manager of the newly acquired plant. Under present plans, he added, present Phillips Brothers' employes would become associated with the new firm.

Dorrance declared that expansion of the Salisbury plant—formerly owned by Pratt D. Phillips, sr.—may be undertaken as soon as materials become available.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Jan. 5 (AP).—Cattle and sheep were steady today, with receipts estimated at 500 head of each. Hogs were fairly active and 10-15 cents lower. The bulk of sales brought 14.10@14.25, with the top at 14.45. Receipts were estimated at 1000. Compared with a week ago, all weights of shogs, including sows, were 25-30 cents lower.

(USDA).—HOGS—Salable receipts, 1000 (estimated), total unavailable; compared with week ago all weights and sows 35 to 60 cents lower.

CATTLE—Salable receipts, 500 (estimated), total unavailable. Compared Friday last week: receipts more than double last week's run; choice steers steady to 50 lower, other grades 50 to 1.00, mostly 1.00 down; more decline in instances on low-choice steers suc has frequently sold well above 17.50 last week; heifers 50-75 lower; cows active but 25 off; bulls strong; vealers firm; stock cattle in very light supply, steady; largely fed steer an theifre run; closing trade active at declins; most steers closed at 14.50@17.50, only strictly choice kinds bringing 18.00; both heifers and mixed steers and heifers up to 18.00; bulk fat heifers, 13.50@16.25; good and choice beef cows, 12.50@14.50, top, 14.60, paid for load lots scaling 1316 lbs.; most beef cows, 9.50@12.50, with canners and cutters at 7.25@8.25; cow market continued active as week closed; bulls again very scarce, weighty sausage offerings to 13.25 and heavy fat bulls to 14.00; few sausage offerings above 12.50, however, or fat bulls above 12.75; vealers 15.50 down, with choice heavies 14.00 down.

SHEEP—Salable receipts, 500 (estimated), total unavailable; compared Friday last week: woolod slaughter lambs 25-40 lower, with late trade active at the decline, clipped lambs weak to 25 lower, yearlings very scarce, other classes mostly steady; run included the first Colorado fed lambs of the season, with about a dozen loads wheat pasture lambs and ewes also available; good and choice native and fed wooled Western lambs 14.50@15.25, top on post-holiday markets, 14.85, except one load choice 115 lb. Wisconsins, 15.00; 12 loads fed clipped lambs with No. 1 and fall shorn pelts, 13.75@14.40; deck strictly good and choice 110 lb. weights, 14.50; few good to choice fed yearlings, 12.25@12.75; common to choice slaughter ewes, 6.00@7.65, with four loads strictly good and choice 137 lb. wheat pastured offerings at the latter price; several loads shortfed lambs went back to the country for further feeding at 13.85@15.25; good and choice feeky kinds, 15.00 and 15.25.

U. of Va.'s Dr. Speidel to Show 'Tissue' Movies in U. S. Tour

EXPLAINS "THOSE NERVES"—Carl C. Speidel, University of Virginia professor of anatomy, at work with the moving picture camera by means of which he has photographed the growth of living tissues

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 5 (Spl.).—Dr. Carl C. Speidel, University of Virginia professor of anatomy, has left on a three-month tour which will take him across the United States, demonstrating his method of taking moving pictures of the growth of living cells.

Beginning Monday at the University of Louisville medical school, he will serve for four weeks as Commonwealth visiting professor, showing how he has studied growth of muscle and nerve fibers and other cells and tissues by taking moving pictures under experimental conditions.

Will Give 25 Lectures

Dr. Speidell will start his coast-to-coast tour February 11, and will travel until March 26, giving 25 lectures under sponsorship of the Sigma Xi national scientific society. He will go north to Harvard, then swing through the Middle West, then through the Universities of Idaho, Colorado and Oregon, before returning through Chicago, and making a final swing to appear before leading universities of the South.

Since 1932, when he received the national prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for his studies of nerve growth, Dr. Speidel has been studying nerves, muscles, the blood and lymph systems, special sense organs. He has made use of living frog tadpoles becuase their tissues are similar to those of human beings.

Films Tadpole Reactions

Dr. Speidel made use of the prize money he won in 1932 to buy a moving picture camera, and aided by grants from several foundations, he has taken more than 30,000 feet of moving picture film which he has edited and cut to about 10,000 feet for showing at the University of Louisville. He will show two reels, lasting about 30 minutes, on his longer tour.

Some of Dr. Speidel's studies have been of far-reaching importance, particularly those which showed what happens to living nerves under the influence of electrical shock, heat, alcohol, prolonged starvation and the influence of drugs, all of which irritate the human nervous systems just as they do the tadpoles.

Hagerstown Fair Owners In Squabble

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 5 (AP).—A controversy between stockholders of the Hagerstown Fair was out in the open today after three stockholders filed suit against three others, accusing them of manipulating shares.

The plaintiffs described the defendants' activities as an "attempt to exercise greater power in the election of officers and directors and transaction of other business" of the Hagerstown Fair Corp.

Meeting Is Adjourned

A stockholders' meeting scheduled for today was ordered adjourned to March 2 by Chief Judge William A. Huster yesterday after three stockholders charged three other stockholders with transferring about 115 shares of stock to 21 "straw" men in an effort to extend control over the corporation.

Charles Z. Heskett, Cumberland attorney, who appeared as representative of some of the defendants, protested the adjournment order.

Earlier, William A. Gunter and D. Lindley Sloan, attorneys for the plaintiffs, submitted the bill of complaint to Judge Huster. Complainants were listed in the bill as Elmer A. Corderman, S. Braden King and Jacob M. Middlekauf, holders of one share of stock in the corporation.

The bill named Mrs. Jeannettee Bester, Lester P. Widmeyer and R. C. Snaveley as bona fide holders of 130 shares of stock, but said they "unlawfully and designedly" transferred about 115 shares of stock to "strawmen" to be voted according to the instructions of Mrs. Bester, Widmeyer and Snaveley.

Transfer Questioned

Corderman, King and Middlekauf said they believe all of the so-called "strawmen" intended to vote the stock "so colorably transferred to them by the real owners."

Such intended action on their part and "such intended method of voting promulgated and done at the behest of the true owners of the stock . . . will constitute a fraud" upon the rights of Corderman, King and Middlekauf, the complainants said.

The bill of complaint said that under the corporation charter each stockholder may cast one vote at the stockholders' meeting for each share of stock through five, but no stockholder may cast more than five votes, regardless of how many shares of stock he holds.

Richard Rauth was named a defendant in the action in addtiion to Mrs. Bester, Widmeyer, Snavely and the 21 alleged strawmen. The complainants added they were advised that Rauth had been designated to act as chairman of the stockholders' meeting.

The bill asks that all of the defendants except Rauth be enjoined from voting at the meeting and that officers or persons conducting the meeting be restrained and enjoined from accepting ballots cast by any of the "pretended stockholders."

Defendants in the adjournment action were given the right to move for dissolution of the order on five days' notice after filing answers to the bill of complaint under oath.

Falling Tree Injures Man

Luray, Va., Jan. 5.—Leon Cook was painfully injured yesterday while cutting down trees on a farm across the Shenandoah River, four miles west of Luray. A branch napped from a tree he was felling.

Inaugural Plans Listed For Tuck

Richmond, Va., Jan. 5 (AP).—On a platform over the steps of the south portico of the Capitol, William Munford Tuck, 49-year-old South Boston lawyer, will be inaugurated Governor of Virginia at approximately 12:30 p. m. on January 16.

When he takes the oath of office from Chief Justice Preston W. Campbell of the Supreme Court of Appeals, he will be the second successive former Marine to take over the reins of the State government. Outgoing Governor Darden was a Marine flyer in the last war, and Mr. Tuck served with the Marine Corps' Third Regiment in that conflict.

Plans for the inauguration, announced by Col. E. Griffith Dodson, clerk of the House of Delegates, call for relatively simple ceremonies and review by the inaugural party of a 25-minute parade in which the United States Marine Corps Band from Quantico, Richmond units of the Virginia State Guard, and high school cadets will participate.

In the event of inclement weather, alternate arrangements have been made to hold the inaugural exercises in the hall of the House of Delegates with amplifiers to carry the program to other portions of the Capitol. Under favorable weather conditions, loudspeakers will enable spectators in the southern half of the Capitol Square to hear the inaugural address from the portico. The address, scheduled to begin about 1 p. m., also will be carried over Radio Stations WRVA, WMBG, WRNL and WLEE in Richmond.

Page News to Enlarge Present Building

Luray, Va., Jan. 5 (Spl.).—E. W. Lauck, editor of the Page News and Courier, and member of the State Conservation Commission, announced plans this week for expansion of plant and mechanical facilities of the newspaper's plant. Work will begin as soon as labor and material can be procured.

The proposed expansion includes enlargement of the present pressroom by extension of the building to the street in the rear and the building of a second floor over the present press room.

Orders have been placed for a continuous web newspaper press geared to produce 4000 copies per hour.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Jan. 5 (AP).—CATTLE—Receipts, 50; steady compared with week ago; slaughter steers 25 lower; heifers steady to weak; cows 25-50 lower; stockers and feeders scarce, unchanged; pair choice-fed steers averaging 1405 lbs., 18.00, week's top; several loads and lots top-good and choice, 16.75@17.50; bulk lots and average-good, 15.00@16.50, mostly 15.50 up; commons and medium, 12.00@14.50; few small lots good mixed yearlings, 15.40@16.50; top-good and choice fed heifers, 15.50@16.50; top-good and choice fed heifers, 15.00@16.00; low and average good, 14.00@15.00, few 15.25; bulk common and medium, 10.00@12.50; common and medium cows largely 9.50@13.50; high-yielding individuals, 13.00@13.50, and sparingly to 14.00; canners and cutters, 7.00@9.00, mostly 7.50 up; good beef bulls, 13.50@14.50; odd head, 15.00; good weighty average bulls, 13.00; bulk light and medium weights, 9.50@12.50; few small lots, good and choice native feeder steers, 13.50@15.25.

CALVES—Receipts, none. Compared with week ago: Vealers and weighty slaughter calves steady; mixed lots good and choice 120-220 lbs. vealers, 15.50 to mainly 16.50; common and medium, 9.50@14.50, mostly 11.00 up; culls around 7.50; extreme lightweights down to 5.50; good weighty slaughter calves, 14.00; bulk common and medium, 10.00@13.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 96. Compared with week ago, barrows, gilts and sows grother-and; today's market active, steady with Thursday; good and choice, 140-300 lbs. barrows and gilts, 15.40, the ceiling; 300-375 lbs., 15.15; 375-450 lbs., 14.90; good sows, 14.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, none. Compared with week ago: Slaughter lambs scarce, active, steady; practical top and popular prices, 16.00; mixed lots good and choice wooled lambs usually from 80 lbs. up and including bucks, 13.50 to mainly 16.00; common and medium, 11.50@14.50; culls around 8.50; slaughter ewes active, steady; choice lightweight wooled and shorn ewes, 6.50; bulk common to good, 2.00@6.00, according to grade.

Cloe Resigns Prince William Chamber Helm

Manassas, Va., Jan. 5 (Spl.).—C. C. Cloe, Triangle, president of the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce since its organization 12 years ago, submitted his resignation at a meeting this week. Cloe offered his resignation as president shortly after the start of the war, but he was drafted at that time to hold the office for the duration.

Mayor Harry P. Davis is vice-president of the local chamber. No action was taken this week on Cloe's resignation, but it is expected that he will be asked to reconsider.

Manassas Airport Leased

The Manassas Airport, recently purchased by the Town of Manassas, has been leased to Peter Jarvis of Calverton, Va., according to Town Manager Hunton Tiffany. The airport on Route 234 2 miles west of Manassas, consists of 94 acres, improved with runways and hangars. Jarvis, a veteran pilot and instructor, will use the field as a flying school and for chartered service.

Dr. Podolnick Released

Dr. Nelson Podolnick, health officer for Prince William, Fairfax, and Stafford counties since December 22, 1943, has been released from the health service of the State, it was announced this week. Dr. Podolnick was assigned to the State Health Department by the United States Public Health Service during the war years. He was placed on terminal leave and will be released from the United States Public Health Service on April 1. Requests have been made to the State Health Department to continue Dr. Podolnick's assignment here and a decision on the matter is expected next week.

Dairy Honor Roll

The honor roll listing of Prince William dairymen was announced this week by James Smathers, local fieldman of the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association. The list includes:

T. Clay Wood, Nokesville; Norvel Wheeler, Wellington; Bennie Wakeman, Manassas; W. D. Sharrett, Bristow; Philip B. Reading, Nokesville; Jack Piercy, Gainesville; J. F. Miller, Nokesville; P. A. Lewis, Stone House Road; Francis M. Lewis, Manassas; Rosemount Farm, Stone House Road; Higgs Lewis, Lake Jackson Road; Wilmer M. Kline, Buckhall Road; Dr. John H. Iden, Buckhall Road.

Chaplain Accepts Call

The Rev. Richard M. Graham, former pastor of the Manassas Baptist Church prior to entering the Chaplain Corps of the Army during the war, has accepted a call to become pastor of the Fairfax Baptist Church at Fairfax Courthouse, Va. The Rev. Mr. Graham, who recently returned from overseas service, holds the rank of major in the Army Reserve Corps. With his family, he is making his home in Manassas.

Last Rites Held For Miss Landes In Charlottesville

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 5.—The funeral of Miss Virginia Frances Landes, who died at the University Hospital, was held here this afternoon. Miss Landes was a native of Augusta County, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Landes, and was 69. Surviving are one brother, DeWitt Landes, of Charles Town, W. Va., and two sisters, Mrs. Esther Landes of Staunton and Mrs. Dorta Stevens of Charlottesville.

Andrew J. Kite

Luray, Va., Jan. 5.—Funeral services took place yesterday from Leaks' Chapel for Andrew Jackson Kite, 77, of Honeyville. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Virginia Mitchell, and the following children: Mrs. A. E. Thomas, of Upperco, Md.; Mrs. Goldman Ray, of Beltsville, Md.; C. E. Kite, of Suitland, Md., and Mrs. L. E. Davis, of Stanley.

Mrs. Ida E. Taylor

Shenandoah, Va., Jan. 5.—Funeral services were held in Winchester yesterday for Mrs. Ida Elizabeth Taylor, 73, native of Shenandoah, who died in Washington, D. C., at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Dulcie M. Morrison, on Monday. She is survived by a son by a former marriage, Ellsworth Addison Henry, of Washington, and two daughters, Mrs. Dulcie Morrison, Washington, and Mrs. Julia Lewis, Winchester.

Henry W. McVicar

Winchester, Va., Jan. 5.—Funeral services will be held here Monday for Henry W. McVicar, retired businessman, who operated a furniture and box factory in Mexico before coming here to make his home some years ago. He is survived by his wife, the former Miss Mary Barr Dabney.

Adam C. Bohrer

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Jan. 5.—Adam C. Bohrer, 85, retired farmer, died at his home at Stotlers Cross-Roads, near here, aftera brief illness. He was a native of this county.

A. Frank Menefee

Berkley Springs, W. Va., Jan. 5.—Services were held here today for A. Frank Menefee, 76, native of Virginia but resident here since youth, who died in a Martinsburg (W. Va.) hospital after a week's illness. Surviving are a son and a sister.

Fire Company Elects

Winchester, Va., Jan. 5.—Marion Anderson has been elected president of the Friendship Fire Company succeeding A. Ryland Conner. George Eagle, Richard Boxwell, Bernard Hodgson and Henry Thompson were elected lieutenants: Eston Tevalt, secretary, and Harold Rowe, treasurer.

New U. of Md. Bureau Plans Allegany Area Economic Study

By the Associated Press

The newly established University of Maryland Business Research Bureau prepared yesterday to make an economic survey of Cumberland and Allegany County under supervision of Dr. Eugene T. Halaas of Denver, Colo.

The survey, under the new appointee's direction, will be "in the nature of a full-scale experiment" which will set the pattern for similar studies throughout the State, Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the university, declared.

He disclosed that Anne Arundel County already has asked for a similar study of its economic situation.

Dr. Byrd said it "will be the aim of research conducted under the direction of Dr. Halaas to compile, in the case of Allegany County, the resources, the skills of its working people, the breadth of industrial, commercial and business enterprises, and to discover opportunities for the full development."

Tentative plans call for an investigation of the county's marketing of agricultural and manufactured products ,and for an inventory of its raw materials with an eye to diversification of industry.

Small businesses, Dr. Byrd pointed out, do not have the financial resources to engage in economic research as big corporations do. "We believe we can undertake that job for the State's small industrial enterprises," the educator said.

Dr. Halaas, who was also named professor of statistics at the university, recently was discharged from the Navy. He was professor of economics, and head of the department of banking and finance at the University of Denver and director of business and social research there from 1934 to 1942.

He was graduated from Concordia College, Moorehead, Minn., in 1919, and received his Master of Arts and Ph.D. at the University of Chicago.

Virginian Sued By FDIC for $47,500 Note

Roanoke, Va., Jan. 5 (AP).—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. has filed a three-count suit in the United States District Court here against Kyle M. Weeks, of Floyd, for $47,500, plus interest, representing a note which he is alleged to have executed and delivered to the planters branch of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Inc., of Fredericksburg, on February 23, 1944.

In the three-count complaint the plaintiff charges:

(1) That the note was endorsed and transferred to the plaintiff; that demand has been made for payment ofthe note, but that no part has been paid; that the note has not been assessable for taxation as it is part of the assets of the bank and is owned and held by the agency ofthe Federal Government.

(2) That Weeks on March 17, 1944, executed and delivered to the Planters Branch of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Inc., a check for $47,737.50, drawn on the Floyd County Bank of Floyd, payable to the order of the bank; that this check was dishonored by the Floyd bank because Weeks had no funds for its payment "as he well knew when he gave said check;" that he gave the check for the purpose of misleading the bank examiners into believing that the promissory note had been paid when in fact it had not; that this check was assigned to the FDIC and demand made for payment, but no part of it has been paid.

(3) That the defendant obtained the loan from the State bank by means of false and fraudulent misrepresentation in that, for the purpose of inducing the bank to make the loan, he furnished the bank with a statement of assets and liabilities in which he "willfully and knowingly stated his assets to be much more valuable than they actually were, and his liabilities far less than they actually were."

Hearing Is Slated On Riviera Beach Bridge Proposal

Baltimore, Jan. 5—(AP).—The Army Engineers office announced today that a public hearing would be held January 22 at Riviera Beach on the application of the Maryland State Roads Commission for approval of a plan to build a double leaf bascule bridge across Stony Creek at Riviera Beach, Anne Arundel County.

The proposed structure will be approximately 885 feet long and will consist of seven approach spans on the west side and eight on the east. Vertical clearance will be 18.11 feet above mean high water and horizontal clearance, 40 feet.

Views on the structure will be heard at the meeting in the Fire House Hall at Riviera Beach, but interested parties were asked to submit criticism in writing for consideration by the War Department.

Died

KAHN, MALVINA. On Thursday, January 3, 1946, MALVINA KAHN, beloved mother of Mrs. Henry I. Coleman. She also is survived by a sister, Mrs. Eva Kahn. Funeral services at the Bernard Danzansky & Son funeral home, 3501 14th st. nw., on Sunday, January 6, at 11 a. m. Interment D. C. Lodge Cemetery.

KELLY, WILLIAM D. On Friday, January 4, 1946, at Providence Hospital, WILLIAM D. KELLY of 708 North Carolina ave. se., beloved husband of Mary J. Kelly; father of Jean Elizabeth Kelly; brother of Walter L., and Sister Mary Joseph Kelly and Mrs. Ruth E. Christopher. Funeral from the James T. Ryan funeral home, 317 Pennsylvania ave. se., on Monday, January 7, at 9:30 a. m.; thence to St. Peter's Church, where mass will be offered at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

LEARY, BLANCHE McKENZIE. On Thursday, January 3, 1946, at Providence Hospital, BLANCHE McKENZIE LEARY, beloved wife of Vernon O. Leary and mother of Mrs. Melva Davis and Mrs. Irma Ady. Funeral from the James T. Ryan funeral home, 317 Pennsylvania ave. se., on Tuesday, January 8, at 9:30 a. m.; thence to St. Francis Xavier Church, where mass will be offered at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

LYDDANE, ROCCOFORT A. On Friday, January 4, 1946, ROCCOFORT A. LYDDANE, son of the late Eugene T. Lyddane and Teresa Kengle Lyddane. Friends may call at the Birch funeral home, 3034 M st. nw. Mass will be offered at Holy Trinity Church, Georgetown, on Monday, January 7, at 9 a. m. Interment Holy Road Cemetery.

McDONOUGH, CATHERINE FALLON. On Friday, January 4, 1946, at 716 7th st. nw., CATHERINE FALLON McDONOUGH, beloved mother of Edward McDonough, sister of Mrs. Margaret Fallon Decker, Mrs. Lee Hammerly and William J. Fallon. Remains resting at Chambers funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., until Monday, January 7, at 8:30 a. m. Mass will be offered at St. Patrick's Church, 10th and G sts. nw., at 9 a. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

McVERRY, MARY J. On Thursday, January 3, 1946, at Providence Hospital, MARY J. McVERRY, beloved wife of the late Thomas McVerry and mother of Mrs. Annie K. Readmond, Mrs. Mary Ellen Thompson, of Detroit, Owen F., Michael T. and John J. McVerry. Funeral from her late residence, Meadows, Md., on Tuesday, January 8 at 9:30 a. m., thence Mount Calvary Church where mass will be offered at 10 a. m. for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

MICHEL, REAR ADMIRAL CARL. On Thursday, January 3, 1946, at Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., REAR ADMIRAL CARL MICHEL of the Westchester Apartments, beloved husband of Eloise Field Michel, father of Mrs. Jean M. McClelland and Maj. John F. Michel and Carl Michel, jr. Remains resting at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw. Funeral services at Fort Myer Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., on Monday, January 7, at 11 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

MORAN, ELIZABETH G. Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 2, 1946, at her residence, 24 Franklin st., Kensington, Md., ELIZABETH MORAN (nee Gassberg), beloved wife of the late John E. Moran and mother of the late Elizabeth G., Patricia L. and Charlotte A. Moran. Funeral from the W. Warren Taltavull funeral home, 3619 14th st. nw., on Monday, January 7, at 9:15 a. m. Requiem mass at St. John's Church, Forest Glen, Md., at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

MORAN, ELIZABETH G., PATRICIA L. AND CHARLOTTE A. Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 2, 1946, at their residence, 24 Franklin st., Kensington, Md., ELIZABETH G., PATRICIA L. and CHARLOTTE A. MORAN, beloved daughters of the late John E. and Elizabeth G. Moran. Funeral from the W. Warren Taltavull funeral home, 3619 14th st. nw., on Monday, January 7, at 9:15 a. m. Requiem mass at St. John's Church, Forest Glen, Md., at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

MORAN, JOHN E. Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 2, 1946, at his residence, 24 Franklin st., Kensington, Md., JOHN E. MORAN, beloved husband of the late Elizabeth G. Moran and father of the late Elizabeth G., Patricia L. and Charlotte A. Moran. Funeral from the W. Warren Taltavull funeral home, 3619 14th st. nw., on Monday, January 7, at 9:15 a. m. Requiem mass at St. John's Church, Forest Glen, Md., at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

DEMENT, ALFRED R. On Friday, January 4, 1946, ALFRED R. DEMENT beloved son of the late John Dent and Frances Richards Dement. Funeral from the James T. Ryan funeral home, 317 Pennsylvania ave. se., on Monday, January 7, at 9:30 a. m.; thence to St. Peter's Church, where mass will be offered at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Congressional Cemetery.

DULIN, LULU O. On Friday, January 4, 1946, LULU O. DULIN of 1707 Columbia rd. nw., beloved wife of J. Ernest Dulin and mother of Roland E. Dulin. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, January 7, at 1 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

FISHER, WILLIAM THOMAS. On Thursday, January 3, 1946, at Mount Alto Hospital, WILLIAM THOMAS FISHER, the beloved husband of Emily T. Fisher and father of William Thomas, jr., Richard Bernard and Kathryn Jo Fisher and brother of Thomas R., James M., Oscar L., John W. and Miss Della Fisher, Mrs. Madeline White and Mrs. R. Elise Isell. Services at Chambers' Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw., on Monday, January 7, at 9:45 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

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Charlottesville Food Poisoning Cases Traced

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 5 (Spl.).—Twelve cases of food-poisonnig, reported to the Joint Health Department in the past two days, have been traced to a downtown restaurant where it is believed unfit pie was served to patrons, Dr. Thomas S. Englar, director, said today.

Dr. Englar said bacteriological tests are being made of the pie, a product made on the premises, to establish whether it was the cause of the outbreak of illness.

"The finger of suspicion points to it, however, and the symptoms indicate the pie was infected with staphylococcus toxin, an irritant poison which renders a person violently sick for a few hours," he said.

Investigation is continuing in an effort to locate a possible carrier of the infection. The suspected pie was served with the midday meal.

All in all, the doctor said, about 20 cases showing signs of food poisoning have been reported in the past few days, including five University of Virginia students. Aside from the 12 traced to the one restaurant, he added, the others are isolated cases, not unusual for the holiday season. Some were found to be caused by food eaten at home, while others were traced to spoiled eggnog.

The cases involving the university students are still under investigation.

Md. Fugitive Caught

Bel Air, Md., Jan. 5 (AP).—Luther Boggs, 26, left for the Maryland House of Correction today to continue serving his two-year term after he was recaptured here last night by Sheriff Charles T. Stephens and two deputies.

Died

ODEN, JOHN THOMAS. On Wednesday, January 2, 1946, at Suburban Hospital, JOHN THOMAS ODEN of Cabin John, Md., beloved husband of the late Mary Jane Oden. Remains resting at the Bethesda-Chevy Chase funeral home of Wm. Reuben Pumphrey. Funeral services at the Methodist Church, Potomac, Md., Sunday, January 6, at 3:30 p. m. Interment church cemetery.

PETTIT, EUNICE T. On Friday, January 4, 1946, at her residence, 1246 Oates st. ne., EUNICE T. PETTIT, beloved wife of William B. Pettit and mother of David N. Pettit. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, January 7, at 1 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

PILLING, JOSEPH H. Suddenly, on Thursday, January 3, 1946, at his residence, 619 West Broad st., Falls Church, Va., JOSEPH H. PILLING, beloved husband of May Boucher Pilling and brother of Mrs. George M. Bettis. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, January 7, at 3 p. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

PURDY, EMILY B. On Friday, January 4, 1946, EMILY B. PURDY of 4810 47th st. nw., mother of Mrs. Zera G. Stanley, Vancouver, British Columbia; Mrs. Oscar V. Bates of Alberta, Canada; Mrs. Otis F. Thieringer of Garden City, Long Island; Mrs. William G. Dow of Chestnut Hills, Mass.; Mrs. Eugene P. Rowell of Washington, D. C. Services, private, at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Sunday, January 6, at 4 p. m.

RINALDO, LAURENCE J. Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 2, 1946, at El Paso, Tex., LAURENCE J. RINALDO, beloved stepfather of Miss Dan Allen, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Mrs. Ada Overstreet, Pullman, Wash.; Mrs. R. C. Buran, El Paso, Tex., and Mrs. Florence Tucker of Arlington, Va. Funeral services at Hysong's funeral home, 1300 N st. nw., on Monday, January 7, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

SCHOONMAKER, LUCY G. On Friday, January 4, 1946, LUCY G. SCHOONMAKER, beloved wife of the late Leonard S. Schoonmaker and mother of Emma Cummings. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Clark B. Cummings, 1300 Delafield pl. nw., on Sunday, January 6, at 3:30 p. m. Friends invited. Interment Stillwater, N. Y., later.

SISTER MARY TIMOTHY, O.S.F. On Friday, January 4, 1946, at Georgetown University Hospital, SISTER MARY TIMOTHY, O.S.F. Requiem mass at Georgetown University Hospital Chapel on Monday, January 7, at 9 a. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

SULLIVAN, TIMOTHY. On Thursday, January 3, 1946, TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, beloved husband of Teresa Smith Sullivan of 4203 New Hampshire ave. nw., and father of Francis J. Sullivan, brother of Mrs. Margaret Riley of Takoma Park, Md., and Funeral from Timothy Manion funeral home, 3831 Georgia ave. nw., on Monday, January 7, at 8:30 a. m. High requiem mass at St. Gabriel's Church at 9 a. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

TILLINGHAST, HILDA BEATRICE. On Thursday, January 3, 1946, at Suburban Hospital, HILDA BEATRICE TILLINGHAST of 1200 Prospect ave., Takoma Park, Md., beloved wife of Edward S. Tillinghast and mother of Mrs. Hilda C. Williams and Edward W. Tillinghast, jr. Mrs. Tillinghast rests at the S. H. Pumphrey funeral home, 8434 Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md., where services will be held on Monday, January 7, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS B. On Friday, January 4, 1946, at Mount Alto Hospital, THOMAS B.

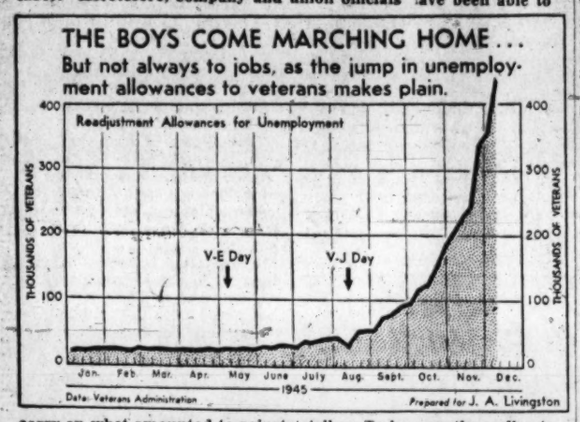
Business Outlook

—By J. A. Livingston—

ON SEPTEMBER 14, one month after the surrender of Japan, only 75,000 former GIs were drawing unemployment allowances. But then the boys began arriving home by the boatload.

By mid-October the Veterans Administration was paying the $23-a-week allowance to 110,000; by mid-November to 226,000; by mid-December to 450,000; and today to some 500,000 who are in the labor market and out of work.

Those statistics are alive with meaning to management and labor. Heretofore, company and union officials have been able to



carry on what amounted to private strikes. To be sure the walkouts delayed reconversion and were irritating—people weren't able to get radios, or automobiles, or refrigerators for Christmas. Or in the Greyhound bus or Capital Transit strikes, specific sectors of the population were seriously inconvenienced. Similarly with a few temporary shutdowns of utility systems.

But now the strikes are beginning to get under the skin of the entire economy. They are creating unemployment. Companies which could be expanding and taking on workers aren't.

Four Causes

The year-end statements of businessmen, so unanimously bullish in most respects, point up the problem. Labor difficulties have become the common denominator of all business enterprises, both large and small. Manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers are biting their nails over supplies. Yet all assert a huge, unsated demand surrounds them. And the four main blames are:

1. Shortage of labor. 2. Shortage of materials. 3. Strikes in suppliers plants. 4. Strikes in own plants.

Most materials shortages can be tracked down to strikes somewhere along the line. Or, as in radio parts, to OPA prices. Manufacturers say they cannot afford to sell certain items at ceiling prices. So they don't produce, or they don't ship, or they ship on a price-to-come basis, which leaves the set manufacturer stewing about the price he can charge.

Look for a Blow-off

The labor shortages cannot be helped when they stem from scarcity of workers in particular areas or industries. But sometimes they are ascribable to wage scales which are too low to attract workers—bricks, for example. And often OPA price ceilings are the root cause. Employers assert that ceilings prevent the wage boosts necessary to induce workers to take jobs.

All this adds up. When men can't find jobs because other men prevent them, there's bound to be a blow-off. The more persons unemployed because steel, automobile, electrical, or other plants are tied up, the greater will be the pressure on (1) management and labor to discontinue their private contests in will power and (2) on OPA to let in a little inflation if necessary to get production and employment.

The pressure will not come solely from manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers who want supplies, or from Congressmen and Government officials who want an orderly economy, or from consumers who want goods. It will come from within the ranks of labor, itself.

GI Joe's Old Man

So long as Joe is overseas, pop doesn't realize that his strike against General Motors keeps other persons from getting jobs. But when Joe comes home and reports at dinner that there's no job because the XYZ company can't get G. M. ignition systems, then pop gets to thinking. And he may get a slug of thought from mom, too.

Such concentrated thinking won't make it any easier for Walter Reuther or Philip Murray to hold the picket lines or OPA the price lines. Thus the curve of unemployment can be regarded as a strike vane from here on out. As it rises, so will the urge to settle—and on both sides of the table.

The walkout of Western Electric workers in New York and New Jersey promptly on the 11 a. m. January 3 deadline was a formidable New Year augury—especially since strike deadlines pockmark the January calendar. There's steel, packing plants, electric equipment, the telephone system, and others. That's enough to give union leaders pause.

Were the strikes to come off as scheduled, the result would be tantamount to a general strike. And the economic heat would be taken off particular companies. When steel is down, so to all intents and purposes are Ford and Chrysler, as well as G. M., General Electric, and Westinghouse.

A Quick Catharsis?

Yet it might well serve to break the deadlock. The pressure on labor and management would be so great and at so many points—steel, autos, electrical equipment, meat packing, and others—that somewhere someone would give. The resulting settlement would probably set the pattern for settlements elsewhere. The cluster of strikes would be settled in a cluster.

That would get the many major disputes out of the economic system in a quick catharsis. That would end the threat of a strike-ceilinged economy—one strike after another—and would assure continuance of the uptrend in production and employment which started during October and November and continued through December.

For the economic facts are that despite the high level of man-days lost due to strikes, steel production is above 80 per cent of capacity, carloadings are maintaining the normal seasonal level for this time of the year, likewise petroleum runs to stills, likewise electric power output.

And in the meantime, while strikes slow up output of finished goods, manufacturers are filling their pipelines with inventories. So when the rash of strikes is over goods should start coming with a whoosh.

That's worth bearing in mind when the headlines scream and the markets totter in the coming weeks.

Stock Splitup Planned

Janesville, Wis., Jan. 5 (AP).—Directors of the Parker Pen Co. have voted to call a special meeting of stockholders some time in February to decide upon a proposal to increase authorized stock shares from 200,000 to 500,000 and to issue two common shares of no par value for each outstanding $10 par value share.

Hosiery Output Off 11%

New York, Jan. 5 (AP).—The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers reported today that total shipments of all types of hosiery in November amounted to 10,657,849 dozen pairs against 12,021,466 dozen in the same month of 1944, down 11.3 per cent.

Curb Renames Posner

New York, Jan. 5 (AP).—The New York Curb Exchange nominating committee has renominated Edwin Posner of Andrews, Posner & Rothschild, as chairman of the board of governors to serve one year, it was announced today. Posner has served as chairman since last February.

Cosmetic Firm's Net Off

New York, Jan. 5 (AP).—Helena Rubenstein, Inc., and subsidiaries today reported net profit for the year ended September 30 of $670,505, equal to $3.62 a common share, compared with $679,091, of $4.94 a common share, for the preceding year.

First Federal Assets, Loans In Sharp Rise

By S. Oliver Goodman

Fast-growing First Federal Savings & Loan Association, Washington, showed a record rise in assets and mortgage loans during 1945, President Carl H. Ellingson reported yesterday.

Resources as of December 31, 1945, soared 41 per cent to an all-time high of $26,931,640. Mortgage loans, reflecting a revival in home financing activities here during the year, leaped 34 per cent to $17,840,088.

Mr. Ellingson also noted that savings and investment accounts of members scored the largest gain in the history of the 13th st. institution, rising $4,056,780 to a new peak of $21,214,972.

Illustrating the rapid expansion of the association during the past year are these figures:

	Dec. 31, 1945	Dec. 31, 1944
Total assets	$26,931,640	$19,033,498
First mortgage loans	17,840,088	13,243,620
U. S. Government securities	7,625,000	4,525,000
Savings and Investment accounts	21,214,972	17,158,252
Reserves and undivided profits	1,060,816	828,518

Mr. Ellingson stated that all indications pointed to an active year during 1946, especially in home financing activities. He added that the prospect is that mortgage lending institutions should enjoy a banner year as soon as a greater supply of building materials is made available.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

New Jones & Co. Partner

Capt. Edward M. Becker has been admitted to the Washington investment firm of Robert C. Jones & Co. as a general partner, it was announced last night. He recently was released from the Army.

CAPT. BECKER

Well known in local financial quarters, Capt. Becker had been associated with G. M. P. Murphy & Co. until the latter closed its offices.

Robert C. Jones & Co. is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Exchange and other leading markets.

New Association Head

Dr. William C. Farmer was elected president of the American Building Association at the annual meeting yesterday, succeeding Charles H. Kindle, retired.

Mr. Kindle will continue to serve as a membre of the board. The new president, a native of South Carolina, is a practicing dentist in Washington.

Another new officer named was Richard H. Sinclair, who was elected to the post of assisting secretary. All other officers and directors were reelected.

The report of the secretary, Wilfred H. Blanz, revealed assets increased about three million dollars to a new high of 22 million dollars.

Chemical Fellowships

Fellowships aggregating $210,000 will be awarded by the American Chemical Society in 1946 and 1947 to aid in the training of chemists and chemical engineers, it was announced yesterday by Bradley Dewey, president of the society.

Credit Sources Explained

How small business may obtain credit and capital for sound ventures is explained in a bulletin on "Credit Sources for Small Business" issued by the Department of Commerce.

The bulletin discusses in detail the types of credit extended by such diverse institutions as banks, industrial banking companies, small loan companies, factors, sales finance companies, miscellaneous finance companies, insurance companies equipment manufacturere, wholesalers and similar suppliers, individual investors, investment bankers, corporations seeking affiliates, branches or outlets, the Reconstruction Finance Corp., Federal Reserve Banks, Smaller War Plants Corp., Federal Housing Administration and community industrial development groups.

The booklet may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., or from Department of Commerce field offices at 15 cents a copy.

Joint Controllers Meeting

A special joint meeting of the Baltimore and District Controls of the Controllers Institute of America will be held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel in Baltimore on Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. R. C. Simpson of Gilbert Associates, Inc., will speak on "Labor and What to Do About It."

Airline Ends ATC Contract

The domestic division of American Airlines yesterday ended its contract with the Army's Transport Command after 3½ years.

The contract terminated with the completion of the 9442d transatlantic crossing at LaGuardia Field yesterday, but the line announced its overseas division would continue to operate to London, Berlin, Frankfurt and Sweden until March.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday 530,000 shares; previous day, 1,070,000; week ago, 555,400; year ago, 742,990; two years ago, 346,150; January 1 to date, 4,041,470; year ago, 7,872,990; two years ago, 4,429,360.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Jan. 5.

	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Indus.	190.82	191.68	190.89	191.47 +0.57
20 Rails	62.71	62.90	62.55	62.81 +0.22
15 Utils.	38.41	38.46	38.19	38.35 +0.25
65 Stks.	73.63	71.92	71.53	71.84 +0.38

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 25,200; railroads, 36,130; utilities, 25,200; 65 stocks, 86,530.

	Sales, Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	1	82½	82½	82½	..
ACF-Brill Mot	10	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Adams Exp	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
Addressog-M	8	33	32	32	— ⅛
Admiral Corp	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Air Reduction	10	53½	53	53	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
Alleghany Corp	38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	6	54½	54	54	— ½
Allen Lud Sc	3	39	39	39	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye	1	189	189	189	+ 1
Allied Kid	1	23	23	23	..
Allied Mills	8	34	34	34	— ¼
Allied Strs	12	47⅛	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
Allied Strs pf	3	104½	104½	104½	..
Allis-Ch Mfg	9	52⅜	51⅞	52	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Am Ag Ch Del	1	41½	41½	41½	..
Am Airlines	9	84½	83¾	83¾	— 1
Am Bank Note	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Am Bosch	1	22	22	22	..
Am Cable & R	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy	2	63	62	63	+ 1
Am Ch & Cable	8	39	38½	39	+ ¼
Am Colortype	6	27½	26½	27½	+ 1
Am Crystal Sug	6	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
Am Distill	2	53½	53⅜	53⅜	+ 1⅛
Am Encaus Til	1	8¼	⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	3	7⅞	7¼	7¼	..
Am&F P $7 pf	3	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅛
Am&F P $7 pf	9	113½	113½	113½	— ⅛
Am Hawaii SS	1	35½	35½	35½	..
Am Hide&Leath	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am Hi & L pf	1	55	55	55	..
Am Invest Hl	2	13¼	13	13¼	..
Am Locomotive	32	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
Am M & Fdy	1	36½	36½	36½	..
Am M & Met	3	17½	17½	17½	..
Am Metal	5	35¾	35	35¼	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	55	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5pf	6	99⅞	98¾	99⅞	+ 1⅛
Am P & L $6pf	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
Am Rad & St S	27	18¼	17⅝	18⅜	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill	7	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
Am Smelt & R	1	64½	64¾	64½	+ ⅜
Am Snuff	1	48	48	48	..
Am Stl Fdrs	10	40½	40½	40½	..
Am Stores	4	29¼	28¾	28¾	..
Am Sugar Ref	2	52	52	52	..
Am Tel & Tel	6	190	188¾	190	+ 1⅛
Am Tob B	6	89½	89	89	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs	4	23¾	23¾	23½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose	1	67⅜	67¼	67⅜	..
Am Wat Wks	15	25½	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	71	34	31	34	+ 2⅞
Am Wool pf	6	132	129	132	+ 4
Am Zinc Lead	9	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	..
Anaconda Cop	8	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl	2	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Andes Copper	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Arch-Daniels	1	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Armour & Co	65	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf	2	123	123	123	..
Armstrong Cork	3	55	55	55	..
Artcarn Corp	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Goods	1	45½	45½	45½	..
Atch T & S F	2	104½	104½	104½	..
Atch T&SF pf	2	117	117	117	..
Atl Coast Line	8	75½	75	75	+ ½
Atl G&W Indies	1	37	37	37	..
Atl Refining	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
Atl Refining pf	1	116	116	116	..
Atlas	1	25½	25	25	..
Aust Nichols	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Autocar Co	4	28	28	28	— ⅛
Aviation Corp	51	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Bald Loco	18	34¼	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
Bald & Ohio	12	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
Bangor & Ar	6	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	2	48¼	47½	47½	..
Barnsdall Oil	3	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks	7	21⅜	21	21⅜	..
Bayuk Cigar	1	41	41	41	..
Beatrice Cr	2	58	58	58	+ 1
Beech Aire	2	15	15	15	..
Bell Aire	2	26	26	26	..
Bel & Howell	1	29½	29½	29½	..
Bendix Aviat	3	53¼	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
Benef Corp Ln	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
Best & Co	7	31⅞	31¼	31¾	— ⅛
Best Foods	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Beth Steel	4	94⅞	93½	94⅝	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf	1	69½	69½	69½	..
Blaw-Knox	16	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl	12	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
Bond Strs	8	37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	15	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw	3	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br	5	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg	2	48	47⅞	48	..
Bristol-Myers	20	38	36	36	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas	2	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Balk	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	..
Bucyrus-Erie	4	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
Budd Wheel	26	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel pf	10	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Bullard Co	3	38¾	38½	38¾	..
Bulova Watch	8	42	40⅞	42	+ 1⅛
Burlng Mills	8	39⅛	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach	3	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	..
Bush Terminal	14	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Butler Bros	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
Butte Cop & Z	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
Byron Jackson	2	34	34	34	— ⅛
Calif Packing	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Ld	36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
Calumet & Hec	9	8½	8½	8½	..
Campbell Wyant	31	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale	4	43½	43	43⅜	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	153	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp	2	29½	29½	29½	..
Carrier Cor pf	1	73	73	73	..
Carriers & Gen	7	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	1	44	44	44	..
Celanese Corp	6	60¼	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
Celanese 7% pf	3	158	158	158	..
Celotex Corp	4	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre	5	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
Cen Hud G&E	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Certain-td Prod	13	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
Checker Cab	2	106	106	106	— 4
Ches & Ohio	18	55⅛	54⅞	55⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	12	13½	12½	13½	..
Chi & E Ill A	18	23½	22¾	23¼	..
Chi Grt West	15	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
Chi Grt W pf	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
Chi M St&Pac	23	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order	4	40½	39¾	40	+ ⅛
Chi M&P pf	17	71	70½	71	..
Chi & N W	3	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	..
Chi & NW pf	3	70	69⅞	69⅞	..
Chickasha C O	1	20	20	20	..
Childs Co	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
Chrysler Corp	5	132⅝	132	132⅜	+ ⅛
C I T Finan	8	52½	52⅜	52½	+ ⅛
City Ice&Fuel	1	29	29	29	..
City Stores	2	22	22	22	..
Climax Molyb	17	39½	38¼	39½	+ 1⅛
Clett Peabody	9	54½	53¾	54½	+ ⅛
Colgate-Pal-P	11	46½	45⅞	46	+ 1
Colline & Alk	2	48¼	46¼	48¼	+ 1½
Col Fuel & Ir	10	17	16¾	17	..
Colum G&El	87	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
Col G&E$6 pf	1	109	109	109	— 1
Coum Plct	3	27¼	26½	26½	— ⅛
Comm Carbon	3	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Coml Credit	2	47¾	47	47	..
Coml Credit pf	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	— 1¼
Coml Solvents	15	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
Comwlth Edis	7	34½	34⅛	34⅛	..
Comwlth& Sth	92	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
Com & Sth pf	3	124¾	124½	124½	— ⅛
Conde Nast	1	45½	45½	45½	..
Consoleum- Nal	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
oCns Copperm	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	..
Cons Edison	32	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf	6	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	3	44	44	44	+ 1
Con RRCuba pf	17	44	43½	44	+ ½
Cons Vultee	17	32	31¾	31⅞	..
Cons Vultee pf	1	36	36	36	— 1
Cont Baking	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
Cont Can	7	46	45⅝	45	+ ⅛
Cont aCn pf	1	111	111	111	..
Cont Diam Fib	1	16	16	16	..
Cont Ins	1	73	73	73	+ 1
Cont Motors	11	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Oil De	6	38⅞	38⅜	38½	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess	5	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Copper Stl	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
Corn Products	3	65½	65½	65½	— ⅛
Cornell-Dub El	3	23½	23½	23⅝	..
Corning Glass	9	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Coty Inc	1	11	11	11	..
Coty Internat	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Crane Co	1	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh	2	56	56	56	..
Crown Cork&S	2	56¾	56	56⅜	..
Crown Zel bach	9	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel	1	45	45	45	..
Cuba R R pf	2	42	42	42	..
Cuban-Am Sug	4	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	2	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press	3	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishg	8	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	..
Curtis P pr pf	2	74½	74½	74½	..
Curtiss-Wright	30	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
Curtiss-Wr A	9	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham'r	2	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
Davega Str new	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Davison Chem	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Deere & Co	7	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	1	44	44	44	..
Del Lack&W	24	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison	2	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Devoe & Ray A	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Duplan Corp	1	30	30	30	..
Du Pont de N	3	184	183	184	+ ½
Eagle-Pich	8	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	3	116¼	116	116	+ ⅛
Eaton Mfg	4	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Elastic Stop N	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	..
El Auto-Lite	4	69½	69	69½	+ ⅛
Elec Boat	5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
El & Mus Ind	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
El Pow & Lt	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	139	139	139	+ 1
El Storage Bat	2	51¾	51	51¾	+ ⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	1	48	48	48	+ 1
Emerson El M	12	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Emer Rad & Ph	5	24	24	24	..
Eng Pub Serv	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5pf	2	105	105	105	..
Equit Off Bdg	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Erie RR	18	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
Eureka V Clean	10	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
Evans Products	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
Farns Tel & R	18	18½	17½	18⅜	..
Fed Mogul	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	..
Fed Mot Trucks	6	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs	5	58¼	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins	2	61½	61½	61½	— ⅛
Firestone T&R	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Flintkote	1	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf	2	111	111	111	..
Florida Pow	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Folansbee Stl	1	9	9	9	..
Food Fair Strs	10	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	3	39⅜	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
Francisco Sug	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra n	6	31½	31½	31½	..
Gabriel Co	1	11½	11½	11½	..
Gair (Rob)	16	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Gair (Rob) pf	4	19½	19	19½	..
Gamble-Skog	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
Gar W Ind pf	8	55½	55	55½	+ 1
Gaylord Cont	2	35½	35½	35½	..
Gen Am Invest	10	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans	8	62	61½	62	+ 1
Gen Baking	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Gen Cable	2	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Cigar	2	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Gen Cigar pf	30	175	174	174	+ 2
Gen Elec	20	47⅜	46⅞	47⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	6	53¾	53	53¾	+ ⅛
Gen Mills	3	48	47½	48	..
Gen Motors	12	75	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅛
Gen Out Advt	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Gen Pub Serv	1	6	6	6	..
Gen Ry Signal	3	42½	41½	42½	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Ut	33	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Refract	5	31	30½	31	+ 1¼
Gen Tel	4	39½	39½	39½	..
Gen T & Rub	2	41	40¾	41	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R	3	23½	23½	23½	..
Gimbel Bros	6	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
Glidden Co	4	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
Goodall-Sanf	10	28	26½	27⅞	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF)	7	71½	70¾	71½	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R	7	60½	59¾	60½	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
Graham-Pge Mot	76	11¼	11	11¼	..
Granby Con M	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Grand Union	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— 1
Granite C Stl	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
Gt Nor Ir O Ct	9	21½	21½	21½	..
Gt Northn R pf	5	58	57¾	58	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug	7	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Greyhound Cor	10	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Grum Aire Eng	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
Guantan Sugar	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
Gulf Mob&Oh	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil	11	60¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
Hall (WF) Print	1	32	32	32	..
Hall Scale A	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Hart Sch & M	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Hat Corp A A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	8	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Hecht Co	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
Hercules Powder	11	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ⅛
Hershey Choc	1	86	86	86	— 1½
Hilde & Dau P	1	44	44	44	..
Holland Furn	1	39	38	39	+ 1
Homestake M	8	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
Houd Hershey	5	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	6	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
Hudson & Mpf	3	20	20	20	..
Hudson & Mks	5	34	34	34	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	44	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Idaho Power	2	39¾	39½	39¾	..
Illinois Central	11	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Ill Central pf	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
Indpls Pw&Lt	8	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon	1

Homebound Troops Reach Ports in U. S.

These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe and at Pacific bases previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.

In at New York

New York, Jan. 5.—The General Anderson, due today, bears the following:

WASHINGTON

Updegraff, M/Sergt. William D.
Soter, S/Sergt. George E.
Rogerson, Pfc. David L.
Lacey, T/4 John J.
Brashears, T/5 Charles W., jr.
Clatterbuck, T/5 Randolph J.
Burgher, Pfc. Roy S.
Sherley, Pfc. Joseph M.
Aramann, T/3 William C.
Shields, T/4 Richard V.
Miser, Pfc. Otis.
Herbert, T/5 McKenzie.
Jerry, Pfc. John E.
Patterson, Pfc. Haydee C.
Hickerson, Pfc. Alpha O.
Russell, Sergt. James.
Thomas, Pvt. Richard D.
Potts, T/Sergt. Francis W.
Jackson, Sergt. James A.
Raymond, T/4 Louis A.
Holmes, T/5 James W.
Smith, Pfc. Sam.
San Fellipo, Pfc. Paul R.
Newman, Maj. James D.
Treme, First Lieut. Presley L.
Brown, T/5 Frank J.
Gordon, Pfc. Louis W.
Ausbrooks, Pvt. George L.
Waskow, Pfc. Julius J.
McClain, T/5 Hugh.
Ellis, Pfc. Rayford W.
Smith, Pfc. Joseph L.
Halper, Maj. Alexander.
Copperhilte, Pfc. Henry E.
Baker, Pfc. Lee.
Alderman, Corpl. Thomas C.
Rupprecht, Pfc. Phillip H.
Stone, Pfc. Joseph E.
Barnes, T/4 Kenneth C.
Jemary, Corpl. William F.
Copper, T/5 Bernard W.
Cromwell, T/5 Paul R.
Flynn, Pfc. Bernard A.
Stratford, Pvt. Vaugh M.

VIRGINIA

Levenstein, M/Sergt. Seymour S., Alexandria.
Brewster, T/Sergt. Rucker C., Richmond.
Oliver, T/Sergt. Garland E., Crewe.
Becker, S/Sergt. Joseph F., jr., Arlington.
Minnix, T/3 Vernon R., Salem.
Bruce, T/4 Clifton K., Arlington.
Connell, T/4 Fred A., jr., Arlington.
Reynolds, T/4 Henry A., St. Charles.
Creery, T/5 Leslie R., Richmond.
Jordan, T/5 Maxwell K., Gloucester.
Martin, T/5 Douglas M., Danville.
Walker, Pfc. Howard F., Richmond.
Keller, T/5 Norman B., Winchester.
Ayers, Pfc. Ballard, jr., Lynchburg.
Martin, Sergt. Calvin J., Norfolk.
Boat, Pfc. John H., Harpersville.
Skiados, Pfc. William, Herndon.
Weaver, Maj. Oswald M., Charlottesville.
Zuckerman, S/Sergt. Joseph, Winchester.
Plyths, T/3 Robert E., Richmond.
Riley, T/4 Russell W., Middleburg.
Mitchell, T/5 David H., Grunoy.
Dunford, Pfc. Clarence, Bassett.
Duty, Pfc. Amos P., Roanoke.
Lancaster, Pfc. Arlington L., Fredericksburg.
Comben, Pvt. Herman T., Mayon.
Hartley, Pvt. Daniel H., Arlington.
Kirby, Pvt. Everett W., Fairfax.
Saunders, T/4 Bert, Portsmouth.
Cumber, Corpl. Ralph R., Richmond.
Powell, T/5 William J., Winchester.
Parker, Pvt. Edward, jr., Norfolk.
Phillips, Pvt. Haynie M., Nottoway Co.
Furce, Pvt. Farrish M., Montross.
Richards, Pvt. George I., Suffolk.
Vaughn, Pvt. George F., Suffolk.
Wilkins, Pvt. Bennie, Norfolk.
Bonaparte, Corpl. Henry L., Chesterfield.
Comfort, T/5 Percy S., Richmond.
Lee, S/Sergt. Lawrence L., jr., Fairfax.
Alston, T/4 Quincy E., Richmond.
Davison, Corpl. Leonard R., Roanoke.
Cheatham, T/5 Henry M., Chester.
Conoway, T/5 William E., Lancaster.
Smith, T/5 John H., Suffolk.
Wynne, T/5 Delbert, Toano.
Bates, Pfc. John D., Richmond.
Hines, Pfc. Columbus V., Fort Smith.
Smith, Pfc. Emmet A., Hanover.
Tyler, Pfc. Lawrence, Richmond.
Cook, Pvt. Charles W., Eastville.
Edmonds, Pvt. Wilbert, Norfolk.
Everett, Pvt. Robert, Norfolk.
Gains, Pvt. James H., Farmville.
Jacobs, Pvt. George T., Norfolk.
Lowery, Pvt. Harry E., jr., Fairfax.
Dixon, T/4 Julius R., Montgomery.
Newby, T/4 James T., Elberon.
McClanahan, Corpl. John W., jr., Clifton
Hinton, T/5 Jerry S., Portsmouth.
Johnson, T/5 Emmious A., Williamsburg.
White, T/5 Marion, Remington.
Black, Pfc. Beverly, jr., Blackstone.
Burns, Pfc. Stevenson, Roanoke.
Byrd, Pfc. Henry J., New Church.
Stevens, Pfc. Landon C., Richmond.
Brown, Pvt. Joseph T., South Norfolk.
Muscray, Pvt. Charles P., Portsmouth.
Porterfield, Pvt. Charles B., Fairfield.
Thomas, S/Sergt. Warren R., Richmond.
Johnson, T/5 George B., Holland.
Lacey, T/5 William A., Norfolk.
Logan, T/5 Robert A., Richmod.
McQueen, T/5 William, Newport News.
Parrish, T/5 James H., Danville.
Peterson, T/5 Melvin, Matthews.
Taylor, T/5 Clarence E., Warrington.
Wilson, T/5 Donald C., Clover Creek.
Carey, Pfc. Herbert S., Warrington.
Edwards, Pfc. Robert L., Richmond.
Gilliam, Pfc. Alison, Southampton.
Gipson, Pfc. Albert L., Callaway.
Hairston, Pfc. George G., Martinsville.
Harper, Pfc. Aron, Suffolk.
Harrison, Pfc. Mansfield, Sabrell.
Hill, Pfc. John R., Windsor.
Holloway, Pfc. Jesse J., Richmond.
Jackson, Pfc. Carl C., Richmond.
James, Pfc. Charlie E., Bremo Bluff.
Mason, Pfc. Lemuel, Rushmere.
Scott, Pfc. Robert L., Wealthia.
Taylor, Pfc. Fred D., Churchline.
Carr, Pvt. Hardie, Earysville.
Johnson, Pvt. George E., Aylett.
Mackiin, T/5 Robert E., Richmond.
Colmore, T/5 Houston L., Madison Heights
Brock, S/Sergt. William C., Prince Anne.
Green, Corpl. Albert H., Clouster.
Davis, Sergt. Richard L., Richmond.
Bakker, T/4 Luiaue E., Redsville.
Bowles, T/4 Samuel L., Alberta.
Canton, T/4 Baltimore, Norfolk.
Fitzgerald, T/4 Claude E., Norfolk.
Johnson, T/4 Eldredige R., Blackstone.
Knight, T/4 Albert S., Portsmouth.
Platt, T/4 Andrew P., Norfolk.
Spicer, T/4 James A., Norfolk.
Wilson, T/4 James E., Norfolk.
Young, T/4 Herman R., Culpeper.
Burnette, Corpl. Julian A., Richmond.
Koperson, Corpl. Columbus, Arlington.
Lee, Corpl. Russell K., Falls Church.
Melvin, Corpl. Sampson, jr., Richmond.
Preston, Corpl. Herbert, Charlottesville.
Watkins, Corpl. Clarence, Suffolk.
Billups, T/5 Alexander R., West Point.
Burton, T/5 David M., Richmond.
Branson, T/5 James M., Sterling.
Carter, T/5 Junius W., Locust Grove.
Coalirain, T/5 James E., Charlottesville.
Fields, T/5 Anderson K., Richmond.
Gilliam, T/5 John A., Cape Horn.
Slade, T/5 Roosevelt, Norfolk.
Ball, Pfc. John R., Parnham.
Johnson, Pfc. Emerson D., Peterburg.
Johnson, Pfc. George H., Keswick.
Jones, Pfc. John R., Prince George.
Pulliam, Pvt. Adolphus C., Norfolk.
Mitchell, Maj. Robert E., Hampton.
Crews, Capt. Ralph W., Saxe.
Warner, First Lieut. Paul A., Hamilton.
Scott, Pvt. Thomas, Roanoke.
Baldwin, Maj. John D. C., Norfolk.
Trower, Sergt. Garland M., Norfolk.
Boyd, Pfc. Harry B., Lebanon.
Warren, T/5 Harold E., Bristol.
Standafer, Pfc. Clayton, Pound.
Dunlow, T/5 Willie C., South Norfolk.
Spencer, T/5 Joseph A., Roanoke.
Johnson, T/5 Gerald D., Whitestone.
Morris, Pvt. Monroe E., Lynchburg.
Dykes, T/4 Murrell F., Goode.
Branch, T/5 William A., Richmond.
Cox, T/4 Richard, Winter Rock.
Hawkins, T/5 Marvin J., Charlishope.
Lewis, T/5 John L., Clarksburg.
Evans, Pvt. James E., Petersburg.
Vanburen, Pvt. Thomas, jr., Richmond.
Weeks, Capt. Harry W., Richmond.
Reardon, Second Lieut. George H., Rural Retreat.
Edwards, Pfc. Wesley J., Banner.
Painter, Pfc. John L., Appomattox.
Smith, Pfc. Geroma W., Covington.
Newcomb, Pvt. Herman E., Richmond
Clark, Pfc. Allen B., Lexington.
Scott, S/Sergt. Raymond C., Gladys.
Avery, M/Sergt. Noland V., Roanoke.
Grattan, T/3 George G., Williamsburg.
Madison, Pfc. Charles C., Grottoes.
Buhe, T/Sergt. Theodore T., jr., Lynchburg.
Willies, T/5 William S., Gordonsville.
Cox, Pfc. Dan H., Hampton.
Sirry, S/Sergt. Curtis L., Roanoke.
Daniel, T/3 Earl B., Gladys.
Roach, T/5 William H., Richmond.
Van Buren, T/5 Martin F., Charlotteville.
Criffendon, Pfc. James H., Danville.
Norville, Pfc. Charles K., Richmond.
Richardson, Pfc. William D., Richmond.
Lockett, T/Sergt. Warren A., Matoaca.
Morse, T/3 David L., Martinsville.
Lasley, T/4 Charles A., Castlewood.
Whiteaker, Corpl. Vance E., Damascus.
Bullock, T/5 Harry C., Duane.
Chestwood, T/5 William H., Lynchburg.
Faulconer, T/5 Elbert M., Arlington.
Meistis, T/5 Peter J., Hastings.
Vanderberry, T/5 Claude F., jr., Norfolk.
Rondurant, Pfc. Horace P., Ararat.
Roach, Pfc. Benjamin R., Elkton.

MARYLAND

Pohrer, Sergt. Howard J., jr., Hagerstown.
Fine, T/4 Jerome, Annapolis.
Webb, T/4 George C., Federalsburg.
Leshlider, T/5 Francis D., Silver Spring.
Richardson, T/Sergt. William, Capitol Heights.
Haley, T/5 George N., Baltimore.
Antley, Pfc. J. O., Baltimore.
Marshall, Pfc. Val A., Cape Girardeau.
Mosley, Pfc. Stanley E., Baltimore.
Titsworth, T/Sergt. Robert H., jr., Ellicott City.
Young, Sergt. Glenn N., Woodland.
Shorter, Pvt. Arthur J., Prince Georges County.
Douglas, T/5 Milton E., Prince Georges County.
Brice, Charles L., jr., Prince Georges County.
Brown, Pfc. Charles A., Cecil County.
Farmer, Pfc. Augustus M., Baltimore.
Smith, Pfc. Howard, Baltimore.
Kilby, T/5 William L., Simpsonville.
Young, Pfc. Raymond W., Girsely.
Hanson, T/5 Andrew J., Joppa.
Miles, T/5 Samuel E., Westover.
Opher, T/5 Carl, Dorchester.
Ruff, T/5 Richard A., Baltimore.
Divers, Pfc. Barnett E., Forest Hill.
Greene, Pfc. James, Aberdeen.
Leonard, Pfc. William S., Deal Island.
Pinder, Pvt. William H., Horlock.
Mullikin, S/Sergt. William C., Easton.
Keys, Pfc. Hawse C., Rockville.
Dorsey, Pfc. William A., Catonsville.
Jones, Pfc. Warren, Conowingo.
Jones, Pvt. Alvin, Deal Island.
Dvorak, T/4 Edwin P., Elkton.
Schmidt, Sergt. Raymond, Dundalk.
Butt, Pfc. Clarence J., Rockville.
Floria, Maj. Bruno G., Hyattsville.
Alels, Capt. Henry, Frederick.
Baden, T/5 Aubrey O., Annapolis.
Juliano, Pfc. Lawrence A., Cumberland.
Adkins, Pfc. Calvin M., Salisbury.
Long, Pfc. Melvin H., Cumberland.
Tinley, Pvt. Morris, Fedrralsburg.
Macey, T/5 James W., Annapolis.
Hill, T/5 Robert P., Cumberland.
Goode, T/5 Edgar B., Pikesville.
Bradshaw, Sergt. Ernest L., Marion.
MacFarlane, Sergt. Thomas G., Dundalk.
Cook, T/4 John L., jr., Cheverly.
Smith, T/4 Arthur M., Woolford.
Cannon, T/5 Robert P., Salisbury.

On the Abraham Clark

New York, Jan. 5.—The Abraham Clark has brought in the following:

WASHINGTON

Munn, T/Sergt. Lyle N.
Overman, S/Sergt. John C., jr.
Alva, T/3 Ben J.
De Anna, Sergt. Peter P.
Gabriel, Pfc. Henry.
Hagerhorst, Pfc. John M.

MARYLAND

Augustine, Pfc. Marion P., Rosemont.

VIRGINIA

Malloy, T/3 Frank P., Petersburg.
Styron, T/3 William F., Norfolk.
Sutton, Sergt. Richard F., Winchester.
Hacke, T/4 Willard E., Roanoke.

On the General Black

New York, Jan. 5.—The General Black, due today, has aboard:

MARYLAND

Bowser, Pfc. Wilbur R., Friendsville.
Denson, S/Sergt. Russell E., Cresaptown.
Bachman, Pfc. Louis, jr., Severn.
Onley, Corpl. William J., 10 W. 1st st., Brunswick.
Shumate, Corpl. Oscar W., 4532 Middleton jr., Bethesda.

VIRGINIA

Horton, Capt. Henry N., Dublin.
Joynes, Sergt. Frederick L., RFD 1, Cape Charles.
Hutcheson, Pfc. Claude E., Union Level.
Nock, Pfc. Ray, Atlantic.
Jackson, Pfc. Arinur M., Ashland.
Holloway, Pfc. James L., Newport News, port News.
Hustian, T/5 Charles R., 2501 Arlington ave., South Richmond.
Robinson, Corpl. Marion M., Route 2, Glen Allen.
Golden Pfc. Leon, Cambrie.
Blevens, Pfc. Willard W., Marion.
Frippin, Corpl. Robert J., 1605 Rivermont ave., Lynchburg.
Brown, Pvt. Fred, Pect Creek rd., Newbean.
Reynolds, Pvt. Vleases C., Route 2, Box 123, Danville.
Roher, T/5 Robert, RFD 1, Vernon Hill.
Roscoe, T/5 William, 629 N. Patrick st., Alexandria.
Booked, Pfc. Floyd M., 605 N. 30th st., Richmond.
Church, Pfc. Quinton L., Gen. Del., Warm Springs.
Dillard, Pfc. Coilee, jr., 324 Hopkins Ct., Apt. 211, Alexandria.
Divens, Pfc. Joe D., Rt. 6, Box 39, Chatham.
Grant, Pfc. Charles A., 1109 Queen st., Alexandria.
Holloway, Pfc. William, 333 Smith st., Danville.
Jones, Pfc. John E. N., 1251 W. Carrie st., Richmond.
Lacy, Pfc. Ernest J., 718 Hancock st. Lynchburg.
Parker, Pfc. Edward, R.F.D. 1, Box 38, Bedford.
Smith, Pfc. Douglas, jr., 1815 Allegheny ave., Buckley.
Blizzard, Sergt. William F., 116 Maple ave., Hampton.
Wyche, Sergt. Herbert L., Rt. 2, Box 204, Emporia.
Thornhill, T/4 Duval H., 719 Johnson st., Lynchburg.
Fowler, Corpl. Randolph E., 1302 Floyd st., Lynchburg.
Gregory, Corpl. Lewis M., Rt. 2, Box 193, Chatham.
Matthews, Corpl. Carl, 1302 W. Cary st., Richmond.
Myrick, T/5 Clifton L., R.F.D. 2, Box 241, Emporia.
Reeves, T/5 David, 237 York st., Lynchburg.
Whitten, First Lieut. Alvin J., North View.
Giles, T/5 Haynesworth, R.F.D. 6, Chatham.
Hollifield, F/O Harold G., Forest Park, Martinsville.
Browning, S/Sergt. Doyle D., Rt. 1, Lebanon.
Taylor, Second Lieut. James O., Box 35 Spencer.

Newport News Arrivals

Newport News, Jan. 5. — The James Hoban is bringing in the following today:

WASHINGTON

Gilbert, Corpl. Cantrell H.
Gaarden, First Lieut. Allen.
Miller, T/5 Martin.

MARYLAND

Evans, Pfc. Walter, Frostburg.
Dolan, Pfc. Jonathan, Cumberland.
Wipe, Sergt. John R., Dayton.
Martin, T/4 Lawrence R., Hagerstown.
Bitz, T/5 Gilbert H., Pikesville.
Roy, T/5 sr., Crellin.
Ruth, T/5 Lewis J., Hagerstown.
Vaughn, T/5 Albert E., Woodlawn.

VIRGINIA

Shomate, T/4 Marshal S., Konnarock.
Tolley, T/5 Warren, Forest.

At Camp Patrick Henry

Camp Patrick Henry, Va., Jan. 4. The following troops have arrived here:

WASHINGTON

Swaringen, Pfc. Albert.
Crupi, Corpl. John O.
Money, Pfc. Raymond.
Abrams, Sergt. Ben W.
Borum, Pfc. Walter C.
Lane, Sergt. John O., jr.
Peacock, Pfc. Edmund C.
River, S/Sergt. Arthur C.
Linnenbroger, Pfc.
Redinger, First Lieut. Carl C.
De Pond, T/5 Frank J.
Williams, First Lieut. Ralph H.
Blacket, T/3 Fred H.
McHale, T/4 Robert J.
Carter, Pfc. Arthur.
Covington, Pfc. Leonard.
Gilliam, Pfc. Floyd.
Perrie, Pvt. James F.
Johnson, T/5 Ralph.
Ford, Pfc. Charles.
Toth, S/Sergt. Joseph M.
Hewett, Corpl. Samuel W.
Lee, T/Sergt. Robert H.
Wooden, T/5 Lawrence.
Alston, Pfc. Charles F.
Jones, Pfc. Tracy L.
Nelson, Lieut. Col. Russell.
Jones, Pvt. Henry B.
McNeill, Pvt. John.
Proctor, T/5 Robert L.
Pfeif, Pvt. Nathaniel.
Winefield, Pvt. Willie.
Lawson, T/5 Robert N., Arlington.
Rice, Pvt. William J.
Davis, Pfc. Joseph, jr.
Gibson, Pfc. Sterling O.

VIRGINIA

S/Sergt. Charles Brown, Arlington.
T/Sergt. Kenneth L. Ogiff, Arlington.
Pfc. James W. Bail, Alexandria.
T/4 Robert N. Lawson, Arlington.

West Coast Arrivals.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 5.—The following men have come in on the Alderamin:

WASHINGTON

Lee, Lieut. Col., Woodrow, 1010 Penn ave. se.
Broderick, S/Sergt. W., 11 New York ave. nw.
Blackwood, Sergt. Arnold, 212 Adams st. ne.
Haffner, S/Sergt. Earl A., 2638 13th st. nw.

MARYLAND

Butts, Pvt. Walter, 5722 39th ave., Hyattsville.
Lamar, Maj. William, 620 Val st., Chevy Chase.
Breeding, Sergt. Linwood F., Hebron.
Thompson, Pfc. Frank L., Texas.
Chaney, Corpl. John O., Odenton.

VIRGINIA

Simpson, Corpl. Raymond, Schuyder.
Sullivan, Pvt. Wallace, Stonega.
Sison, Pfc. Norman W., Alexandria.
Enoch, William, Gladys.
Plantke, First Lieut. Donald, Clifton Forge.
Peats, Lieut. D. Frederick, Charlottesville.
Traylor, First Lieut. Alwyn, Petersburg.
Vogel, Pfc. Louis, Alexandria.
Clark, Sergt. John, Narrows.
St. Clair, T/Sergt. Heady, Salem.
Lloyd, Pfc. Charlie, Nathesville.
Parkinson, Corpl. Gerald, Petersburg.
Stuart, Corpl. George W., Cripple Creek.

Fauquier Board Gives $4500 for Health Unit

Warrenton, Va., Jan. 5—(AP).—The Fauquier County board of supervisors has appropriated $4500 for establishment of a county health department and its maintenance in the coming year.

The county appropriation will be supplemented by state and federal funds to bring the budget up to $11,000 a year. The Fauquier County Tuberculosis Association, other county organizations and interested citizens appeared before the board at its December meeting urging establishment of the health department.

Area Marine Veterans Return to States

Marine Corps Photo.

SERVED AT PEARL HARBOR—These four women Marine veterans try their luck at blowing soap bubbles while awaiting discharge from the service at the Mare Island, Calif., base. They recently returned from Hawaii aboard the USS Rescue. Left to right, they are: Corpl. Mary Johansen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johansen of 4300 Warren st.; Corpl. Mabel Dubuque, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dubuque of 1324 Monroe st.; Corpl. Josephine Anello, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Anello of 3307 Laurel ave., Cheverly, Md., and Corpl. Ella Sanders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sanders of 5429 Connecticut ave. nw.

4 Girl Marine Chums Return To D.C. After Service in Hawaii

Four Washington women Marines who left Pearl Harbor together December 7 are now at their homes here, three of them discharged Friday and the fourth to be discharged next Saturday.

All four enlisted in the fall of 1943 from Government jobs here and all said they would enlist again if there were another war.

Two of the four corporals, Mary Ellen Johansen, 23, of 4300 Warren st., and Ella Moye Sanders, 22, of 5429 Connecticut ave. nw., had been chums for two years before enlisting together October 5, 1943. They were trained together in motor transport, went overseas together and came home on the same train, arriving Chrismas Day.

Others Less Fortunate

The other two corporals weren't so fortunate, Josephine Anello, 22, of 3307 Laurel ave., Cheverly, Md., arriving here December 28, and Mabel Ann Dubuque, 22, of 1324 Monroe st., nw., getting in after all the holidays were over, January 2.

Three of the girls want to go back to their old jobs, but "not forever, of course!" Their sentiments were perhaps best voiced by Corporal Anello, who sometimes cooked for as many as 700 men in Hawaii and now thinks she "can manage to cook for one."

None would be quoted further on the subject, however.

Miss Johansen plans to study commercial art in Chicago. A graduate of Immaculata College in 1942, she had worked 11 months as a Government file clerk before enlisting.

Miss Dubuque, a postoffice clerk in the Marines and a secretary for the British government before enlisting, is busily engaged in a shopping spree at the moment but would like to get her old job back.

Miss Sanders, a qualified pilot, resigned her civil service job in 1942 to join the WASPs' plane-ferrying service, but she didn't pass the physical. Then she worked for TWA Airlines as a mechanic eight months before enlisting. Now she hopes to rejoin TWA as a draftsman in the engineering section—she had studied art and mechanical drafting in the National Art School here three years.

"I'm not sure they'll take me back," she said. "I injured my right hand playing basketball at Quantico before we went overseas and it's a little stiff."

Corporal Anello, a former civil service clerk in the War Department, would like to work there again but right now she's most interestd in getting her discharge papers and joining her sister former Marines in "civvies."

Starts Tomorrow At the U. of Va.

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 5 (Spl.).—The twenty-third and final class in the School of Military Government at the University of Virginia will begin the new term Monday, completing the course February 16, at which time the school will be permanently closed.

General E. R. Warner McCabe, commandant of the school, said that all university buildings now used by the school, with the exception of Varsity Hall, would be vacated by the February date. The Varsity Hall offices will remain open for several weeks to clean up affairs.

Members of the twenty-second class, who left before the Christmas holidays, are being assigned to Korea, and the new class, which will be drilled in Far Eastern affairs, will also be sent to Korea.

In its three years of existence the school has trained more than 3000 specialists in military government, now stationed in the European theatre and the Far East.

Eastern Rites Observe Yule Here Two Days

Traditional old-world rites will mark the Christmas observance among worshipers of the Armenian and Russian Orthodox colonies here today and tomorrow.

Most Eastern Orthodox bodies base their Christmas observance on the old Julian calendar, 13 days after the Western Church's date. However, Greek Orthodox churches observe Christmas Dec. 25, but use the Julian calendar date for their Easter commemoration.

Armenians here will hold a Christmas service today at 2 p. m. at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, 18th and Church sts. nw. Bishop Diran Nersoyan, new Armenian Primate in America, making his first visit here, will preside.

Members of St. Nicholas' Russian Orthodox Church, 1770 Church sts. nw., of which the Rev. Paul Lutov is pastor, will hold Christmas Eve rites today at 7:30 p. m. and Christmas Day services tomarrow at 11 a. m.

Winchester, County Exceeds Bond Quota

Winchester, Va., Jan. 5 (Spl.).—Winchester and Frederick county finished up the Victory Loan drive with the second best record for the bond campaigns. Total sales amounted to $1,678,463 or 186 per cent of the $903,000 quota according to Wendell Barney, chairman of the local War Finance Committee. E bond sales were 120 per cent of the assigned quota, Barney said.

To Lead War on Typhus

Post Staff Photo

RAT EXTERMINATORS—(Left to right) Maj. William H. Cary, jr., director of the D. C. Bureau of Sanitation; Maj. F. A. Jacocks, Public Health Service officer from Richmond, and Dr. John J. Essex, health officer from Atlanta, Ga., examine equipment they will use in fighting a typhus epidemic threat in the District. Shown in the photo are a wire rat cage, a jar of 1080, powerful new rat poison; flea bags and DDT dusting guns

Five Area Men Are Awarded Decorations

Col. Robert Highman Booth, chief assistant to the Military Governor of Korea, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for his service as Chief of Staff during the Okinawa Battle, the War Department announced yesterday.

Colonel Booth, whose wife and three daughters live at 3147 21st st., North Arlington, Va., is also a veteran of the Leyte Campaign, where he won a Bronze Star Medal.

Three other Washington area men, all members of the Eighth Army, were awarded Bronze Star Medals. They are:

T/Sergt. Clarence E. Loomis, 1436 Ogden st. nw., for "heroic achievement as an armored car driver with the First Cavalry Division in the Philippine campaign."

Maj. Frank V. Aiello, 2755 Macomb st. nw., for "meritorious achievement as aide-de-camp to General Eichelberger, Eighth Army commander."

Col. Edward Kenly Purnell, 901 Rittenhouse st. nw., for "meritorious achievement as Ninth Corps Ordnance Officer in the Philippines."

A Legion of Merit was present to Lieut. Col. George O. Gillingham, 1322 Madison st. nw., for his public relations work in the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army.

Appeal Is Granted In Seduction Case

Richmond, Va., Jan. 5—(AP).—The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals today granted an appeal to Joseph Marshall Tyree, 37-year-old railway worker, from a two-year sentence imposed in the Amherst County Circuit Court for the seduction of a 16-year-old girl on May 24, 1944. The case will be argued at a later term of the Supreme Court.

Principal assignment of error is that the lower court improperly refused instructions to the jury based upon the point that only uncorroborated evidence had been presented that a promise of marriage was made by Tyree to the girl.

Campbell New Chairman of County Board

Edmund D. Campbell, Arlington attorney and member of the Arlington County Board for the past seven years, yesterday was elected chairman of the board for 1946.

Campbell, who is great-grandson of the founder of Mary Baldwin College at Staunton and president of that school's board of directors, yesterday, declared that Arlington is faced with serious problems. He stated that he hoped it would move toward solution of those problems by adopting a city charter.

Frank C. Hanrahan, Arlington County manager, was again named clerk of the board, and A. T. Lundberg, county director of public service, was named acting clerk in Hanrahan's absence.

Names Courthouse Committee

Campbell also appointed a special committee composed of Lundberg, planning engineer C. L. Kinnier, board member F. Freeland Chew and county building inspector Andrew Jensen, to study space requirements for the proposed addition to the Arlington courthouse. The committee was asked to invite county elective officers to present their needs for office space, and to study county service division needs, prior to selection of an architect who will draw plans for the addition.

The board also voted to recommend to its representatives in the Virginia General Assembly some amendments to the State Compensation Commission Act. The amendments, proposed by Commonwealth's Attorney Lawrence Doulglas, would remove the State judiciary from the position of being final appeal from rulings of the Compensation Commission.

Not Subject to Appeal

Instead, if a county governing body be dissatisfied with a compensation board ruling, it would designate two members to sit with the compensation board and rehear the disputed ruling. Decision as a result of the rehearing would not be subject to appeal.

Lundberg was requested to report to the next meeting of the county board on availability of space either in the courthouse or in the courthouse area for the real estate assessors which are scheduled to make a reassessment in Arlington this year. Board members were reminded of the need for such quarters in a letter from Revenue Commissioner Harry K. Green.

The board approved a payroll of $36,995.37 and total expenditures of $58,651.29.

Court Names Fairfax Reassessment Board

The three members of the Fairfax County Reassessment Board have been appointed by Judge Paul E. Brown of the Circuit Court, and have qualified before County Clerk Thomas P. Chapman, jr.

Those appointed were Wilson M. Wood of Annandale; James Byrnes of McLean, and Lester Oliver of Forestville. They will begin the rassessment of all real estate in the county this month. The survey must be completed before January 1, 1947.

The board of supervisors at its meeting last week increased the pay of the reassessment board members from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, and will furnish them a vehicle for transportation.

Workmen Busy Preparing Site Of 'Vets Village'

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 5 (Spl.). Eorts are being made to have as many as possible of the 100 expandable trailers in the University of Virginia's "Vets Village" ready for occupancy when the next session opens February 25, according to school authorities.

The trailers, brought here from Portsmouth to be placed on the recently acquired Massie property on Route 29, just west of Lambeth Field, are intended for the use of married veterans enrolling at the University.

When completely installed, they will be approximately 16 by 20 feet in size, and will be, in effect, small three-room apartments. They will be equipped with electric lighting and hot and cold running water in both the kitchen, which is built into the trailer, and in the bathroom, which university workmen are adding to each unit.

Bad weather has handicapped workmen who are laying water, gas and sewer lines and constructing gravel roads and concrete sidewalks that will be laid through the whole area of the village.

Gov. O'Conor Calls For Clothing Drive

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 5—(AP).—Governor O'Connor issued a proclamation today calling for a "Victory Clothing Collection" in Maryland as part of a national drive for 100,000,000 garments to be shipped to the destitute in foreign lands.

The governor urged all religious, educational, patriotic, civic, fraternal, business and labor groups to cooperate in the clothing collection campaign.

Va. Church Women To Meet Tuesday

Richmond, Va., Jan. 5—(AP).—Representatives of church women from throughout the state will convene in Richmond Tuesday for the initial meeting of the Virginia Council of Church Women, organized here last October.

Mrs. Roscoe M. White, president, will preside at the all-day session to be held at the Seventh Street Christian Church.

The principal speaker will be Miss Antonia H. Froendt, newly appointed staff member of the American Committee for the World Council of Churches, who recently returned from Europe where she served for a year as war correspondent for the Religious News Service.

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N. Y. Giants Buy Walker Cooper From Cardinals for $175,000

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

Frank M. Dobson, former Maryland University football coach, is being interviewed by a Piedmont League committee which will elect a new president of the league . . . The Washington Baseball Club announced following its annual stockholders' meeting on January 2 that no dividends for the year 1945 were voted. Humph. Dividend checks of $2 per share were mailed stockholders the following day . . . At the Santa Anita track, where Jockey Georgie Woolf was killed, the racing secretary at $10,000 a year is Webb Everett, who used to be the valet of Jockey Sonny Workman at $2 per race . . . Buddy Young, the colored lad who was rated the best back to play on a service team last season, won't return to Illinois where he starred as a freshman before joining the Navy. He'll transfer to U. C. L. A. . . . Before the Detroit Tigers traded First Baseman Rudy York to the Red Sox for Shortstop Eddie Lake, Manager Steve O'Neill consulted Hank Greenberg, who agreed to return to first base. Greenberg previously had stated he could add five years to his big league career by staying in the outfield . . . The National Football League players who are jumping to the All-American Conference (Lee Artoe of the Bears is the latest) are thumbing their noses at the rule outlawing them from the NFL for five years.

POVICH

William Benswanger, owner of the Pirates, answers all rumors that Bing Crosby is attempting to buy the club with the statement, "I've never seen Crosby, never have met him, and have not talked to anybody representing him" . . . Rudy York and Vernon Stephens hit home runs in seven of the eight American League parks last season. Stephens missed at Griffith Stadium and York in St. Louis . . . The offer of Harry Garsh, manager of Aaron Perry, to match Perry against Bee Bee Washington in a charity bout with only the fighters being paid, has been countered by an offer by Bo Bregman, Washington's manager, who suggests a bout with nobody being paid, except a worthy charity . . . The Rams-Redskins play-off game story written by Al Costello of The Post staff has been selected by E. P. Dutton, publishers, for their volume of "Best Sports Stories of 1945," and will be considered for the $500 award . . . At Gulfstream Park, where a $10 bet is now piker stuff, you can buy a race program for a dime. For the same program, folded, it's 20 cents . . . Station WWDC is now negotiating for exclusive radio rights of the Washington Club's games in 1946 and will doubtless acquire them, with Old Gold again the sponsor.

The next race horse movie will be the story of Black Gold, which won the fiftieth running of the Kentucky Derby and now lies buried in the infield of the New Orleans Fair Grounds Track . . . Tony Cucinnelo, who led the American League in hitting until the last few days of the 1945 season, only to get his unconditional release from the White Sox last week, is not quite jobless. He's a bartender in a Long Island tavern . . . Zeke Bonura announces that he will be a part-time first baseman for the Minneapolis Club which he will manage next season. Recalling that when he was with the Nats, slow-footed Zeke was only a part-time first baseman when he was playing full time . . . Ted Williams, soon to rejoin the Red Sox, is not eager to lose many of the 200 pounds he now weighs after two years as a naval flier. He thinks the 20 extra pounds may be worth 20 more home runs to him . . . Mexico City's 10-million-dollar sports center now being constructed by 1200 workers will seat 20,000 for boxing, 50,000 for football, and 47,000 for bull fights . . . Outfielder George Binks, who led the Nats in runs batted in, isn't regarded as a regular in the club's 1946 plans.

The War Activities Committee which provided free tickets to sports events and other entertainment for servicemen at The Post Square hut, has closed shop after three years and 734,442 tickets distributed . . . Last year the Washington Baseball Club made 116,000 tickets available for servicemen. From the Redskins, they got 2000 tickets—for a game in Baltimore . . . A fan of the Chicago Blackhawks hockey team who was threatened with ejection because he annoyed his immediate neighbors by swinging his arms and otherwise registering his enthusiasm, solved the situation by making a deal with the stadium to reserve three seats for himself for all the team's games . . . Frank Filchock has given the Redskins an ultimatum: he'll jump to Dan Topping's New York team of the All-America Conference unless he is traded to the Giants . . . Sid Luckman has signed a 1946 contract with the Chicago Bears but that team is grooming Charley O'Rourke as the No. 1 quarterback.

Beginning of the End for Beau Jack Foe

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

RIGHT LANDS—Coming up with one of his "bolo" rights, Beau Jack, former lightweight champion from Augusta, Ga., staggers Morris Reif (left), Brooklyn favorite, in their Madison Square Garden fight Friday night. This shot was taken in the third round and the end came in the fourth—a K. O. victory for the Beau

3d Largest Price Paid For Player

New York, Jan. 5 (AP).—In one of the three biggest money deals in all baseball history, Catcher Walker Cooper was sold today by the St. Louis Cardinals to the New York Giants for $175,000 in cash.

Confirming the "most publicized secret" of the winter season, Giant President Horace Stoneham insisted no players were involved in the deal and that the purchase of Cooper is not contingent on when the best catcher in baseball is discharged from the Navy. He has been in the service since last May 2 and is stationed at Lambert Field, near St. Louis.

"However, we hope that Cooper will be out of the Navy by April," Stoneham added, as he was told that new Naval ratings have dropped the minimum discharge requirements to 35 points.

Two Bigger Trades

Available records show that only twice before has as much as $175,000 in cash been involved in a player deal. In 1938, the Cards sent Dizzy Dean to the Chicago Cubs for $185,000 in cash and three additional players. After the 1934 campaign, Washington Nats' President Clark Griffith sent son-in-law Joe Cronin to the Boston Red Sox for Lyn Lary and a sum in cash variously reported anywhere from $150,000 to $250,000.

"It's certainly the biggest deal we've ever made," Stoneham pointed out.

It is probably the first time in all baseball history that a single player past his 30th birthday—he will be 31 Tuesday—was bought for cash well up in six figures.

As a matter of fact, it was learned the Giants virtually forced $25,000 additional — bringing the figure to $175,000—on the Cardinals to complete the deal. The Cards had asked $150,000 cash and three Giant players valued at $25,000 for their Columbus (Ohio) and Rochester (N.Y.) farms for the catcher who has batted .298 in five-and-a-fraction seasons in the big time.

Long Rumored

The deal, rumored in the making ever since the winter baseball meetings in Columbus and Chicago last month, ran into a snag because of the values placed on several Giant players, and Stoneham finally settled it by putting up the extra $25,000 in cash instead of ivory.

With Harry Danning retired, Ernie Lombardi nearing his thirty-eighth birthday and young Clyde Kluttz regarded as still a year away, the acquisition of Cooper gives the Giants a receiver not only badly needed, but topped by no one in the National League.

As part of one of baseball's most famous brother batteries, the fast, good-hitting, fine-throwing Walker and right-hander Mort were the chief factors in bringing the Cardinals three straight pennants from 1942 through '44, and two world championships in '42 and '44.

Born in Atherton, Mo., the 195-pound Walker was the National League's all-star squad catcher from 1942 through '44. He equalled the World Series record of hitting safely in every game of the five-game 1943 set, which the Cards lost to the New York Yankees, and set a record of accepting 55 chances in the six-game 1944 series, in which the National League champions trounced their city neighbors, the Browns. His two errors in the 1943 set, on the other hand, equalled the series "high" mark.

Last April, just as the season was about to begin, he and brother Mort became involved in a salary dispute with the Cardinals, demanding that their pay would have to be lifted to $15,000 each or they would not report for the opener. The row was settled in time for Walker to see action in four games before entering the Navy, but since then it has been reported that he would be put on the block. Mort was traded off shortly afterward to the Braves for some $65,000 in cash and Pitcher Red Barrett.

Product of the Cardinals' farm chain, Walker Cooper broke into organized ball with Springfield, Mo., in the Western Association in 1934. After moving through the Springfield, Rogers (Ark.), Sacramento (Calif.), Mobile (Ala.), Houston (Tex.), Asheville (N. C.) and Columbus minor league clubs, Cooper came up to the Cards in 1940 to stay. During his big-league career, he hit 97 doubles, 17 triples and 30 home runs, drove in 240 runs and had a liftetime fielding average of .974.

In three World Series, he hit an even .300. His most notable performance in the fall set, was in the 1942 affair in which the Cards upset the Yankees. In five games, he drove in four runs and in the deciding game picked Joe Gordon off second base in the ninth inning to ruin a threatening Yankee rally.

A Cooper Travels Again

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

BEFORE SPLIT—The Cooper brothers, Mort (left) and Walker, are shown together in one of their last photos in St. Louis Cardinal uniforms before Mort went to the Braves and Walker was sold to the New York Giants yesterday. A price of $175,000 was reported on the catching member of the brother battery

Chapman Tackles the Phils' Psychological Problem

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP).—The trouble with the Phillies, says Manager Ben Chapman, is that they've been losing so long it doesn't seem to matter whether they win or not."

And that's one of the first problems Bearcat Ben aims to tackle when the National League problem children report for spring practice next month in Miami Beach, Fla.

"I just don't like a losing ball club," the former New York Yankee outfield star declared today, "and if they play for me they'll hustle all the way."

If new material can turn the trick, Chapman hopes to pull the Philadelphia team out of the cellar next season for the first time since 1943. The roster so far contains only one player who was with the faltering Phils at the start of the 1945 season. That's Outfielder Vince DiMaggio.

The Montgomery bowling alley proprietor, who became manager of the Phillies in midseason last year, refused to gamble on an outright prediction, but he vowed to better the 1945 record of 46 wins and 108 defeats.

"If we get another catcher, a third baseman, two good winning pitchers and one more outfielder," he said, "we won't finish on the bottom."

Fifth man to pilot the club in four years, Chapman will be running strictly counter to past Philly performances if he pulls the team out of the cellar. Seven times in the past 10 years the Quaker City boys have wound up trailing the rest of the league, and the other three times they were only one place from the bottom.

In 63 years of National League competition, the club has been in last place 19 times and won the pennant only once.

Not Seeking Players

Cleveland, Jan. 5 (U.P.).—The Cleveland Indians are not interested in either Pitcher Paul Derringer or Outfielder Bob Johnson, Vice President Roger Peckinpaugh disclosed today.

Peckinpaugh said he had received a wire from Derringer, who was given his unconditional release by the Chicago Cubs, asking whether the Indians could use "a good pitcher."

"Derringer probably has a good season or two left, even though he's 39," Peckinpaugh said. "But we've got too many young pitchers who rate a chance. We couldn't use Paul, I'm afraid."

He said the same thing went for Johnson, who was given his unconditional release by the Boston Red Sox. Johnson batted in 74 runs for the Sox last year, more than any member of the Cleveland Club.

Browns Have Talent

St. Louis, Jan. 5 (AP).—There will be plenty of outfield material on hand when the St. Louis Browns open spring training at Anaheim, Calif., on February 20.

Five outfielders, all ex-servicemen, have signed their 1946 contracts, Vice President Bill Dewitt announced today.

They are Walt Judnich, Joe Grace, Al Zarilla, Glenn "Red" McQuillen and Albert "Fuzz" White. The returned veterans are expected to add a much needed punch to the Browns' offense. Although they finished third in the pennant race last season, the Browns were seventh in team batting. Both Judnich and Grace batted over .300 in their last season before entering the service.

Bucs Purchase Jimmy Brown From Cards

Pittsburgh, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Pittsburgh Pirates today announced the purchase of Infielder Jimmy Brown from the St. Louis Cardinals for an undisclosed amount of cash. No players were involved in the deal, the club said.

Pirate officials merely said the price "ran into five figures," but the tag on Brown during the Chicago major league meetings was reported between $35,000 and $40,000.

Brown, who was recently discharged after two years in the Army, began his big-league career in 1937 with St. Louis, playing under Manager Frankie Frisch, then pilot of the Cards.

The 34-year-old player has served hitches at third, short and second. A switch hitter, he has twice batted above the .300 mark. Frisch, it is believed, will use Brown at third, sending Bob Elliot back to the outfield.

Braves Play Tigers

Boston, Jan. 5 (AP).—A nine-game spring training schedule with the world champion Detroit Tigers, most of them to be played while the teams are homeward bound, was announced for the Boston Braves today by General Manager John Quinn.

The Tigers-Braves schedule: March 30-31, at Lakeland, Fla.; April 2, at Pensacola, Fla.; 3, at Mobile, Ala.; 4, at Montgomery, Ala.; 5, at Birmingham, Ala.; 6, at Rome, Ga.; 7, at Chattanooga, Tenn., 9, at Evansville, Ind.

Byron Nelson Golf Leader

Los Angeles, Jan. 5 (AP).—Hitting 'em long, straight and into the cups, tournament favorite Byron Nelson fired a 2-under-par 69 challenge at the field today and a 36-hole total of 140 to go into the second round lead, at least temporarily, of the 72-hole Los Angeles Open.

After a par 71 yesterday for the Riviera course, good in most instances but not in present company, Nelson came back with a bang to hand the 7000-yard layout a pasting. He ended up with a birdie 3 on the eighteenth, sinking a 15-foot putt where yesterday he missed one less than 18 inches.

Nelson's round put him to the forefront among the early finishers. Three strokes behind him finished Harold McSpaden, Sanford, Me., whose 1-under-70 today gave him a two-round total of 143.

Former PGA Champion Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., tacked up a 74 for a 36-hole total of 144.

Middie Quint Easily Whips Bucknell, 71-30

Annapolis, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Navy basketball team opened its season today with a 71-30 victory over Bucknell University which was unable to put up much of a battle against the taller, speedier Tars.

Navy was off to a 8-0 lead five minutes after the opening whistle on baskets by Forwards Jack Carroll and Perry Nelson. Navy was paced by Carroll with 13 points, closely followed by Sy Waldrop's nine.

The Bisons were kept well away from the basket and missed most of their set shots.

Navy's lead, increasing steadily, was never in danger. It reached 33 to 13 proportions at halftime. Sailor second and third stringers kept up the pressure in the second half, doubling the score.

Forward Frank Haas, with 9 points, was high scorer for Bucknell.

Most of the Tars' offensive rested on a good fast break and quick Carroll to Nelson passes, which usually ended in a marker.

Bucknell.	G	F	P	Navy.	G	F	P
Haas,f	3	3	9	Carroll,f	6	1	13
Wilson,f	2	0	4	Nelson,f	3	4	10
Johnson,f	0	0	0	Robbins,f	2	0	4
Trinor,f	1	0	2	Haas,f	1	0	2
McGinn,c	0	0	0	Searle,f	1	0	2
Edmunds,c	1	3	5	Waldrop,c	4	1	9
Seel,g	0	2	2	Barrow,c	2	1	5
Fleuchaus,g	1	0	2	Hill,c	0	0	0
Frazier,g	1	0	2	Young,g	2	0	4
Joost,g	0	1	1	Dick,g	2	0	4
Katseles,g	1	1	3	Shugart,g	3	2	8
Edgecomb,g	0	0	0	Duden,g	2	0	4
				McMurray,g	0	0	0
Totals	10	10	30	Welch,g	0	1	1
				Burton,g	2	1	5
				Totals	30	11	71

Plebes Beat Haverford

Annapolis, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Naval Academy's Plebe basketball team defeated today a Haverford Prep School quintet, 35 to 26.

The Tars cashed in on superior shooting and led 21 to 8 at the half.

Warneke to Umpire

Los Angeles, Jan. 5 (AP).—Lon Warneke, former Chicago Cubs pitcher, has signed to umpire in the Pacific Coast League this year.

Les Weber Tops I. L. Moundsmen With 1.88 ERA

New York, Jan. 6 (AP).—Les Webber spent only two months with Montreal but official International League pitching averages released today show the 28-year-old right-hander led the circuit with an 11-3 won and lost record and a low earned run average of 1.88.

Farmed out by Brooklyn Manager Leo Durocher without getting a single starting chance on June 6, Webber hit a fancy stride at Montreal, running off one streak of 10 straight victories, and graduated back to the parent club August 10. He won six of eight starts for Brooklyn in the final six weeks of the big league campaign.

High winner in the circuit was Jean Pierre Roy, another Montreal tosser who has been advanced to the Dodgers for a spring trial. The French-Canadian was top winner with 25, strikeout king with 139 victims, hurled the most innings, 293, most complete games 29, and gave out the most walks, 150.

Aberdeen Wants Cuccinello as Pilot

Aberdeen, S. Dak., Jan. 5 (AP).—Joe Flaten, acting president of the newly organized Aberdeen team of the Northern League, today said he had wired Tony Cuccinello an offer to become manager of the club.

Cuccinello, released Friday by the Chicago White Sox, said he was looking for a coaching job in the major leagues or a managerial post in a minor league. Flaten did not disclose contents of his telegram.

Kotz Turns Pro

Rhinelander, Wis., Jan. 5 (AP).—Navy Lieut. (j. g.) Johnny Kotz, former University of Wisconsin forward, who set a Big Ten basketball scoring record in 1942, said today that he would sign a contract to play professional ball with the Sheboygan Redskins January 24 when his terminal leave is concluded.

'Biggie' Munn Named Coach At Syracuse

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 5 (AP).—Clarence (Biggie) Munn, Michigan line coach and former All-America guard at Minnesota, today became Syracuse University's new head football coach.

Signing of Munn to a three-year contract was announced by Lewis P. Andreas, director of athletics at Syracuse, to fill the post vacated by the resignation last month of Ossie Solem, Orange mentor since 1937. No salary figure was released.

Munn was line coach at Syracuse in 1937, during the first year of the Solem regime. Munn left Syracuse to become Fritz Crisler's line coach at Michigan when the latter took over at Ann Arbor in 1938.

The Crisler-Munn combination at Michigan has enjoyed high success, winning 56 games, tying 2 and losing 14. Munn's record also includes two years as head coach at Albright College, where he lost only two games in two years, and three years' experience as an assistant to Bernie Bierman at Minnesota.

St. John's Wins, 37-26; Gletner in Star Role

Paced by Tommy Gletner, veteran guard from last year's squad, St. John's Cadets turned in a 37-26 victory over St. Paul's yesterday at St. John's.

St. John's.	G	F	P	St. Paul's.	G	F	P
Tolson,f	2	0	4	Long,g	0	0	0
Fennell,f	1	0	2	Size,f	1	2	4
Puser,c	0	0	0	McGraph,c	4	1	9
Cahill,c	2	3	7	Landolt,g	3	1	7
Fannon,g	2	0	4	Howlin,g	3	0	6
Valentine,g	2	2	6				
Gletner,g	4	0	8	Totals	11	4	26
Weaver,g	1	0	2				
Martino,g	1	0	2				
Sill,g	1	0	2				
Totals	16	5	37				

Rangers Sign Mara

New York, Jan. 5 (AP).—George Mara, 24-year-old center from the Toronto Staffords of the Ontario Senior Hockey Association, signed a contract today with the New York Rangers of the National League.

Black Pepper Wins Suwanee, Strike Threats Die at Track

Gulfstream Park, Fla., Jan. 5 (AP).—Tranquility replaced turbulence on the local turf front today and once again the actual horse races took their place in the spotlight instead of strike threats, general confusion and consternation.

Mrs. William E. Snell's Black Pepper sped to a half-length triumph in the featured Suwanee River Handicap, missing his own track mark by one-fifth second as he completed the seven furlongs in 1:24 4/5. Morton Newmeyer's Turbine was an easy second, with Arcand and Laurin's Valdina Craft three lengths back. The victor, second choice to Turbine, paid $9.60. More than 13,700 witnessed the sport.

After wagering a track record $56,178 on the daily double, the fans also set a new single-race mark of $139,454 on the headline event. It was indicated that the day's total play also would establish a Gulfstream record.

Grooms Bury Hatchet—Maybe

The grooms having had their demands satisfied today at a prefaace track conference resulting in the association hiking their bonuses, and with suspension of the State Racing Commission's rule 47-C yesterday removing a thorn in the side of horsemen, blacksmiths, jockeys, et al., a normal routine was resumed. Apparently the hatchet was buried—at a safe distance from all of the various parties concerned. Those who make up the show joined in enjoying the sport and hoping no more squabbles would ensue.

Jockeys Honor Late Woolf

Sterling Young, president of the Jockeys' Community Fund and Guild, today sent out a call to all riders to join Monday afternoon in appropriate ceremonies to honor the memory of George Woolf, famous jockey who suffered a fatal fall at Santa Anita in California and who will be buried Monday.

During the post parade for Monday's sixth race, the riders will halt and face a bugler who will sound taps. Young has asked all boys not having mounts in the race to be on hand to stand at attention, along with the valets and grooms engaged. Permission to stage the ceremony was granted by Track President Jimmy Donn and the stewards.

Pat Kelly, jockeys' guild general manager, said the organization had similar plans for New Orleans and Santa Anita.

Pieces of Haight: About a Wolf Without a Whistle

Marietta Park, D. C.

Dear Boss,

Despite the fact I was listening to a cattle auction on the radio this afternoon and a bull sold for $51,000 I don't want to be a sports announcer. For years I've been carrying my typewriter (Polly Portable) around the country to various sports events and believe me she is a nuisance. During that time I have picked up considerable weight seems to be getting heavier all the time.

HAIGHT

She got so burdensome when I was in St. Louis with the Nats that I tried to hire a small mountain goat to ride her up to the eagle's nest that is referred to there as the pressbox.

With the war over and those atomic bomb fellows turning their talents to peacetime fields, I wish The Post Would hire one of them to invent a typewriter with little legs that will follow me. It would be pretty nice to get in a taxi and then call the typewriter and have it jump in and sit beside me.

It was thinking about toting Polly Portable everywhere that made me give up any ambition I had to broadcast sports events.

Bob Wolff, the likable young man who is doing sports for WINX, came in the sports department this afternoon. He was loaded down with what appeared to be luggage. I said, "Moving, eh? Why don't you try paying your rent?"

He didn't get it, Boss, but he did explain. It seems that he was going to broadcast a high school basketball game and he was carrying more equipment than a bass fiddle player on the way to the junior prom.

Boss, I guess somebody will say my nose trouble is getting worse but I couldn't help peeking in those leather bags to see what a radio man carries when he starts out to air a game.

The largest objects were two wooden gadgets that looked like Japanese roll-ball games we used to see at carnivals.

"I get the idea, Bob," I remarked, "You like to work puzzles between the halves."

As a reward for my attempt at fun he explained the workings. This was a set-up for spotting and keeping up with the names and positions of the players. There was a slot for each position and then he pulled out more cards than were mailed for Christmas. Each card represented a player. I'm getting involved so I'll let that drop.

Further investigation showed that he had a vacuum bottle of coffee, a lemon in case his voice became husky, two sports guides, a book on how to play basketball, an extra handkerchief, 14 pages of background on the high school players and the series, instructions on when to get on and off the air.

I didn't see everything, Boss, but I understand he also carried a small cushion, a folding drinking cup, a piece of dental floss and something that made a noise that I suspected might be a small boy he was sneaking into the game.

When Bob left somebody said he also had 6 feet of rope so in case he made a bad mistake he could hang himself from the gymnasium rafters.

Well, Boss, I have to give Bob credit. As far as I know he wasn't carrying a whistle which is something of a record for a Wolff in Washington. He is a Long Island boy who became a Northern spy at Duke University and served a hitch in the Navy—a sort of Wolff in ship's clothing.

You will notice his name is spelled with two "F's." As Milton Berle said when he met Bob that is better than 4F.

I've been trying my darndest to get some crack in here about Little Red Riding Hood. I had one, but this is a family newspaper.

As ever,
POUNDS HAIGHT.

P.S.—If you can get a set of legs to put on Polly Portable I would appreciate it, Boss, but don't let anybody fix her so she can talk.

Mercurys Pace League

The Jefferson Mercurys continued their winning ways in the District of Columbia Recreation Department's Community Basketball League this week. The Jeffs handed Ida's Department Store its first defeat of the season to feature the week's activities.

The schedule:

January 7—Garfield vs. Congress Heights at Jefferson at 8 p. m. Mercury vs. Bronaughs at Coolidge at 6 p. m. Gordon vs. Wilkin-Rogers at Gordon at 8 p. m. Cardinals vs. Nativity at Nativity at 8 p. m. SEBC vs. Columbia Recs at Powell at 9 p. m. Ida Dept. Store vs. Wilson at Wilson at 9 p. m.

January 9—Wilson vs. Garfield at Jefferson at 8 p. m. Mercury vs. Gordon at Jefferson at 9 p. m. Blackhawks vs. Ida Dept. Store at Anacostia at 9 p. m. Congress Heights vs. Bronaughs at Coolidge at 8:30 p. m. Nativity vs. Wilkin-Rogers at Gordon at 8 p. m.

January 10—Hilltoppers vs. Garfield at Wilson at 8 p. m. Cardinals vs. SEBC at SEBC at 8:30 p. m.

January 11—Col. Recs vs. Blackhawks at Powell at 9 p. m.

Announcement

For two years, The Washington Post has sponsored the District of Columbia amateur boxing championship tournament known as the Battle of Belts. There have been repeated requests that entries of colored amateurs be accepted for the tournament.

The District of Columbia Amateur Athletic Union has consistently refused to permit colored boys to compete. It has maintained that position arbitrarily despite the fact that the National A. A. U., of which it is a member, has set forth that all amateur athletes are eligible for competition without regard to race or color.

Bouts between colored and white fighters in the professional ring are sanctioned by the District Boxing Commission, and have been without so-called "incidents." The District A. A. U., however, chooses to bar colored boxers from the amateur championships because of what it chooses to call its duty to "Washington's social philosophy."

The Washington Post also finds itself with a choice. In the interest of tolerance, it chooses to withdraw from the sponsorship of the A. A. U. boxing tournaments, and herewith does.

Hoyas Meet Colonial Five Tomorrow

By Newton Bowers
Post Staff Writer

Washingtonians will get their first taste of 1946 collegiate basketball this week with George Washington's Colonials and Georgetown University's Hoyas holding the spotlight for the first time in three years tomorrow night.

The game is scheduled for Catholic University's gym at 8:30 p. m. and 3000 are expected to turn out to watch the renewal of one of the District's top college basketball rivalries of prewar days.

For Georgetown, the game will hold more than the usual competitive interest. It will mark the Hoyas' first home game since they returned basketball.

George Washington, which dropped the sport after winning the Southern Conference championship in 1943, will enter the game a slight choice, in respect to the Colonials' impressive victory over Fort Meade, which hung up a defeat on the Hoyas.

The Hoyas have played five games this season, in contrast to George Washington's one, dropping decisions to University of Scranton, Villanova and Meade, and winning from Army War College and Loyola, of Baltimore.

Both teams can boast one veteran player. Ken Engles, towering center, who captained the great Georgetown team of 1943 that won the NCAA Eastern championship in Madison Square Garden, is back to bolster the Hoyas, while in a likewise position for the Colonials is Laddie Reichwein, another center.

Engles currently is performing double duties at Georgetown. He not only plays first-string center, but coaches the team, in the absence of Elmer Ripley, regular coach now on leave to Notre Dame.

Two more lads who might help the Hoyas to an upset are former District high school players Paul Durkin and Irv Ornstein. Durkin, who starred for St. John's last year, and Ornstein, a former Centralite, will open at guards, with Tom Galla and Eddie Dryscula scheduled for forward berths.

Arthur (Otts) Zahn, George Washington's veteran skipper, is uncertain as to his starters, but with boys like Reichwein, Bill O'Brien, Joe Gionnovicci, etc., to choose from, he shouldn't have much trouble.

Hunting and Fishing

By Jack Bell

Sprawling across two counties in Virginia and five in North Carolina, with an area of hundreds of square miles, is a dreary and almost impenetrable region named "Dismal Swamp."

Down through the years the area has remained much as it was when it harbored runaway slaves, outlaws and "ghosts," the terror of which has kept the hunter from seeking the hunted. Few venture far into the great swamp even today.

For the past 15 years or more, the area has been considered for a national forest. A few years ago Virginia's late State Forester Pederson, and State Forester Holmes, of North Carolina, joined in urging the establishment of the area as a national forest. The Izaak Walton League of America added its indorsement to the proposal. In the meantime, tremendous demands of the war resulted in a virtual suspension of the Weeks land acquisition program, and Congress ceased to make funds available with which to acquire additional lands. Now with war over, it is generally assumed that the expansion of the national forests will be resumed.

A forest official was heard to remark recently in a private conversation: "If we've got to spend nearly $100,000 a year keeping down forest fires for the benefit of the Navy, we might as well take over the area and keep the fires from starting." During the war and training period, uncontrolled fires within the Dismal Swamp greatly complicated programs of air training and air patrol. Dense clouds of smoke at times spread for miles around.

Looking into the future, the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries of the Old Dominion sees vast wildlife potentialities in the swamp. Already there is an abundance of bear, deer and other forest species. Furthermore, setting aside the Dismal Swamp as a national forest would provide public hunting grounds in eastern Virginia, comparable to the 1,500,000 acres of public hunting grounds in the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests, all in the western part of the State.

W. & M. Cagers Prime For G. W. Tilt Tuesday

Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 5 (AP).—None too optimistic about the schedule facing the William and Mary basketball team this season, Coach S. B. (Frosty) Holt has been putting the Tribe through intensive workouts for post-holiday games, beginning with the meeting here with George Washington Tuesday night.

Members of the squad returned to school before the expiration of the holidays to begin practice and Coach Holt said today the team was "in fair shape." He said the flu epidemic which hit the school prior to the holidays has abated somewhat and that most of his charges have recovered from the malady.

National Pro League Begins Plans for '46

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer

Now that the fellows who were told, in effect, to "go out and get a football," have gone out and in more than just effect have got more than just a pigskin, the National Football League this week will start "beating its chops" in an effort to find a possible antidote for this latest and most potent threat to its stranglehold on the pro football business.

From Thursday until possibly next Monday or Tuesday the National Football League holds its annual meeting in New York. The annual draft, wherein the magnates rotate their choices of the preceding year's collegiate gridiron harvest, thereby designating which team what college star will play with whether he wants to or not, will be selected, as per agenda.

Usually, this piggly-wiggly business is the feature of the meeting. It is automatically the first function of the owners and coaches because it heretofore has been the most important.

This year it remains the first business, but it isn't by far the most important. Simply because the All-America Conference, the chaps who were told several months ago to "get a football" by Elmer Layden, NFL commissioner, not only did that, but also by now have a league, plenty of the much-needed capital to make the loop a go, and maybe the NFL's goat. At any rate, the All-Americans have given the National Leaguers something to think about, which, precisely is what the NFL is going to do this week plus a lot of talking and a lot of planning.

Already the All-America Conference has started raiding the NFL's heretofore inexhaustible fountain of playing talent. Steve Juzwik of the Redskins has signed with Buffalo; Lee Artoe of the Bears has signed with Los Angeles; Bob Masterson, former Redskin, and "Pug" Manders and many others of the combined Boston-Brooklyn forces of last year are reported to be under contract to Dan Topping's New York AA club. And so it goes and will continue to go throughout the rest of the year.

What best to do and how best to combat the threat of the All-America Conference is now the No. 1 object of the NFL. The draft, while it protects the NFL from itself, is no guarantee that a player, offered a much more lucrative contract by a rival AA club, will sign with the NFL club which drafts him.

Naturally, it means the players are going to benefit. They are going to get more money regardless of whether they sign with one league or another. Almost every established NFL star has had or will receive an offer from an AA club. If the NFL club wants to hold him it must boost its pay scale automatically under the player's threat of jumping to the other league. The same holds good for any and all college stars who commanded headlines during their scholastic career.

All this and more the NFL's annual pow-wow must hash out. There will be numerous ideas from both progressive and passive owners, some screwballish, others good. Some will be tried, other rejected.

At any rate, the NFL necessarily now must take cognizance of the AA's existence—and threat.

It promises to be the shoutingest NFL annual meeting in history without a single larynx hold barred.

Bee Bee, Mandell to Open D. C. Sock Market Tomorrow

By Tony Neri
Post Staff Writer

Methodical Bee Bee Washington, the pride of Foggy Bottom and top drawing card in Turner's Arena last year, returns to the W st. emporium tomorrow night to face Jimmy Mandell, an Italian scrapper from Buffalo, N.Y., in a 10-round main attraction which opens the 1946 "sock market" here.

The sixth-ranking middleweight of the country, Bee Bee will be seeking his 45th victory in 50 pro fights. He is again the betting favorite, which is not unusual. Not since March, 1944, when he dropped a six-round decision to Ray Rovelli, which he later reversed, has Washington been licked.

Opponents Belittled

However, Bee Bee, the best-conditioned fighter in the District nowadays, is imputed by his critics of only meeting "soft touches." They point to easy wins over Johnny Lawer, Indian Gomez and Berlie Lanier.

Washington's trainer, Billy Edwards, answers the accusation with two questions (1) how many good middleweights are around today, and (2) how many would fight Bee Bee in Turner's Arena where a bout only draws "peanuts" in comparison to lucrative offers in other cities?

This summer it will be different, Edwards hastily adds, as the ball park will be available and Bee Bee will be matched with the best. Already a tentative bout with Middleweight Champion Tony Zale has been made.

That Washington may be ranked too high, Trainer Edwards agrees, yet he still believes that Bee Bee is a good fighter and will give any middleweight a good account of himself.

In Mandell, Washington will be fighting a rough opponent whom the Michigan State Boxing Commission has wholeheartedly indorsed. In a wire to Matchmaker Gabe Menendez, Chairman John J. Hettche called Mandell a rough, tough, stand-up fighter, who in seven bouts in Detroit had never made a bad showing.

A six-round preliminary will pit Mario Morales, Cuban featherweight, against Vernon Brown, of Baltimore. Another six will find Jimmy (Wild Man) McGriff, of Washington, trading lightweight blows with Charlie Hilton of Philadelphia. Two more bouts, four-rounders, will be added tomorrow.

SHORT JABS—A week from tomorrow night Uline Afena will offer Tony Riccio and Aaron Perry in the top spot of 10 rounds . . . few who saw the pair fight before will want to miss this welterweight mill . . . it was nothing short of a war, many agreed it was the best fight of the year here . . . Jackie Cranford, Bob Hayden's heavyweight hope, fights a prelim in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night.

Danny Petro of the Fighting family of Petros, was an interested spectator the other night at the amateurs . . . Danny is in the Army, has been in uniform exactly 53 days, and dreads to think of how much longer he has to stay in . . . What Danny hates most of all he is not allowed to fight.

Three Winter Sports Slated For Staunton

Staunton, Va., Jan. 5.—The Staunton Military Academy announced its basketball, boxing and swimming schedules for 1946.

The Cadets have two veterans, Floyd Taylor, of Washington, N. C., and Frank Allen, West Conshohocken, Pa., back to bolster the basketball squad. Others who are slated for starting berths are Joe Butler at center, Bob Pickett and Bobby Spears, son of "Doc" Spears, former Maryland football coach.

Maj. Joseph Taylor, who is starting his twenty-third year as boxing coach, will feature on this year's team his son, Joe, jr., and Stanley Scott, cocaptains.

Winter Sports Schedules

Basketball—January 9, Waynesboro High (home), 15, Randolph-Macon (Front Royal), 18, Fishburne Military School (home), 22, Harlsonburg High (Harrisonburg), 26, Massanutten (home).

February 1, Woodberry Forest (Woodberry Forest), 2, Fork Union (Fork Union), 8, Hargrave (home), 9, Greenbrier (home), 13, Fishburne Military School (Waynesboro), 14, Massanutten (Woodstock), 15, Fork Union (home), 19, Randolph-Macon (home), 22, Episcopal High School (Alexandria), 23, Navy Plebes (Annapolis, Md.), 26, Harrisonburg High School (home).

March 1, Hargrave (Chatham), 2, Greenbrier (Lewisburg, W. Va.).

Boxing—January 19, Pottsville "Y" (Pa.) (home).

February 2, Allentown (Pa.) High School (home), 9, Miller School (home), 16, Charlotte Hall (home), 23, Army Plebes (West Point, N. Y.).

Swimming—January 19, Navy Plebes (Annapolis, Md.), 26, Randolph-Macon (home).

February 1, University of North Carolina Junior Varsity (Chapel Hill, N. C.), 2, Junior National AAU's (Chapel Hill, N. C.), 16, Randolph-Macon (Front Royal), 23, State military school meet (Staunton).

March 2, Mercersburg Academy (home), 9, Trenton Interscholastics, Trenton, N. J.

Loss of Team Costs Balto. $38,000 Taxes

Baltimore, Jan. 5 (AP).—This city stands to lose more than $38,000 in revenue because of "delaying action" by the Board of Park Commissioners in signing a contract allowing a professional football team to use Municipal Stadium.

League officials ruled the city out of its circuit for 1946 yesterday in Chicago, citing as their reason their inability to get the use of the stadium for home games.

An estimated attendance of 30,000 at each of the seven games which would have been scheduled here for the 1946 season would have brought the city $38,350, based on a proposal to pay the city 15 per cent of the gross attendance revenue, Livie said.

"We had already prepared a tentative budget for the football team," Livie added, "and under this budget we agreed to pay 15 per cent of the gross revenue. We communicated this fact to the board. I don't see why we could not have reached an agreement."

At a Deember 17 meeting with the board, Livie and James H. Crowley, All-America commissioner, were told that the board regarded the proposal favorably, but would not act on it until after the first of January pending action on the baseball contract, he said.

Tar Trackmen Compete Four Times in Garden

Annapolis, Jan. 5 (AP).—Navy's indoor track schedule for the 1946 winter season calls for four meets, all of them in Madison Square Garden, New York, Capt. C. O. Humphreys, Naval Academy director of athletics, announced today.

The Middies will open their winter competition in the Millrose Athletic Association games February 2. The remainder of the Tar schedule in the Garden lists the New York Athletic Club indoor track meet, February 16; the Amateur Athletic Union indoor track meet, February 23, and the I. C. 4 A. indoor track championships, March 2.

Santa Anita

1—¾; $3000; maiden 3-year-olds; special.
†Did Eh, 118 (Skorenski) . . . 6.20 4.80 4.60
†Feathers Fly, 115 (Longden) 3.00 3.30 2.80
Sincere, 118 (Balaski) . . . 5.80
Top Tune, Charlight, Miracle Bill, Top Lieutenant, Glory Wac, Black Fox, Be Car, Robin Hill, Frisky Della also ran. Time, 1:13.
†Dead heat for fifth.

2—¾; $3000; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Darby D-Day, 122 (Longden) 5.20 2.90 2.70
Eifel Tower, 122 (Adams) . . . 3.50 3.00
Blue Flag, 118 (Gilbert) . . . 7.70
Belstock, Miss Damion, Coronet Star, Amble In, Larks Agent also ran.

3—⅞; $3000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Test Flight, 114 (Gilbert) . . . 7.20 4.30 3.30
Triple Bar, 113 (Trent) . . . 9.70 6.00
Infinity Shaik, 110 (Permane) . . . 4.60
Scotch Part, Roman Red, Miracle Kin, Cargo Ship, Chickie D. D., Biloxi Bay, Giasimo, For Ofunted, *Koraline, *Bim's Blossom, *Bit o' Brown.
*Field.

4—1 1/16; $3500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
Jovine, 118 (Longden) . . . 17.30 8.20 3.90
Sunrodra, 119 (Neves) . . . 7.50 4.10
Full Cry, 118 (Skorenski) . . . 2.70
Rhodes Flag, Ever Roll, Humoresque, Preserve.

5—Mile; $3000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
War Allies, 116 (Atkinson) . . . 3.50 2.80 2.20
Mediterrean, 110 (Permane) . . . 3.30 2.60
Realization, 119 (Adams) . . . 2.50
Prilure, Chief Bud, Nanby Pass, Capt. Absolute, Blue Agent.

6—5½; $7500; 4-year-olds up; handicap.
Best Effort, 115 (Atkinson) 26.80 10.50 4.70
Bismarck Sea, 118 (Permane) . . . 4.70 2.90
El Lobo, 124 (Zufelt) . . . 3.60
Sir Bim, Pride of Hyrro, Part Brazen, Home Flight.

Fair Grounds

1—⅝; $900; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Faust II, 121 (Adams) . . . 3.80 2.80 2.60
Johnnie J., 114 (Padgett) . . . 3.20 2.20
Great Play, 110 (Lowe) . . . 7.20
Liberator, Dough Girl, Tip Your Hat, Lazy Maid, Border Voluble, Contemplation.

2—5½; $900; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Miola, 110 (Bass) . . . 9.40 3.40 3.00
Hadalime, 118 (Fay) . . . 3.00 2.60
Romney Rex, 115 (Bush) . . . 3.80
Man O' Mine, War Ace, Dorothy, Garter, Marthanita.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $23.60.

3—¾; $1000; 3-year-olds; claiming.
In the Dark, 105 (LeBlanc) 34.40 13.80 7.00
Mama Fufu, 110 (Wallace) . . . 4.00 3.20
Miss Cry Baby, 105 (Padgett) . . . 3.80
Biz, *Bobolight, Lady Marcelle, *War Ripple, Carry Mee, Hall Bird, Miss Pebble, Catlike.
*Field.

4—⅝; $1100; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
Sky Wolf, 114 (Fay) . . . 26.00 13.20 6.40
Ariel Rhinie, 115 (Johnson) . . . 14.60 6.80
Caroline F., 112 (McKeever) . . . 5.60
Rosenite, Vestibule, *Valdina Seer, *Tiny's Choice, Wise Chance, Regal Maid, Bolo Babe.
*Field.

5—½; $1000; maiden 2-year-olds.
Black Knave, 114 (Stroud) 62.60 25.20 9.40
Big T. O., 114 (LeBlanc) . . . 7.60 4.40
Noble Cyclone, 119 (Jemas) . . . 2.60
*Golden Chip, *Atomic Age, Wise Port, Weyanot Al, Kaytees Boy, Wm. Dash, John's Pride, Gay Pet.
*Field.

6—1 1/16; $2500; 4-year-olds up; handicap.
Brown Mountain, 114 (G'rin) 16.40 6.20 4.40
Stylus, 105 (Wallace) . . . 4.60 4.00
Pedmark, 107 (Hooper) . . . 4.60
Light Reign, Baumbach, Mike.

7—1 1/16; $1000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
Four Tens, 113 (Hooper) . . . 15.00 8.80 5.20
Marco B. Cesi, 106 (Bass) . . . 8.40 5.20
Boden's Pal, 103 (Bauer) . . . 5.00
Macondy, *Our Bien, Executive, Drum Fire, Solid Meat, Intellect, Masculine, *High Plaid.
*Field.

8—1 1/16; $800; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Border Pat, 111 (Bass) . . . 7.20 5.40 4.20
Border Bills, 108 (Fay) . . . 5.60 5.20
Blockader, 116 (Johnson) . . . 3.60
Merited, Crafty War, Prince O' Mars, Scouting, Karl's Best, Genira.

Fans Get Day Off

Arcadia, Calif., Jan. 5 (AP).—In order that the present Santa Anita racing meet might be stretched out th open on a Saturday and close on a Saturday, next Tuesday will be blank on the program.

Gulfstream Results and Entries

1—1-70; $2200; maiden 3-year-olds.

War Watch	113	Elvius	118
Pharlo	113	Fancy Risk	113
Dixie Sweep	113	Hibernian	113
Fonda	113	Doug Grate	113
Isolationist	118	Storm Play	118
Bullsel	118	Contortionist	118

2—¾; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Miss Pez	105	Mokup	117
Mechanlador	115	Rough Kid	115
Unitran	117	Roman Abbot	117
Arthur J	112	Nebraska	117
King Appell	110	Cold Shower	113
Texas Briar	120	Nostradamus	117
Polymellor	117	Bellezza	105
Nepolee	107	Renraw	122

3—¾; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Leicester	112	†Twotimer	115
Amici	114	Free Double	119
K Durable	112	True Note	105
Freddie's Game	115	†Old Westbury	119
Pettacairn	122	Baby Kiddie	105
Reiheuh Sis	110	Hogan	115
First Pal	108	†War	112
†Kaar of Audley	115	Post Haste	119

†A. Massimiano-J. Scaffidi entry.
‡E. A. Heising-A. J. Lacoste entry.

4—¾; $2200; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Sweet Comet	117	Ship's Captain	112
Grand Burgee	117	Pine Pirate	117
Mel Helen	107	Dog O'Sullivan	107
Good Nightie	107	Grand Surprise	119
Stage Bet	112	Waverly	115
Easy Spell	109	Miss O'Blocky	107
†Jingle Jangle	112	Ray O'Sullivan	115
Step Blank	107	†On the River	117

†Mrs. W. G. Lewis-M. Wexler entry.

3—¾; $3000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Chicago Dr.	113	Santa Claus	117
Plucky Raider	122	Statesman	120
Icystream	115	Ella	111
Meangen	115	Febridge	106
Quaker	113	†Swimmin Hole	108
Cape Cod	113	†Blue Cross	120
Valdina Bright	113	Bolos Choice	110
Don Miller	108	Mono Miller	105

†Colgate Parm-M. McCallum entry.

6—1 1/16; $2500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Cat Bridge	117	Valdina Vicar	114
Princess R. L.	112	Estate	101
Bisnette	109	Smoke Puff	114
†Beggar	119	Thor	112
Belwyn	117	†Grey Steel	122
Boot and Spur	119	Toolmaker	122
Meadow Maid	109	Change Here	114
Air Power	117	Jamoke	114

†Mrs. V. Leonard-J. P. Iselin entry.

7—1 1/16; $2200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Omashaze	103	Chickore	111
Fond Hopes	116	Wishihadagal	110
Make Fast	103	Dissension Sir	123
Russia	116	Prospect Boy	120
Expose	106	Conrad Mann	111
Hasty Foot	111	Cash O Boy	113

8—1-70; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Calvert	117	Patch Party	107
Heiti Harris	110	Tap Lightly	110
Love Pact	112	†Hazel's Play	107
War Agent	117	Darby Dismay	118
Record March	107	Sunspark	115
†Flange	117	Over the Dam	110
Persiflage	117	Sungino	120
Bonridge	117	Guerrilla	112

†Clover-Del Stable-E. Jacobs entry.

GULFSTREAM SELECTIONS

1—Fancy Risk, Hibernian, Fonda.
2—Nebraska, Mechandador, Mokup.
3—WAR SPY, Kaar of Audley, Free Double.
4—Waverly, Mel Helen, Stage Bet.
5—Blue Cross, Quaker, Statesman.
6—Toolmaker, Thor, Air Power.
7—Wishihadagal, Russia, Conrad Mann.
8—War Agent, Sungino, Persiflage.
—By Louisville Times (AP).

1—1 1/16; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Ebony Moon, 116 (Hinger)	14.90	8.20	7.20
Bolton Abby, 113 (Merrisey)		55.20	28.20
Iconago, 106 (Jones)			16.10

Pelt Mat, Flint Maid, James Acre, Lauderkin, Dutchill B., Moonlite Bobby, Bell Call, High Roller, Neotrist.

2—¾; $2200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Puffed Up, 109 (Hansman)	5.10	3.90	2.90
Reversal, 112 (Hettinger)		21.70	9.40
Rough Honey, 109 (Cherry)			4.50

David B. Jr., Pinckney, Perfect Charge, Cyrus P., Phanatam, Warrawee, Mary Alice, Jons.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $42.20.

3—¾; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Liberty Pan, 118 (J.Martin)	30.10	10.00	5.70
*Miss Lavender, 106 (R.Martin)		4.60	3.10
Cousin Nan, 108 (Nadeau)			4.20

Up Front, Zacawon, Hard War, War Master, Abrego, Falsely, Penny Pincher.
*Finished first, disqualified and placed second.

4—⅞; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Spin Along, 114 (R.Martin)	5.10	3.60	2.60
Easy Blend, 122 (J.Martin)		6.80	4.00
Hayal Tinty, 112 (Hansman)			3.20

Vegas Wheel, Senate, Roy H. S., Billy F., Fourth Estate, Gun Deck, Picket Line, Romance Boy.

5—5½; $2200; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Landlord, 113 (Jessop)		7.70	3.40
†Lady Gunner, 112 (R.Martin)		3.70	2.90
Pomp's Gal, 109 (Truschka)			4.10

Joan Elise, Vassallo, River Trade, †Sir Bob, Alstimo, Indique, Carlotta.
†M. Wexler entry.

6—⅞; $7500; 4-year-olds up; handicap.

Black Pepper, 115 (LoTurco)	9.60	5.60	4.40
Turbine, 117 (Young)		4.90	3.10
Valdina Craft, 116 (Jessop)			4.30

Westminster, Diavolaw, De-Reigh-Mi, Royal Flush, Stage Fire, Occupy, Shiny Penny, Doctor Jeep, Thor Barton.

7—1-70; $2200; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Colonial Rose, 112 (Roberts)	24.70	9.10	4.90
Max O'Sullivan, 109 (Hansman)		3.90	2.70
Iron Penny, 117 (Watson)			2.80

Jubilee Gem, Tiresome Time, Well Play, Jacopod, Little Benny, Dale Maudie, Harrier.

8—1½; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Grenouille, 115 (Higley)	8.70	6.20	4.80
Mike K., 117 (Hansman)		9.50	8.20
Chalam, 115 (Smith)			16.50

Teddy's Tea, Manadroit, Canopus, Yank Bomber, Cabours, Red Ted, Circle Car, Cruiser, Peacemaker.

Gold Key Awards

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 5—(U.P.)—The 1946 Gold Key Awards of the Connecticut sports writers alliance will go to big Ed Walsh, Lieut. Joseph McCluskey and Thomas Monahan, it was announced today.

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

★ ★ ★

Dear Mr. President:

As stockholders in the great corporation of which you are President, we desire to help in whatever way we can to promote the successful operation of that great enterprise known as the United States of America. We understand that you will soon advise our Board of Directors, the Congress, on the condition of our enterprise.

For what it may be worth to you, we have drawn up a suggested draft of your forthcoming message to Congress on the state of the union, which represents, we believe, the views of many of your stockholders.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

1. We have successfully concluded two great wars, which have been enormously costly in lives and treasure. I urge you to pass immediately a resolution declaring that the state of war has ended, and that we are now at peace with the world. In the conduct of war, it is necessary to concentrate enormous powers in the Chief Executive. I now desire to be relieved of these great powers. I desire that the division of powers between the Congress and the President, as set forth in the United States Constitution, shall be restored without unnecessary delay.

2. The production of goods and services is being restrained by strikes and industrial turmoil. It is my belief that the National Industrial Relations Act passed by Congress in 1935 is largely responsible for the present turmoil. Experience has shown that the objective of this Act—the relief of commerce from the burdens due to strikes and industrial strife—has not been achieved. Instead, the Wagner Act has been used to bring about a great concentration of economic power, so that single individuals can determine whether we can have coal, steel and automobiles. It has given certain individuals the power to shut off essential services, such as telephone and telegraph service, radio music, truck and bus transportation, the loading and unloading of ships. I ask for the immediate repeal of the National Labor Relations Act, because it is a proven failure, because it gives the protection of the federal government to economic dictators, and because the United States Constitution does not authorize Congress to legislate on matters pertaining to employer-employee relations. The labor laws passed by Congress are a usurpation of powers which our Constitution reserves to the States. Our States differ greatly in soil, industries, climate, racial stock and urbanization. Let each State enact whatever labor laws are required to meet local conditions and the desires of the citizens.

3. I ask for the repeal of the Fair Labor Standards Act, because the Co stitution gives Congress no authority to determine the hours a citizen shall labor or the wages he shall receive. The number of hours that a citizen works is a personal matter which depends on his age, health, ambition and circumstances. This law which tends to restrict the hours of labor, necessarily restricts production and lowers the standard of living of our citizens. I suggest the repeal of The Wages and Hours law.

4. I ask that you repeal all federal laws for the control of prices, production, and the allocation of materials. These controls are unnecessary and are opposed to the principle of free competitive enterprise. A large proportion of the war expenditures were financed by the printing of government bonds and other promises of the government to pay dollars at some future time. This enormous supply of paper-promises to pay dollars, which now exceeds the nominal value of all the physical wealth of the people, has greatly depreciated the value of our paper dollars. The operations of the OPA are designed to maintain a fictitious value for our paper dollars and to deceive the people in regard to the true worth of our paper money. If the elimination of price controls results in a great rise in prices, then we will know the true value of our money and we can then base our actions on the facts. Little or nothing can be gained by substituting deception for truth. To continue price controls is to make the federal government a party to the dubious procedure of perpetuating a colossal deception. A rise in prices is the inevitable consequence whenever any government pays its bills by printing money rather than by levying taxes. It is impossible, by devious monetary manipulations, to escape the necessity of paying for governmental extravagance and the enormous costs of the war.

5. It is only a corrupt and dishonest government that destroys the value of the peoples' money. It is the duty of Congress to maintain the integrity of the American dollar. To restore the value of the dollar and to prevent further inflation, Congress should increase taxes and drastically reduce federal expenditures so that there may be no further increase in the federal debt, and so that in the near future the debt may be progressively reduced. Such action is needed to convince our people that Congress is determined to preserve and not to destroy our monetary system.

6. I do not look with favor on laws which tend to nationalize agriculture. I ask for the repeal of all laws designed to influence the prices or the production of farm products. Our farmers are not incompetent. They should be free to operate their farms without help or hindrance from the federal government. Serfdom is out-moded, and we should not replace the lords of the manor, who enslaved those who toiled on the land in feudal times, with modern lords of the manor operating from the nation's capital.

7. As a result of war, there is much misery, hunger and suffering in other lands. The American people are generous and relatively prosperous. I suggest that nations which need capital to restore their productive machinery be encouraged to sell bonds to those Americans who desire to help them in the tasks of rehabilitation. I hope that private organizations like the Red Cross will disclose to us the needs of those who suffer and will collect funds for the relief of the suffering which is the aftermath of war. I have been unable to find in our Constitution any article which authorizes Congress to levy taxes on American citizens in order to make loans or gifts to other nations or to aliens residing in other lands.

8. I ask for the repeal of the Social Security Act as of June 30, 1947. Legislation should be enacted to distribute to the States on that date any funds which have been accumulated as the result of this Act, on an equitable basis. The relief of poverty and destitution should be handled by State and local governmental agencies as was our practice for 150 years. I fail to find in the United States Constitution any article which authorizes Congress to care for destitute citizens, or to establish compulsory and discriminatory systems of insurance, or to pay money to citizens because they are not working.

9. I suggest that no appropriations be passed for federal housing. It is not the function of the federal government to build houses for the people to live in, any more than it is the function of the government to make shoes for them to wear or to bake bread for them to eat. It is pure hypocrisy for Congress to give lip service to free competitive enterprise and at the same time engage in all kinds of business undertakings.

10. There may be certain cases in which federal aid to the States is necessary and desirable. But in most cases, federal aid to the States should not be granted. There should not be divided responsibility and authority. The plea that the States are too poor to engage in certain activities, and that they must receive help from the federal government, is specious. The total wealth and resources of the citizens of the States are exactly the same as their wealth and resources as citizens of the United States.

11. This great nation is at the crossroads of destiny. All over the world, nations are floundering in the quicksands of socialism and communism. We ourselves have gotten off the main highway of economic freedom and constitutional government. I ask that Congress repeal all existing laws which do not have unequivocal constitutional authority, thus undoing some of the mischief done in the past. Respect for law cannot be inculcated in our citizens unless the lawmakers themselves obey the law. For you, that law is the Constitution of the United States, which you have taken an oath to preserve, protect and defend. I, also, took that oath. I ask you to restore the United States Constitution, under which we became prosperous, great and strong, so that our children's children may have the great privilege of living in a free America. Whatever others may do, let us preserve this nation as an island of freedom, so that liberty may not everywhere perish from this earth.

SOCIETY OF SENTINELS, *Detroit*

A "Look at the Books" or "A Finger in the Pie"?

Which is the UAW-CIO really after? Is it seeking facts—or new economic power? Does it want to know things—or run things? These questions concern you as well as General Motors.

For years the facts about General Motors have been made public.

In spite of this, the UAW-CIO demands a chance to look at our books, with the hint that we could meet Union demands "if the truth were really known."

We have firmly declined to recognize this as a basis for bargaining.

1. The Full Facts are Published

How much General Motors takes in each year—how much it pays employes—how much it pays to stockholders—how much it pays in taxes—how much net profit we make—and many other facts are plainly stated in annual reports and quarterly reports.

These are broadcast to 425,000 stockholders from coast to coast—sent to newspapers and libraries. Additional copies are free for the asking.

2. All Figures are Thoroughly Checked

Every General Motors Annual Statement is audited by outside auditors. Similar figures are filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

Does the UAW-CIO honestly believe that General Motors would or could deceive these experts?

3. The Basis of Collective Bargaining is Defined

The Wagner Act lays down the rules for collective bargaining. These cover such areas as rates of pay, hours of work, working conditions.

No mention is made of earnings, prices, sales volume, taxes and the like. These are recognized as the problems of management.

4. Something New has been Added

The obvious fact is that the UAW-CIO has gone beyond its rights under the law—and is reaching not for information but for new power—not for a look at past figures, but for the power to sit in on forecasting and planning the future.

A "look at the books" is a clever catch phrase intended as an opening wedge whereby Unions hope to pry their way into the whole field of management.

It leads surely to the day when Union bosses, under threat of strike, will demand the right to tell *what* we can make, *when* we can make it, *where* we can make it, and how much we must charge *you*—all with an eye on what labor can *take out* of the business, rather than on the *value that goes into the product.*

5. This Threatens All Business

If the Union can do this in the case of General Motors, it can do it to every business in this land of ours.

Is this just imagination? Union spokesmen have said, "The Union has stated time after time that this issue is bigger than just an ordinary wage argument, that it is bigger than the Corporation and bigger than the Union."

For Labor Unions to use the monopolistic power of their vast membership to extend the scope of wage negotiations to include more than wages, hours and working conditions is the first step toward handing the management of business over to the Union bosses.

We therefore reject the idea of a "look at the books" not because we have anything to hide but because *the idea itself* hides a threat to GM, to all business, and to you, the public.

GENERAL MOTORS

"MORE AND BETTER THINGS FOR MORE PEOPLE"

Section II
Sunday, January 6, 1946

The Washington Post

Editorials, Theaters, Radio
Society, Books

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
JAN 11 1946

5 YEARS OF GRACE! America Must Work Fast to Save Civilization, or Face Annihilation

World Peace Awaiting End Of Russian Impasse

By Herbert Elliston
Associate Editor of The Post

THE planetary power of the United States is the outstanding world fact as the Nation marches into 1946. But our thought about it ought to be diluted. This planetary power of ours is a rapidly wasting asset as a result of the advent of the atomic bomb. Like money in time of inflation, it is bound to lose value. Scientists tell us that equalization of power will be the automatic consequence of the atomic equipment of other nations. The greatest, indeed, may then become the weakest. For as soon as the rest of the world has its own atom bombs, the United States will be the logical target for an aggressor and the target will be vulnerable. The first to shoot will finish the war, if not the human race.

Scientists give us a five-year run of supremacy. Thus the problem confronting the Nation can be stated simply. It is the problem of evolving a five-year plan of foreign policy which will insure world peace. It is also clear that this plan revolves around the use of American power.

We could use our power to blow up the entire planet, though no such suicidal course would occur to anybody outside a lunatic asylum. We could use it to conquer the world and install a pax Americana, as some of our warriors would like. This course is equally inadmissible, because neither the American people nor their institutions could entertain world conquest. The third course is the American way—to supply leadership in the creation of a world community. Here is the end of our foreign policy as we enter the new year.

Look to the end! This counsel is the first maxim in all primers for diplomatists. It is heavily underscored in this atomic age. Time cannot be wasted. The choice is inexorable: either we win all or lose everything. To have our cake and eat it, to be all things to all men, to sit on the fence, to drag sea anchors, to play both ends against the middle, to be discontinuous—all these luxuries of our prewar diplomacy are no longer possible in the light of our cosmic responsibilities.

Five years may be regarded as a capital sum at American disposal. If we fritter it away, we face annihilation. If we use it to build up a world community, we shall have saved civilization.

How? How get going with the building up of a world community? The obvious answer is to concert measures in common with the world in the United Nations for the transfer of power to a world authority. The trouble is that as yet neither of the two great power-holders of the world will abridge their own national sovereignty enough to permit such a transfer.

Both the Big Powers Devoutly Desire Peace

THESE power-holders are the United States and, at a far distance behind, Russia. Both want peace. I know this is disputed as to Russia. But the assumption simply must be made—and it is supported by most students of world politics I have talked to—that Russia needs a 20-year breathing spell for internal recuperation. The first task of our diplomacy must therefore be the development of a Russo-American equilibrium in preparation for, and concurrently with, our greater task of establishing the world community. This is foreign policy in tandem.

It may be said that the rest of the world will object to a quest for a Russo-American equilibrium outside as well as inside the United Nations. I doubt it. At San Francisco I found that the nations were far more afraid of Russia and America falling out than of a Russo-American front.

Secretary Byrnes, after the October flop at the London meeting of foreign ministers, suddenly realized that the nature of his immediate problem was to develop a bilateral Russo-American approach to world pacification. By studying the history of the Congress of Vienna he could have been spared the lesson. As long as peace-making was sought in a congress no progress was made. It was only when the chief power-holders had come to a meeting of minds that the Congress of Vienna settled upon a new map of Europe.

But, to Mr. Byrnes' credit, he quickly realized his mistake. The ground he was on was untenable. In that realization he overbore British objections to a further meeting at which he could shift to firm ground. And he found it.

Byrnes' job from now on is to stay there and develop a Russo-American equilibrium upon it. For this work he is well endowed by America's strong position. As Lord Vansittart, Britain's famous prewar diplomatist, once advised, "Negotiate from strength, not from weakness, else you will find yourself negotiating first at someone else's expense—which is dirty—and then at your own—which is disastrous."

As a starter there should be a determination of Russia's security requirements. The Russians want security in nineteenth century terms, as we ourselves have it. As yet no alternative will satisfy Russia. At present her suspicion of Western powers is so deep-rooted, her uncertainty so profound that she will pursue as her only line of policy a security based on her frontiers. To be sure, as Count Ciano said in his memoirs, there are no frontiers any longer, only geographical and strategic considerations. The blunt fact is that the Russians are still obsessed with frontiers, as, indeed, we are.

Frontier Security Is Chief Motive

THERE would be less criticism of Russia if we were to pause and reflect upon the sphere of influence we have built up in the Americas. This is based just as much on frontiers as Russia's ideas are. We are ourselves inclined to pay lip service to universalism and give practical service to regionalism.

The old Czarist quest for frontier security, east and west and south is the governing motive of Kremlin statesmanship and it means reaching out for warm water. Stalin, in other words, stems from Peter the Great.

West and east the issue in this respect is not acute. The old menace to Leningrad has been removed by making a Russian lake out of the Gulf of Finland, which gives uninterrupted Russian access to the Baltic, though we still have to recognize it. This was the sole object of the war with Finland. In the Far East warm water is assured by the retention of port rights in Port Arthur and Dairen in Manchuria, with interior railroad rights. If Russia requires any more warm water, there will always be Raishin and Seishin on the Korean coast, over which the Russians will be temporary trustees. Only in the south is Russia's security chain still incomplete: the straits and the Persian Gulf. This is the Middle East.

Concrete Methods Of Tackling It

THIS quick survey of our world problem leads us to think over a pattern of concrete methods for tackling it.

A six-point outline of global American policy, directed primarily at the Russo-American impasse and finally at the achievement of a world community, is hereunder presented as *The Washington Post's* base of discussion:

1. Manufacture of the atomic bomb should be stopped at once, and an announcement to that effect made. This would be the best assurance to Russia that our aim is to internationalize the atom bomb. Russia already has agreed to the procedure of internationalization. It remains to speed procedure into program by a gesture of good faith. For, if political progress in respect of the atom bomb lags behind the scientific facts, consideration might have to be given to a union of those powers that *will* harmonize their atomic interests.

2. Conduct a naval demonstration at once of the destructiveness of the atomic bomb. This has been promised by the Navy, but has not yet been done. The demonstration may have been held up because of the possibility that the demonstration might shatter all expansionist hopes of the Navy and the opposition to an Army-Navy merger. But the demonstration is the Nation's due as it seeks to lay down a postwar military organization. It is the world's due, too. For the fact is that to some people Hiroshima wasn't enough of a mental catalyst. It still left life in policies that were killed in the Japanese explosion. It froze minds, but it did not change enough of them. An atomic demonstration conducted on naval vessels would be a conclusive showing to the world that we must all hang together or—hang together. It would accelerate the forces within the United Nations making for improvement of world organization and reliance upon it.

3 Offer the British a plan for economic revival and colonial liquidation. At Moscow the only area for which no procedure of pacification was prescribed was the Middle East. Here is *the* sore spot And, as Admiral Spruance said, in rebuking the Make-the-Pacific-into-an-American-lake school, "In political terms we want to do everything we can to leave no sore spots in our international relations." Thus the Middle East is a call to American action.

But of all the other nations either situated or with interests in the Middle East, the British make the third factor in the international equation. In this area British and Russian aims may at any time come into head-on conflict. Tensions are mounting. And the United States is fast being reduced to a role of honest broker in the prevention of Russo-British difficulties, even incidents.

This is a fatal hand to play. No sooner has one adjustment been made than another crisis arises for adjustment. In these circumstances a broker gets committed to recognition of the status quo. No opportunity is provided for fundamental change. Yet the complex of the Middle East cries aloud for American initiative in basic and comprehensive terms.

It is not enough to do a daily chore as a go-between. Nor will it suffice to give other Middle Eastern powers examples of good conduct—as, for instance, in our simple-minded withdrawal from Iran before due date. Negations are no substitute for positives. They are as inadequate as our nonrecognition policy, both of governments and of war spoils, which amounts to foreign policy on one leg. The breath of life itself is in the Middle East for Russia and Britain and neither is entertained or persuaded by holier-than-thou diplomacy in the State Department.

4. Establish private international corporations in business and in banking.

It is absolutely vital to encourage private internationalization as well as public. I have mentioned the possibility of chartering private corporations by the United Nations. Why should there not be an international air transport company, international development banks (like, for example, the China consortium of prewar years), an international corporation for the exploitation of uranium deposits, as well as an internationalized Ruhr? By this device many a snarl arising out of national economic conflict might be absorbed.

Objections might be offered by the anticartellists. But private cartels are run for private interest. The new type corporation I am thinking of would serve the public interest: i. e., they would promote a common interest across frontiers, and, moreover, safeguards against selfishness would be provided by regulation and overseership by the United Nations.

This, indeed, is the way to "make visible the community of mankind."

Once there were two sovereign democracies known as Maryland and Virginia. They found they were partners in the Potomac River, with a common problem concerning its navigation. George Washington felt keenly the need of political union of all the 13 States. He used this technical Potomac problem to bring two of them together at Mount Vernon. He initiated a series of meetings that led in a few years to the establishment of our present Federal Union.

Turn to the unification of Canada, of Australia, of South Africa, of Switzerland, and of Germany—the same story is repeated. In time, working together brought the components into governing together. Common interests can be promoted by working together. Enough of these interests and there will be a mutual insurance fund for peace, as well as common habits. Enough of them and there will be an irresistible demand for a world law beyond the regulation of business enterprise. "Let the fighting function remain with those to whom it belongs, the sovereign political states, until, under the growth of common interests among the nations, it gradually dies a natural death," says Dr. L. P. Jacks in a little book called "Coercion or Co-operation."

5. A loan to Russia.

Virtue is only possible in a life adequately provided with material things. So said Aristotle. For virtue read security, and apply it to Russia and America. It is said that the refrain running throughout Stalin's talks with Roosevelt was that he could never be content until the Russians had gained a living standard comparable with the average European's. For that purpose he needed peace—and help. The help could be given in the only real surplus we have got, namely, manufacturing equipment and know-how.

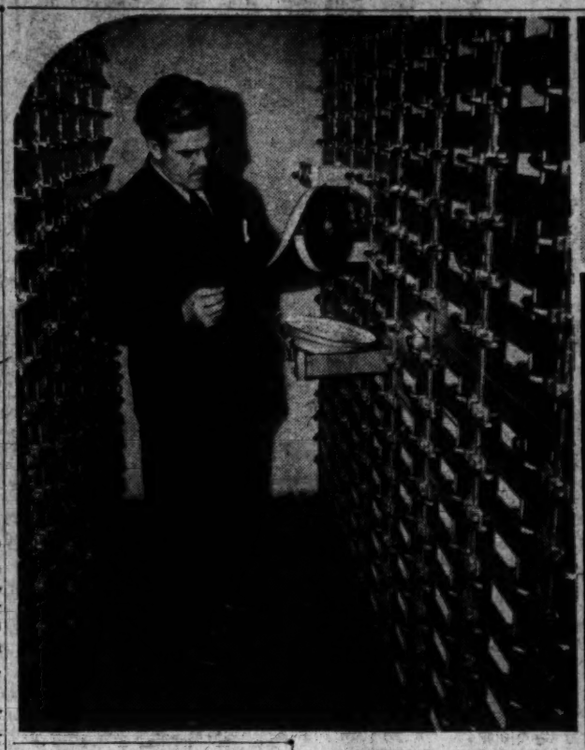
Such a loan to Russia would be of immense benefit to the United States. As Secretary Ickes has warned, the drain upon our resources as the result of war-making is making our Nation into a have-not. A conservation program is imperative. Equally necessary is a replenishment program and that means an import policy. Russia is the greatest source of American needs in the entire world. What we don't need currently we could store or stockpile and, in addition, we could nurse some of our own resources.

A loan to Russia is such a good risk that it is said a private issue in the United States would not be be insuperable. But the loan should be an item in high policy. Aside from the need to put Rus-

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

A 6-POINT PEACE PLAN

1. Stop Making the Atomic Bomb
2. Demonstrate Bomb's Power Again
3. Offer British a Chance for Revival
4. Set Up Private International Banks
5. Make a Loan to Russia
6. Force Freedom of Information



HISTORY is kept in films (above), as well as in documents which are ironed to prevent wear at creases (center top), at the National Archives. Some are protected by fine bronze wire (top right), so fine you can see through it. Photographic records, recordings, also are filed *International Newsphotos by A. E. Scott*

The Nation's Diary

THE New Year is six days old, and in the Nation's Diary is being written already the stuff of which 1946 will be made.

Yes, the United States DOES keep a Diary and in it you may read its day-to-day biography in documents of all shapes, sizes and ages. They range from yellowed, faded scraps rescued from old attics and cellars to the brand-new instrument of unconditional surrender signed by the Japanese. The Diary is the National Archives of the United States (established in 1934).

The National Archives Building at Pennsylvania ave. and 8th st. nw. consists of two huge cubes, one inside of, and projecting above, the other. The inner cube is actually a great concrete vault which contains 21 levels of stacks, divided by fire walls and concrete floors into numerous smaller sections. There are now about 500,000 cubic feet of records.

Archivist Solon J. Buck currently is empowered to "inspect personally . . . the records of any agency of the U. S. Government," in his search for documents for inclusion in the Archives. How such documents are prepared and preserved is an interesting story. These photos take you inside the covers, show you the pages of America's Diary.

PHOTO CHIEF JOSEPHINE COBB INSPECTS A NEGATIVE *. . . this old Lincoln plate is cracked, but still good*

ALFRED CAUDET PRESERVES HISTORIC SPEECH *. . . Keeper of Diary is Archivist Solon J. Buck, circle above*

Training Plan Would End Need Of Relying on '90-Day Wonders'

By Marshall Andrews

IN all the furious public debate over universal military training in peacetime, no one seems to have thought of advancing the most telling single argument in its favor.

It is that universal training will provide an opportunity to train officers to lead the Nation's armies in battle, should war come again. And their training would be with troops instead of by correspondence courses.

Relationships Count

The generally poor quality of officers in the United States Army during the recent war was notorious. Most of the squawks from enlisted men about officers sprang, it is true, from innate resistance to authority and a resentment of officers' privileges without any understanding of why they existed. Yet these complaints were immediately inspired by irritations from contacts between the men who made them and specific officers.

That they could, in a majority of cases, have been avoided is apparent in the fact that there were many cases of genuine confidence and affection between officers and men; that the morale of a company or platoon frequently disintegrated when it lost its commander or miraculously improved after the simple process of replacing its commander.

The officer-man relationship can be and frequently is a happy one. When it collapses the fault invariably is that of the officer. It is he who must break down the barrier between enlisted and commissioned ranks, since the enlisted man cannot. This barrier never of itself prevents real comradeship between an officer and the men he commands, as the history of armies fully attests. It does, indeed, protect the privacy of both, and establish a permanent and unmistakable point where the authority and responsibilities of both begin and end.

The great trouble lies in the fact that there are very few born leaders of men. In the absence, then, of the congenital flair for leadership the only known substitute is indoctrination and training. But training a man to lead requires infinitely more time than training him to follow. The average man can learn in a few months to handle and fire his weapons and carry out duties. Before he can lead men in battle he must have learned not only all those things better than the average, but must have learned somehow to live comfortably with the mysterious and awesome fact of command.

Leadership is even more a thing of the spirit than of technical knowledge, powerful lungs and a stern countenance. Once in battle, it is too late to learn that an officer lacks that quality.

Many Lacked Experience

At its peak the Army now disbanding had 7,500,000 enlisted men and 764,000 officers. Of these officers, 541,000 were trained during the war in officer candidate schools or appointed directly from civil life.

Among the remaining 222,000, only 15,000 were Regular Army officers; 189,000 reserves, 18,000 National Guard officers. Although Reserves contributed magnificently to training the army and leading it in battle, they did so in spite of rather than because of any preparation.

Among the reserve components, the National Guard alone had given its officers an appreciable amount of training with troops. The result speaks for itself. Although all but two of the original Guard division commanders lost their divisions, in some instances to make room for Regulars whom it was desired to promote to major general, those two led their divisions with distinction throughout the war.

One National Guard brigadier general became a lieutenant general. Five Guardsmen rose to be major generals, two from lieutenant colonel; 22 colonels became brigadier generals; 10 second lieutenants and 1 enlisted man, 60 first lieutenants and 300 captains were promoted to colonel. Upon induction the National Guard brought 273 colonels into active service. When the war ended it had more than 1000. It brought 8000 second lieutenants into Federal service in 1941; at the end of the war, had none. The inept and undesirable had been eliminated before they had any opportunity to make fatal mistakes in combat and the rest were commanding companies, battalions and regiments.

Spread Too Thin

The 15,000 regulars were spread thin through the Army and frolicked in a wonderland of quick and frequent promotion. First lieutenants three or four years out of West Point found themselves head-

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

Looking Ahead:

De Gaulle, Who's Used to Them, Faces Another Crisis in March

FINISHED?—Look for the Allied Control Commission in Rome to fold up by January 31 or soon after. Reason: The transfer of supply functions to UNRRA, return of northern provinces to Italian jurisdiction and increasing tendency by United Nations to handle Italian affairs through diplomatic channels have left the commission little to do.

Boom! A south Florida building spurt rivaling the boom days of yore apparently is in the making. Miami's December applications for building permits totaled $5,122,000—more than any month since August, 1925, and greater by more than one million dollars for all of 1944.

More fireworks! Another and more serious French Cabinet crisis may develop in March. That's when observers look to De Gaulle and the assembly to clash over the new constitution. A preliminary draft by the constitutional commission would strip the French President's power drastically. De Gaulle has not publicly expressed his ideas, but it's expected he won't accept such whittling.

Well done: United States Secretary of State Byrnes and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov went out of their way at the conference to thank United States Ambassador W. Averill Harriman for the fine work they said he did. Harriman, one-time polo player, now reported as about to resign, has been doing business with the Russians for four years. He has seen Premier Stalin more often than any other foreigner alive.

Talk or Act? A Government official who reads the cables the Big Four send to each other sizes up the Spanish situation like this: France is willing to talk about Franco and allegedly do something; the United States is willing to talk but not do anything; Britain doesn't want to talk or do anything; the Russians don't want to talk but want to do something.

Turnabout: The United States, where the vacuum cleaner was invented, will receive about 250,000 British portable electric cleaners in the next several months.

Any day now: These pairs have not yet been listed in a Senate roll call, but they could: Hill and Tunnell; Bridges and Brooks; Green and White; Aiken and Hart; Downey and Byrd; Reed and Tydings; Glass and Bail; Thomas and Gerry. Oh, yes—and Pepper and Saltonstall.

—By the Associated Press Staff

His Bills at Stake

Truman Hopes Postman Rings Twice, Plus!

By Robert C. Albright

WHEN President Truman got out his hairbrush Thursday night and slammed away at congressional minorities, he practically handed his political fortunes over to one unconsulted individual—the mailman.

Test of his appeal to "the most powerful pressure group in the world" will come in the mails. If letters—and wires—fail to hit members' offices with demands for labor fact-finding and other stalemated Truman bills, Congress is more than likely to dismiss the whole incident with a knowing wink.

They've Smiled Before

It was precisely because Congress has grown used to winking at "Harry" that the President this time abandoned ineffectual whip-cracking. For exactly the same reason he made it a public spanking.

Unless the neighbors caught the spirit of the thing and really give their congressman a talking to—unless they work up to letter-writing indignation — Capitol observers expect nothing to come of it.

Legislators will just smile their best "We know Harry" smile and ask why he didn't add: "Son, this hurts me worse than it does you."

Congress developed that habit last fall when the President swung a haymaker at House committees handling full employment and jobless pay legislation. Next day correspondents rushed to the Capitol to gauge the reaction. There wasn't any. Neither bill budged an inch.

"Jeez, what a guy, what a Congress!," gasped one out of town newsman. "He cracks his whip and nothing happens."

That's why the President struck out with a new note of urgency, taking his case directly to the people.

Risks Own Prestige

No President, not even the late Franklin Roosevelt, who introduced the fireside chat for the purpose of lighting flames under Congress, ever made a clearer, more earnest plea for back home support.

In so doing, he put his divided party on the spot and risked his own political prestige. For as certain as the country fails to back him up, and his own majorities let him down, he will be leader of his party in name only.

There was no political timidity in his new fighting stance. In fact he laid his original "full employment and full production" goals right back in drooping congressional laps, with an almost Rooseveltian challenge: "There are voices of defeat, dismay, timidity among us who say we cannot do it. These I challenge. They will NOT guide US to success, these men of little faith."

In more than one sense, Truman's speech touched off his own party's 1946 congressional campaign. The Democratic majority in Congress, in greater danger than it has ever been before in 15 years of continuous House control, must run for re-election largely on the record of domestic legislation.

President Truman, who will not be running in November, has laid down a program which dissident factions in his own party have declined to accept as a platform. On what portions of it they do accept, what reject, on the floors of Congress, they will have to make the race.

President Truman's personal political stake is not in 1948 re-election alone. If his program is turned down and Congress offers no effective substitute, the President runs the risk of serving the balance of his term with a Republican House. Another Democratic President, Woodrow Wilson, who fought hard to hold his postwar

Continued on Page 2, Column 8.

We Might Savvy Russia Better, If We Agreed On What Words Mean

This condensation of a speech by Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, San Francisco delegate, is reprinted to help Post readers understand some of the difficulties facing United Nations delegates January 10 in London.

By Dean Virginia Gildersleeve

AT San Francisco committees spent countless hours discussing the wording of the United Nations Charter, trying to find exactly the right words to express ideas upon which we could agree. One night, discouraged, I said to Ambassador Gromyko, "Words, words, words!" And he replied, "Yes, words, words, words. But behind words is meaning and behind meaning is life."

All our lives today are profoundly affected by the use of words between nations. We must try to find words which have precise meaning—and the SAME meaning — for various countries. This is extremely difficult.

GILDERSLEEVE

The use of five different languages at San Francisco caused exasperating delays. But what I am alluding to here is much more profound. The same words mean different things to different peoples. Often we think we are agreeing. But we are not and later trouble ensues.

Dumbarton Oaks proposals had read "based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states." Since "peace-loving" seemed hard to define, the Four Powers proposed an amendment: "on the sovereign equality of all of its members."

Up rose a Latin American. "Sovereign equality," he said. "What does it mean? To us, nothing."

Law vs. Emotion

"Sovereign equality," said a United Kingdom delegate, "was in the Moscow declaration—it means a great deal to our people."

"A much better wording," protested a Latin American, "would be 'juridical equality.'"

"Good heavens," exclaimed a British and United States delegate simultaneously, "that wouldn't mean a thing to our people!"

A great many Latin-American delegates were distinguished international lawyers, trained in Roman law. They had the Latin desire for very precise expression, whereas English-speaking people were thinking of words' emotional association.

We kept "sovereign equality" in the charter, but Latins protested. Peru was unhappy because respect for the "personality" of a nation was not explicitly promised.

'Democracy' Dangerous

Many smaller nations today are in mortal fear that they will not be allowed to preserve their own "personality," fear they will be swallowed up in an alien "personality." We do not want our personality obliterated. Neither do they.

It is difficult to get anything down on paper in words which really mean the same thing to Russians, Britains and Americans. Examples leap to mind from Yalta and Crimea. We tried scrupulously to abide by these agreements. Yet, from time to time, one side accused the other of endeavoring to break them.

The word "democratic" was one source of grave difficulty. What did this mean to the Russians? Something quite different from our understanding. The word has a favorable connotation among the Allies. Our Soviet friends, believing profoundly in the excellence of their own form of government, consider it, I gather, the most democratic in the world.

And so, I conjecture, when setting up a new government in another country, they regard as "democratic" only the leaders and citizens who thoroughly believe in the Soviet system.

Must Get Along

When the Polish question came up, we thought the Russians were not keeping their word. They apparently thought the same of us. This difficulty has persisted whenever the question of government of a liberated country has come up.

It is absolutely necessary for us to get along with the Russians. We must work together to make the United Nations organization succeed. We must arrive at agreements that will stick.

We need information about the background and emotions of Russians before we can understand what is in their minds. And they must have information about us. Despite all the books about Russia, we know little about what she is doing. Free exchange of information regarding what actually has happened within our two countries and in lands we control should help us understand each other. I trust we may soon achieve this.

At San Francisco, for the most part we and the Russians worked together effectively and cheerfully. I found them highly intelligent, pleasant to deal with, agreeable.

What can we learn from all this? First, we can insist on precise, clear thought. Second, we must improve our efforts to convey to all people knowledge of other countries. Third, we can train a few of our best students rigorously in accurate thinking, in clear use of English, in at least one foreign language, in history and social sciences. This selected group could go on to service abroad or at home and help fill our great shortage of persons skilled in international relations.

There's a Lot of Refereeing to Do All Over the World

We're Already Tackling Role, From China to Iran

By Graham Hovey

THE ADVENT of 1946 finds the United States, once aloof from foreign troubles, now playing an active part in settling problems in other countries, great and small, all over the world.

Once the United States went to war, most Americans probably assumed their Government would continue indefinitely its alliance with the major allies and help promote lasting peace through some type of world organization.

Many realized this country would have for a long period a vital interest in beaten Germany and Japan. Some were aware that the United States had pledged the Philippine Commonwealth complete independence in 1946.

Probably few thought, however, that within months after victory the United States would be grappling with such once-remote problems as:

Setting up, in cooperation with the Russians, a new government for Korea.

The amount of British reparations to be exacted from Siam.

Peace and order in an Iranian province called Azerbaijan.

But the war had been a world war and the United States had become tied up for keeps with the world.

Aside from interests in Germany and Japan—and its problems in both enemy countries are many—the United States finds itself, as 1946 begins, dealing with these situations:

1. THE FAR EAST:

China—Gen. George C. Marshall is trying to get Chinese Nationalists and Communists to end civil strife and get together in a unified, broadly-democratic government. United States troops are still in China. President Truman promised they would be removed as soon as all Japanese forces there had been disarmed and repatriated. Later General Wedemeyer warned GIs might not return as soon as expected.

Korea—The United States and Russia have agreed to form a joint commission to help the Koreans set up a provisional government after many years under Japanese domination. Koreans, at first ready to rise against such a move, this week called off demonstrations.

Siam—The United States finally has given the green light to a war-ending agreement between Britain and Siam after persuading the British to lower their reparations demands on the country with which America never considered itself at war.

Netherlands Indies—There is increasing concern in Washington over the strife in Java between Indonesian nationalists on one hand and the British and Dutch on the other. The United States shared responsibility for the original decision to send in British troops to disarm the Japanese, but is trying to make clear it was not responsible for the way in which that operation is being carried out.

2. THE MIDDLE EAST:

Palestine—After the British refused to accede to President Truman's request that 100,000 homeless European Jews be permitted to immigrate immediately to Palestine, the two nations set up a committee to study the subject. It meets for the first time in Washington January 5.

Iran—Russia declined a United States suggestion that all Soviet, British and American troops be removed from the oil-rich country by January 1. An uprising in Azerbaijan province, which the United States believe the Russians assisted, set up an autonomous regime. The foreign ministers talked at Moscow on Iranian problems but reached no agreement.

Turkey—Some United States officials regard the Turkish-Russian situation as potentially the most critical in the area. The United States is trying to bring about a new pact on access to the Dardanelles Straits which would satisfy Moscow.

3. BALKANS AND THE MEDITERRANEAN:

The United States recognized the new Yugoslav republic headed by Marshal Tito, although disapproving its tactics and the elections which brought it into existence. The United States is preparing to recognize regimes in the former enemy states of Bulgaria and Romania when they broaden their representation.

Greece—The United States is preparing to send 600 observers into all parts of Greece for the March elections, hoping free balloting may relieve the explosive situation in that tragic country.

Italy—The United States is relaxing the armistice terms it helped impose on Italy and showing more signs of wanting to help the former Fascist country regain its economic feet.

Spain—The United States disapproves vigorously of Generalissimo Franco's government and seems headed for a diplomatic break. There will be discussions on the subject early in 1946 with Britain and France.

4. LATIN AMERICA:

What to do about the Peron-dominated dictatorship in Argentina is the No. 1 problem. The United States is supporting a Uruguayan proposal under which 20 American republics could collectively intervene in the affairs of the twenty-first, meaning Argentina, if that regime violated basic freedoms and international obligations.

By the Associated Press

It's Big Month For Diplomacy

THIS is a momentous month in history in diplomatic relations:

JANUARY 6 (today)—Far East Commission arrives in Tokyo to study occupation policies.

JANUARY 7—Joint Anglo-American Palestine Commission meets in Washington to open hearings on Jewish immigration.

JANUARY 10—Assembly meetings of UNO open in London, with first job to establish atomic energy commission.

January 15—Big Five officials meet in London to start draft of peace treaties with Austria, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, preparatory to World Peace Conference before May 1.

LATE JANUARY will find American-French-British consultations under way in Paris to reconsider policy toward Franco Spain; joint American-Russian commission meeting in Korea to further plans for nation's ultimate independence.

Also in January plans: preliminary trade barriers removal meeting of 14 major powers in preparation for later world Trade and Labor Conference to include 50 nations; possible conference on Iranian and Turkish problems.

Dutra Mounted Wrong Horse, Got Off Quick

By Virginia Prewett

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 5.—Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, new President of Brazil, is a professional soldier whose almost religious belief in "order, discipline and obedience" made it easy for him to accept a German medal in 1939 and to accept support of the Fascist Integralist Party in elections.

DUTRA

He is a cavalry officer who apparently never had a political idea beyond getting on the winning side.

His belief in 1940 that Germany would win the war led him to lay a proposed declaration of war against the United States on the desk of Getulio Vargas, long time dictator-president. But when Brazil switched to the Allied side in 1942, Dutra prepared Brazil's expeditionary force which fought in Italy.

Sure to Cooperate

Dutra's followers now attempt to present him simply as a dyed-in-the-wool conservative. That his administration will continue cooperation with the United States is generally conceded.

Vargas began to thrust Dutra into the limelight in the middle 1930s. He was appointed minister of war in 1936.

Dutra is a small man without strong personal ambitions but Brazilians say those of his wife, Dona Santa, more than make up for this. She exerts great influence on the general.

It is conceded, however, that Vargas will continue to dominate Dutra's political actions.

—Chicago Sun Foreign Service

Japs Took Yen For Koreans—And It Paid

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 8 (U.P.).—A last-minute splurge of graft and corruption by Japanese officials—and some Koreans, too—cost the Korean people millions of dollars in the final days before the surrender of Japanese forces here September 9, investigators reported.

They already have recovered over 18 million yen—$1,200,000—in public funds and have smashed a poison liquor ring responsible for the deaths of several United States Army personnel.

They Worked Fast

The Japanese in their last fling doubled monetary circulation; paid yearly salaries in advance; distributed available cash to Japanese employes and set up "secret funds" to bribe persons who might tell of their graft.

Koreans also were involved in the thievery and military government officials were set to considerable trouble weeding out the guilty.

The Chosen (Korean) Forestry Association, a government organization, parceled out nearly one million dollars in allowances of various types, mostly to Japanese employes. Directors when arrested and questioned said they were trying to "safeguard the funds."

One official tried very hard. He had about $100,000 distributed in 19 different bank accounts.

The most recent investigation involved the wife of a Japanese police official who used her husband's official stamp to draw $40,000 from secret funds of the national police. This had been deposited not under an official title but under the name of a clerk and appeared to have been intended as "hush money."

Truman Hopes Postman Rings Twice, Plus

Continued from Page 1

House Democratic and lost, offered incentive enough for Thursday night's appeal.

GOP Takes Advantage

Already Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, jr., is making GOP political capital out of congressional indifference to major points in the President's program. In the January issue of The Republican News, he might have made the President's speech for him when he taunted "Do Nothing Democrats."

"The Democrats have everything it takes to enact proposed bills into laws—a majority in Congress and a President in the White House," said the GOP chairman. "But their so-called program has not materialized. Why?"

Brownell carefully distinguished between the "Truman program," which he conceded the President has laid down, and a "Democratic program." He said the latter is nonexistent since "Mr. Truman's own party has pigeonholed the vast majority of his proposals."

"The net result is," Brownell went on, cueing the obvious line of Republican campaign attack, "that our national economy is stalled on dead center. Leadership is obviously lacking."

May Be Boomerang

Then the Republican chairman jabbed out a left that may boomerang on Republicans politically.

"Of course, the reason there is no Democratic Party program," he said, "is that the so-called Democratic Party is hopelessly divided. Its own leaders do not know where they are going, even where they want to go and it is doubtful if some of them know where they have been."

Now, there are two chances that the President may get a large part of his program through Congress. One is that Republicans might grease the way by launching a party-line fight. On such occasions Southern Democrats forget they are coalitioneers and vote the straight ticket.

The other chance is that mailman. If the President's appeal really clicks, voters not only will upset many a legislator's vacation but will write Congress directly.

As the first President in 25 years with any legislative experience, Mr. Truman grabbed a leaf from the book of special interest groups; who for years have had the mailman on their side. In Congress, there's something about a letter from back home. There's always the chance it might mean a vote.

Survey of 20 Capitals Discloses:

Some Free Enterprise Stays; Tories 'Boring From Within'

By Romney Wheeler

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—The tides of Socialism in Europe, evident since the liberation, are being slowed in the breakwaters of moderation. Conservative roots go deep and in many places traditional conservatism seems to be boring from within.

The necessity for public ownership and government finance is compelling fundamental changes in war-stricken nations, but a survey of 20 capitals discloses significant resurgence of influences linked with free enterprise and the land.

See Their Chance

In Hungary, Zoltan Tildy's coalition government plans nationalization of natural resources and industrial power. Broad principles of nationalization were set forth by all four major parties before the recent election in which the largely conservative Small Holders polled more than the combined vote of the other three. Conservatives perceived in Tildy a chance to promote an even more conservative government after the Red army withdraws.

Bulgaria, with its victorious "Fatherland Front," is moving toward control by Communist ele-

MIKOLAJCZYK GROZA

ments. Moderation is due to continued opposition from Conservatives and the government's desire to gain foreign recognition.

Romania is tending leftward, although Petru Grozas' government is meeting resistance in effort to communize the nation and has failed to win workers' elections in factory areas.

Yugoslavia's new republic is moving moderately left with Marshal Tito's "People's Front" which can have no opposition until a constitution is adopted.

In Albania, Gen. Enver Hodjas' "Democratic Front" government has confiscated large esates, but has shown no inclination to control industry or business.

The provisional government of Poland proposes nationalization of most industries and cooperative operation of farms. Although some accuse Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Peasant Party of "reaction," he claims support of Poland's 23 million people.

Czechoslovakia is nationalizing 1800 industries and businesses, but operation will differ little from private control.

Austria, least influenced by Moscow, has swung right. In recent elections the Conservative People's Party won a clear majority. There has been no move toward socialization.

British-dominated Greece is torn between left and right influences. Pending national elections next spring, party strength remains obscure.

Gain in Italy

In Italy, the Conservative Christian Democrats were strengthened by the upheaval which trust Alcide de Gasperi into power. In the absence of elections, party influence is uncertain.

In Spain Gen. Francisco Franco has remained hostile to socialism and communism.

Portugal appears to be tending toward democracy, plans only for "coordination" of railroads and airways, and government-controlled hospitals.

France, meanwhile, is going moderately left under De Gaulle. Five banks already have been nationalized and De Gaulle advocates nationalization of electrical power and the insurance companies.

In Switzerland, railways and communications have been nationalized for years, but industrial public ownership is exceptional.

Belgium is expected to move left in elections next May, but the Conservative Catholic Party has cannily adopted a progressive policy to offset Socialist influence.

Scandinavia Divided

The political complexion of Holland remains doubtful until elections next April. Observers doubt significant nationalization.

Britain's Labor government plans sweeping nationalization.

Nevertheless, the government has found many difficulties which may slow the conversion from private to public ownership.

Scandinavia appears divided, with Norway moving left, Sweden pursuing moderate socialism and Denmark's new minority government is one of the few right-wing administrations formed since the war.

Right-wing parties won a majority of Finland's recent municipal elections, first since 1936.

Sports-Wise Washingtonians

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He Piled Up the Masonry (See Pentagon) But Cut Down on Paper Work

Somervell Partially Balked the Buck-Passers

By Frank I. Weller

WHEN Gen. Brehon Burke Somervell gets sore he roars like a Santa Fe freight.

But the general, now on terminal leave after retiring as commander of the Army Service Forces, doesn't like to roar. Often it gets him in bad.

Once production of arms lagged during the war. He shouted out against "golf-playing industrialists" and from then on he didn't dare admit golf was his favorite pastime.

SOMERVELL

Somervell was born in Little Rock on May 9, 1892. The family moved to Washington, D. C., in 1907 and Somervell's mother started Belcourt Seminary, a fashionable school for girls. He escaped to a more manly atmosphere two years later by going to Braden's Academy at Cornwall, N. Y., to prepare for West Point.

Builds LaGuardia Field

He was graduated from the Point in 1914, sixth in a class of 106, and commissioned in the Engineer Corps.

Many persons never heard of Somervell until the Works Progress Administration borrowed him from the Army to be its New York administrator in the summer of 1936, a hot-spot job. But Somervell, who built LaGuardia Field, played Lord Chesterfield with his suave critics and slugged it out with the tough ones. He held the job as long as he wanted to, almost four years.

Before WPA, he was a military attache in Paris; went into Mexico with the Pershing punitive expedition in 1916; bossed engineering projects in France during World War I; surveyed Rhine and Danube navigation for the League of Nations, and sized up Turkey's economic situation for Kemal Ataturk.

Between times he drudged away at the workaday job of the Engineer Corps.

The Army called him back from the New York WPA in 1940 and made him assistant chief of staff in charge of supply. Four months after Pearl Harbor he became commanding general of the Services of Supply.

Under Somervell the SOS was renamed the Army Service Forces It took charge of all Army activities except training and fighting.

Somervell was boss of the Army's recruiting, feeding, clothing, housing, construction, engineering, financing, policing, communications, transportation, ordnance, judicial, medical and religious functions.

SOS always had been noted for its addiction to paper work. At Somervell's first staff meeting, he gave instructions that hereafter when a piece of paper reached its fifth man with four indorsements already on it, the fifth had to finish the job. No more indorsements. It was revolutionary.

Largest On Earth

Somervell leaves as his personal monument the monstrous Pentagon Building. He recommended it—largest office building on earth—with the idea of housing the War Department under one roof. The war-swollen department proved too big, but the general did pull a lot of it together.

But Somervell's job was bigger than his building. He pledged to the Nation's fighting men "You shall have an overpowering weight of everything it takes to win . . . because we would rather fire a ton of munitions than lose a single American soldier."

The service forces delivered the stuff in gobs, $23,200,000,000 worth of supplies and equipment all over the world in 1943 alone.

When plans were being discussed for the Ledo Road through Burma Somervell leaned forward, eyes wide and voice quivering with mock apprehension, to place his finger on the proposed route.

"There are lions and tigers and wild elephants in there," he said.

Some of those present remarked later they would rather be in with the lions and tigers than bring a botched piece of work to Brehon B. Somervell.

By the Associated Press

SOS CHIEF'S MONSTROUS MONUMENT OVER IN ARLINGTON
. . . but even at that, his job was still bigger

America Must Hurry To Save Civilization, Or Face Annihilation

Continued from Page 1

sia to work and to replenish America, a loan would be a dynamic step in driving all mankind into purposeful action.

In a new book just published, an English professor, E. L. Woodward, writes hopefully that the twilight of the gods might somehow fade into the glorious and golden sunrise of "a cycle of achievement without parallel in history." He does not explain how. But there can be no doubt that a turning inward of Russian energies in a form of "internal imperialism," such as the United States went through when she was winning the West, is one of the leading projects in setting such a cycle in motion.

Time, of which one is reminded by the advent of a new year, can no longer be wasted. A new course in Russo-American relations has been charted by Secretary Byrnes. But is there a program to keep the

BYRNES WITH MOLOTOV
. . . Jeremiahs didn't faze him

two nations moving along it? The program, whatever it is, must be as ambitious as the need. Peanut ideas won't do. It must unite Tools and the Man, if the epic of Arms and the Man is to be ended. A young German engineer wrote before the war, "If war came, someone would need my strength and my intelligence. Now nobody needs me." Peace needs an economic impulse to put mankind to work.

6. Freedom of Information. Darkness has no place in the atomic age. Freedom of information is the only counter to fear, better than any system of inspection in atomic controls, and the leading promoter of representative institutions. At present we are seeking—as, e. g., in the Balkans—futilely to defend democracy where there is no smell out of it in the grass-roots; a less dangerous and the more fruitful plan is to let light in and out.

It is said that it will be impossible to get an exchange of free information out of Russia. The same Jeremiahs said it was impossible to get an atomic pact out of Russia based upon the recognition of a place for the General Assembly of the United Nations in atomic control. They did not faze Mr. Byrnes. Nor must they in this matter.

Our diplomacy must be unafraid when it is right. All we want is reciprocity. Reciprocity cannot be obtained by idle threats. But it can be brought to realization by a forceful diplomatic initiative conducted throughout the world.

In moving along this six-point front the United States needs leadership and personnel. Measures are coupled with men, policy with administration. At the top there must be imagination and revolutionary boldness, at the operating level, knowledge and efficiency, and at the side of both, as Walter Lippmann has suggested, a panel of peace commissioners composed of "the best we have."

The United States always has been a school for statesmen. The trouble is that, in consequence of half a century of hibernation in world affairs, they have applied themselves to domestic affairs. We must have an exportable surplus of statesmen. Only in that way can we get over the lingering feeling in our diplomacy, unshared in the professions or in business, that it will always be outsmarted by foreigners. Only in that way can we rid ourselves of the disastrous phantom of little minds—that compromise in relations with Russia amounts to appeasement.

Withal neither mankind nor the end can be lost sight of. That's what the Vienna peacemakers forget. The temptation in seeking a new balance in world politics is to play the tyrant. All our actions must be informed by the knowledge that the exercise of power must be tolerable to others—by what Woodrow Wilson called "a just regard for the opinion of mankind."

Another temptation is to lose sight of your goal. The atom bomb has mixed up all nations together. Social existence was put on a sovereign national plane with the peace of Westphalia of 1648. With the advent of the atomic bomb social existence is either global in extent, or not at all. In time, and very soon, undiluted sovereignty must go. It has wrecked all previous leagues. It mustn't wreck this. However, if we do not attempt to get too much security at once we can get a progressive security, and that is what our American leadership is called upon to develop as the Nation embarks upon the fateful but challenging year that has just dawned.

Economic Plan Needed In Middle East

SPECIFICALLY we must offer a plan of economic development in the Middle East, as, say, establishment of a Trans-Jordan Valley Authority on the TVA model, which, also, might absorb the problem of Palestine; a plan for the internationalization of Middle East oil in a corporation chartered by the United Nations; a plan for transforming colonial as well as mandated areas into trusteeships responsible to the United Nations; a plan for the transformation of Mediterranean bases into United Nations' bases.

British weakness in the East is an American danger.

Let us dwell on the embarrassments to this Nation consequent upon it. It was the British who took the lead in seeking to control MacArthur in Japan. It is the British who must be considered before any overt move is undertaken against the remnants of aggressive fascism, namely, Franco's Spain and Peron's Argentina. They would be squeezed into starvation by any coercive action—say, Russo-American economic sanctions—against either.—As long as Britain continues to lag in economic revival she is bound to be a drag on our foreign policy.

An opportunity for doing something to ease the British situation was lost during the recent loan negotiations. Shortsightedness on the part of the British, lack of vision on our part—both deficiencies prevailed. The occasion called for something else than a more or less Wall-Street deal.

The British ought to have come to America ready to offer the United States bases and part ownership of Middle Eastern oil. This would have turned a loan at interest into a straight-out swap. The benefit would have inured to the British in the economic as well as the political sense.

This 2 per cent loan is going to be a millstone around the British neck for a generation. It will hold back British recovery because the loan will be used for entirely nonproductive purposes. Much better it would have been for the negotiators to have arranged an exchange of vitamins and trading dollars for strategic equipment.

For the long-term, adjustment of British economy to the facts of the modern world will have to come sooner or later. One way to proceed is through a long-range program in which American finance might help for the development of tourist business. Air traffic across the Atlantic will carry American tourists. It would be a pity if the British persisted in putting curbs on it, for it cannot be arrested and the only result of British curbs would be to make Amsterdam or Paris the air hub of Europe instead of London.

American tourists, besides being messengers of international understanding, bring the dollars in which the British are lacking. They are the only means, short of loans, for bridging over the convalescence period in world commerce. With their dollars tourists could stimulate business in Britain's notable specialty lines. The United States could help to boost this trade-on-the-spot by increasing the duty-free quota of tourist purchases abroad from $100 to $200.

IDAHO'S SINGING SENATOR AND AROD
". . . Please fence us in!"

Senator Glen Taylor—From Close-Up

Who Called This Banjo Player a Clown?

By Don Raridan

SHOULD the "World State" ever arrive, records will show that the first Senate resolution indorsing the idea came from a freshman Democratic Senator from Idaho who came here labeled "Singing Cowboy."

Because he sat with wife and two sons on the Capitol steps, wearing a cowboy hat, strumming a banjo and singing dolefully about the Washington housing shortage, Senator Glen H. Taylor, upon arrival here, was looked upon as somewhat of a clown. But about the World State, he is deadly serious. More and more his fellow Senators listen to him with respect.

He likes to be called a New Dealer. His heroes are Secretary Wallace and Senators Pepper (D., Fla.) and Murray (D., Mont.). Except for a vote against the "work-or-fight" bill, he has supported the Administration 100 per cent. With the exception of universal military training, he thinks President Truman's program is perfect.

Taylor in his maiden speech last September argued to keep the full employment bill worded so the Federal Government would be on record as responsible for the unemployed. He told his colleagues then the story of his own political career.

"I was raised on a side-hill farm and spent all my life in show business," he said.

"I was just downtown addressing a luncheon meeting. There I was introduced as a 'formerly well-known star of the stage and radio.' I told them they were mistaken, that I was merely a poor ham actor. I never saw Broadway.

"I had my own company playing through the West. The depression and talkies came at the same time. We could not get bookings because theaters were full of talkies. And if we did get a booking no one came to see us anyway.

"I know how the common people feel when they cannot get jobs. I have seen the time when I would have signed up for $25 a week for the rest of my life . . . except that I had a family, and it needed medical attention $25 a week wouldn't buy.

"In such circumstances it is not a matter of favoring democracy or private enterprise. It is of life or death."

Taylor admits he has voted only once and that was in Wyoming. But at 34 he took up legal residence at Pocatello and began running for office. He was defeated for the House and twice for the Senate.

King Gillette Swayed Him

THIS new career came about through reading books, he believes. He was greatly impressed by "The Peoples Corporation," by King C. Gillette, inventor of the safety razor. "Gillette pointed out that there was plenty for everybody," Taylor remembers. "His idea was that the whole country should be operated on a business basis as he operated his great razor blade factory."

Continuing his story, the Senator told of his defeats and final triumph. He won over Senator D. Worth Clark in a close Democratic primary race, then defeated his Republican opponent in 1944.

Between campaigns he worked in a California war plant. He still carries his AFL union card.

After he entered politics, he got little attention and no funds from the Democratic State and national organizations until his last campaign, Taylor recalls. During one primary he spent $61, campaigning on horseback and sleeping in a tent. But he reported $400 because he "didn't want to look too cheap," he confessed.

"I am recounting this simply to encourage anyone who believes things are not being run properly," he concluded. "If he wants to be a United States Senator, let him start running and keep at it."

Taylor thinks the atomic bomb has made isolationism completely ridiculous. That was the plea he used October 24 in proposing "that the Senate go on record as favoring the creation of a World Republic."

"I have studied the problem for many years. But when the atomic bomb fell on Hiroshima the effect was something like that of a man turning around and seeing a grizzly bear on his track. It hurried me up a little."

He uses the Thirteen American Colonies to illustrate how nations can be brought together to form a world government.

He Bought a 'Row' House

PERHAPS the mildest-mannered actor ever to strut across a stage, the slight and somewhat pallid, Taylor has played all roles—including comedy. In this latter vein he brought laughter from the floor and galleries recently in supporting the Bankhead proposal for a one-third salary increase for Senators. Detailing his search for a home here, he told how he finally bought a row house—at 140 12th st. se.

Fearing nothing from charges of nepotism, he told how his wife is on the payroll and working in his office. "I have never been rich," he said. "All my life I have tried to keep my finances in good order. Before I came to the Senate the greatest debt I ever incurred at one time was $2500. At the present time I owe approximately $14,000."

This debt increase was due to buying the house.

"Certainly I do not wish to have this body become a rich man's club," he concluded. "As the Senator from North Dakota said, if you do not like it, you can quit and let someone who has more money take the job.

"Mind you, I will stay here at $10,000. I would stay at $5000. In that event I would pitch a tent out here on the lawn and defy them to put me off. But I do not believe the people intend to have us receive such small salaries while representing them here."

Taylor's wife was his sprightly partner in show business. Their sons are Arod, 9, and Paul John, 3. The eldest was named for his mother. "It is Dora spelled backwards." Taylor explains. "My wife wanted to name him for me, but I just don't like juniors."

Unlike the great Borah, who was one-time chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Taylor isn't even a member. But his resolution went to that committee and he expects to ask for hearings on it soon.

"I am just the common man," he said. "But since I presented that resolution many world statesmen have spoken out in favor of turning the United Nations Organization into some sort of world government to keep the peace and save mankind from blowing up this world."

So convincing is Taylor's humility and sincerity that those who hear him believe that he would settle for saving the world without taking credit for it.

Wason Upholds Profits System

NAM Head Says He'll Speak For Entire American People

By Bill Glover

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—It's about time, says Robert Ross Wason, for clarification of the national economic picture by a spokesman who "states the case for the entire American people, not for any fragment, class or group."

Wason says he aims to be that champion.

His name is new to a lot of Americans but Wason recently highpointed a life that has included everything from "biting poverty" to the presidency of a big machinery corporation by being elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

WASON

Wason approaches his role of public spokesman keenly aware that industry and NAM is in a defensive position with respect to a large segment of public opinion.

He isn't, however, the type who believes that position can be improved simply by giving three cheers for NAM. His thesis is that industry's welfare, as well as every other group's, will be safeguarded when what he calls the public's case is understood and protected.

That case, says Wason, is compounded by the evidence of the proven success of the American profit system and necessity for removing inequalities engendered by Government regulations.

Depression Never Cured

Understanding industry's situation, he feels, is a necessary part of that over-all picture.

"The case for industry has never been fully stated," Wason declares. "There have been fragmentary and transitory attempts. But they have been smothered by the pressure groups—the reason for this is that industry is responsible to stockholders."

Immediate regard for this trusteeship, he explains, has generally kept industry silent because "punitive attacks" have been made by the Government upon those representatives of capital who have voiced any criticism of national policy.

"Industry has had to stand and watch, because of these punitive attacks, while Government has caused a constant increase of unemployment," Wason says, adding: "We never cured the depression."

Another depression will be "inevitable," he is convinced, unless a balanced economy is attained.

Politicians Reap Benefits

"Our task is to show the public that money only has value when it is supported by production. There has been a dilution of the people's savings by as much as the Government has pumped out through subsidies, expenditures and most of all by a continuing unbalanced budget. The people's equity has been unbalanced. The destruction is comparable to the inflation that ruined France before the war.

"The deficit spendings of the last 15 years are charges against the people and the people must be taught it is the politicians who reap the benefits and the people who pay."

Asserting he knows of no manager anywhere "who wants labor limited or penalized," Wason tackles the question of widespread agitation for pay increases. "Regardless of pay increases, as long as the unbalanced economy continues, everything will go up."

Present production restrictions, he continues, are "preventing the validation of money."

Opinions Worth Nothing

To back his point concerning wage rises, Wason digs into tables of statistics, for "nobody's opinion means a damn, including my own."

His figures show employes receive in wages about 69 per cent of corporate gross income, stockholders 6 per cent. Most of the balance is absorbed by material costs and taxes, leaving a slim margin to cover possible losses. Confiscation of the investors' 6 per cent for increased wages won't solve the problem, Wason says, but only "increased production out of which increased wages can be paid."

Wason plans to urge upon 14,500 corporations belonging to NAM and which employ 10 million, that they publish Government-certified figures showing where the dollars go.

Wason's career has provided him with ample opportunity for seeing things from the worker's as well as the operator's side of the fence. He went to work at 11 as a grocery clerk. In 1931 he accepted the presidency of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, makers of industrial machinery and employers of 300 workers in Bridgeport, Conn.; Boston, Muskegon, Mich., and Tulsa, Okla.

Invasion Chief Or Peace Fan—Barbey's Tops

Shanghai, Dec. 19 (AP).—"Uncle Dan" Barbey, who leaves here soon to become commander of Atlantic Amphibious Forces, has beaten on more closed doors than any Fuller brush salesman and landed on more enemy shores than any viking known to history.

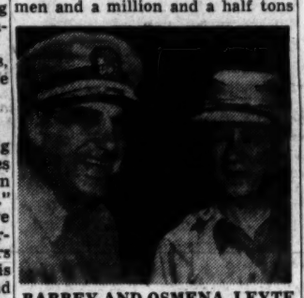
Yet, contrary to most military opinion, he believes future wars can be avoided.

Sixty-two times has 55-year-old Vice Admiral Daniel Edward Barbey superintended the planting of the American flag on foreign-held beaches. The entire Pacific battle zone is his personal flagpole.

His reward for being the most expert man in the Navy on amphibious landings was command of the American Seventh Fleet, but honors mean less to this unusual officer than action or his feeling of service.

Branch Speeds Victory

That's why his memories go back to the days when he led the Seventh Amphibious Force—the force which eventually landed a million men and a million and a half tons



BARBEY AND OSMENA, LEYTE
. . . Pacific his personal flagpole

of supplies on Japanese water front developments.

Unlike many career warriors, Barbey does not believe his own specialty holds the key to all success in warfare. He makes no predictions as to the future of amphibious operations, although he is proud of the role they played in the Pacific war.

"No one weapon won the war, nor did any one arm," he said, "but amphibious operations first made victory possible. We couldn't have gone into Japan for another year without them.

"Let us not forget that while air power destroyed the ability of Japan to continue the fight, it was placed in position to do so by the step-by-step progress of amphibious craft across the Pacific, supported by our powerful fleet."

Unorthodox and strongly opinionated, Barbey is one of those many-talented and endlessly energetic men like Benjamin Franklin, or Da Vinci, or a six-day bicycle racer. But he doesn't seem to waste time going around in circles.

Climbs Matterhorn

He has the late General Patton's invincible heedlessness when the combat gets under way, but he plans for it as cautiously and thoroughly as did General Omar Bradley.

Barbey is a big man, proud of his strength, who in his youth climbed the Matterhorn as a lark and swam the tricky Bosphorus Straits just to see if he could.

One of the most refreshing things about Barbey, one of the great fighters of his generation, is his optimism on the possibility of permanent peace.

"I believe that war can be avoided and people can live in peace as they should," he said. "The world organization that can accomplish it must be molded."

If War Should Come Again

Training Plan Would End Need To Rely on '90-Day Wonders'

Continued from Page 1

ing general staff sections as lieutenant colonels.

Old-time Regulars, their habits solidified by years of garrison life, all too frequently were unable to discern the differences between the requirements of war and those of peace, between the professional enlisted man and the citizen soldier. It is not surprising, then, that training suffered from mental stagnation in important places, that troops suffered in battle from the brash enthusiasms of half-trained lieutenants and everybody outside of the Regular Army, officers and men alike, suffered from the fierce ambitions of practically all Regulars.

The size of the Regular Officer Corps is now to be increased to 25,000. These officers cannot be trained effectively without troops organized into divisions, army corps and field armies. Universal training would provide men for such large units, would keep them organized and in the field. Reserve officers thus would maintain their training in successive grades.

Would Avoid Mistakes

Reserve officers called to active service for war would go on duty professionally and psychologically prepared to exercise at once the responsibilities of staff and command positions. The inept and unfit would be weeded out.

In the fact that it would provide units with which to train reserve officers, universal training would render its most important single contribution.

Great commission mills, the officers candidate schools, in this war provided, in general, the least desirable of all officers. And they turned out almost five sevenths of the total in the Army.

To begin with, it is impossible to train any but the most apt and gifted young men in three months to be good officers. The candidate is forever conscious of his race against time, is under terrific pressure every moment, must give all of his thought and energies to mastering hundreds of technical details which are as strange to him as if they had been written in Sanskrit. It is hardly reasonable to expect him to understand and accept the paradoxically terrifying and gratifying burden he has taken upon himself in electing to be a leader of men in battle.

Selection Haphazard

Selection of officer candidates also is a haphazard proceeding at best. When a young soldier applies voluntarily, chances are that he does so because he craves the privileges of commissioned rank, wishes to wear a fancy uniform with pink pants, belong to the officers club, sleep in a room by himself and eat what he believes will be better food. He is not morally prepared to undertake the collateral responsibilities, cannot be taught to accept them in the short time he is in training.

Too often, especially when the Army nears its limit of expansion, it is impossible to get sufficient volunteers of the desired caliber to fill officer candidate quotas. In that case, men are assigned arbitrarily.

One need not have served with officers resulting from such selection to understand how utterly useless some of them must be. The unfortunate and tragic thing is that there is rarely time for their incompetence to remove them from command before it has been paid for in the blood of other men.

You encountered them on every hand during training in the recent war, pitying themselves because they were required to remain in camp and work at night when their men were free. You saw them attempting to ingratiate themselves with their men by being back-slapping "good guys," when the men wanted only a leader in whom they could place confidence. You saw them off duty behaving like witless sophomores in the town's juke joints, breeding contempt in the men they sought to inspire. And finally you saw them at the work to which they had been dedicated, bemused, confused, harassed, uncertain, with the lives of men depending upon their judgment and skill.

Now and then there would be one, blind courage coming to his aid, who would clamber from his foxhole and walk to his death in the hope that his example would impel his men to fellow where his leadership could not.

No wartime United States Army in history has been well officered. That has never been altogether the fault of the men chosen in emergencies. It has always been the fault of the people who would not support a peacetime army sufficiently large to train enough officers well enough to lead their sons when war came.

As long as men are so foolish as to settle their differences in physical combat, armies will need officers. As long as the American people refuse to provide a force adequate to train officers in peacetime, their sons will be badly led.

There is no more potent argument for peacetime universal training than one young soldier lying dead in the mud because his platoon leader had not had time to learn his trade.

You May Miss That Swiss—as Time Goes By

A fight rapidly is shaping up here over Swiss versus the domestic watch. During the war, when American watchmakers converted to the production of precision war equipment, production of American watches dropped to nothing.

Much of the void was made up by the importation of Swiss watches and works. Imports climbed from 2,900,000 in 1939 to more than nine million in 1945.

Now a strong move is developing to curtail Swiss imports in order to protect American industry. Behind it are the War and Navy Departments (which want a strong American watch industry in case it ever again should be needed for war), most American watchmakers and the American Watch Workers' Union.

The American Watch Assemblers Association is opposed. Retail jewelers also are protesting.

At this stage the controversy has reached the commercial policy division of the State Department and the House Small Business Committee. So far, the State Department reports no decision has been reached.

It has confined its action to consulting the military and to discussing the matter with the Swiss Legation.

What it would like to do, the department says, is to arrive at a mutual understanding with the Swiss so that there will be both Swiss and American watches available to jewelers of this country.

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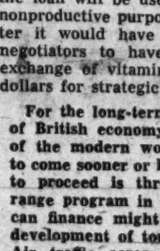
People: *Those Eyebrows Belonged to Stage 'What's This Halsey? Army or Navy?'*

THE American stage lost a great character actor when fate cast John L. Lewis as a labor union executive. He has a sense of the dramatic second to none in the field of national affairs, a voice range that would do credit to a Barrymore. And his formidable appearance and manner, typified by his famous eyebrows, compel attention.



LEWIS

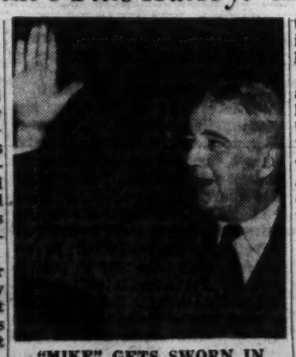
However much some may dislike what John L. stands for, they cannot ignore the man. Few men in the American theater can compare with Lewis when it comes to judging an audience before the show begins. Reporters have learned not to bother the UMW chief unless big headlines are in the offing.

When cameras were focused on opening sessions of the recent Labor-Management Conference, it was a good bet Lewis would step dramatically on the stage. He did.

Prospect of costarring at a House Labor Committee hearing on President Truman's fact-finding proposal with Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, also proved attractive. As usual, Lewis stole the show by denouncing United Auto Workers, General Motors, fact-finding and just about everything except the American way of life.

What's Surplus?

MAYOR Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, who has viewed government from the inside for half a century, believes he's found the ultimate in red tape.



"MIKE" GETS SWORN IN
. . . dams his biggest business

After a round of Washington offices in an attempt to find the status of surplus airports and some construction equipment, he summed up the situation: "There's more of a surplus of men than there is surplus property."

While in town, Kelly—noticing only three spectators at atom bomb hearings and a jam at the Pearl Harbor inquiry—also commented to friends:

"I can't understand it. Pearl Harbor is past. Of course, if anyone's guilty they should be punished—but think of that bomb. If that isn't solved some day we ALL just won't wake up. It will be more than one base—it will be all of us wiped out!"

Mike Knows Stuff

MICHAEL W. STRAUS, the new United States commissioner of reclamation in the Department of the Interior, is one of the most informal men in Washington. To hundreds he is known as "Mike."

A native of Chicago and graduate of the University of Wisconsin, he first did chemical engineering, but after a turn in the Navy in War I, turned to newspapering. He was managing editor in Chicago and national editor of a New York daily, finally arriving in Washington.

In 1933 Mike entered Government service and has been there ever since. In the '30s he was identified with the New Deal program. Then, he went to the War Production Board. There he became director of the Labor-Management Committee, one of the toughest jobs in the books.

In his new job Mike is certain to bring much ability and drive. The job is a big one—irrigation and electric power as represented by Boulder and Grand Coulee Dams being most important.

And So Soon!

HEROES and their deeds soon are forgotten, but it is a little amazing that it would happen so soon and in a high place.

Recently the mayor of a large town in Louisiana was approached in regard to a welcoming celebration for the Navy's famous Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey. During discussion of parades, decorations, seating arrangements, etc., the mayor was completely quiet, taking it all in.

When the discussion was just about finished, the mayor leaned forward and inquired: "What is this Halsey? Army or Navy?"

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Air Vans Simplify Moving Furniture

New York (AP).—Now furniture can be shipped by air without worry about damage in transit. The flying-moving-van previously had appeared; now comes the "sky loader" to safeguard the air cargo.

Transcontinental moving of household goods by airfreighter began July 24 when an American Airlines plane took off from New York for Los Angeles with a capacity 9¼-ton load. Although the "sky loader" gear had been accepted by the Air Transport Command and Naval Air Transport Service, its first commercial use was July 27, when a second load of furniture left for the coast.

Home Never Like This, Even Winnie's

Here are a few of the features of the Douglas Skymaster presented by President Roosevelt to Winston Churchill under lend-lease and now returned to the United States:

Soundproofing so effective that a new clock had to be installed so it would not keep Winnie awake at night; a stateroom with full-length bed, electric bedwarmer, easy chair with reading lamp, desk wardrobe with mirror, private lavatory and electric razor, hot and cold water, electric fan, signal buzzers. Toilet seat electrically heated, automatic when seat was lowered, for comfort at high temperatures.

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We Might Savvy Russia Better, If We Agreed On What Words Mean

This condensation of a speech by Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, San Francisco delegate, is reprinted to help Post readers understand some of the difficulties facing United Nations delegates January 10 in London.

By Dean Virginia Gildersleeve

AT San Francisco committees spent countless hours discussing the wording of the United Nations Charter, trying to find exactly the right words to express ideas upon which we could agree. One night, discouraged, I said to Ambassador Gromyko, "Words, words, words!" And he replied, "Yes, words, words, words. But behind words is meaning and behind meaning is life."

GILDERSLEEVE

All our lives today are profoundly affected by the use of words between nations. We must try to find words which have precise meaning—and the SAME meaning — for various countries. This is extremely difficult.

The use of five different languages at San Francisco caused exasperating delays. But what I am alluding to here is much more profound. The same words mean different things to different peoples. Often we think we are agreeing. But we are not and later trouble ensues.

Dumbarton Oaks proposals had read "based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states." Since "peace-loving" seemed hard to define, the Four Powers proposed an amendment: "on the sovereign equality of all of its members."

Up rose a Latin American. "Sovereign equality," he said. "What does it mean? To us, nothing."

Law vs. Emotion

"Sovereign equality," said a United Kingdom delegate, "was in the Moscow declaration—it means a great deal to our people."

"A much better wording," protested a Latin American, "would be 'juridical equality.'"

"Good heavens," exclaimed a British and United States delegate simultaneously, "that wouldn't mean a thing to our people!"

A great many Latin-American delegates were distinguished international lawyers, trained in Roman law. They had the Latin desire for very precise expression, whereas English-speaking people were thinking of words' emotional association.

We kept "sovereign equality" in the charter, but Latins protested. Peru was unhappy because respect for the "personality" of a nation was not explicitly promised.

'Democracy' Dangerous

Many smaller nations today are in mortal fear that they will not be allowed to preserve their own "personality," fear they will be swallowed up in an alien "personality." We do not want our personality obliterated. Neither do they.

It is difficult to get anything down on paper in words which really mean the same thing to Russians, Britains and Americans. Examples leap to mind from Yalta and Crimea. We tried scrupulously to abide by these agreements. Yet, from time to time, one side accused the other of endeavoring to break them.

The word "democratic" was one source of grave difficulty. What did this mean to the Russians? Something quite different from our understanding. The word has a favorable connotation among the Allies. Our Soviet friends, believing profoundly in the excellence of their own form of government, consider it, I gather, the most democratic in the world.

And so, I conjecture, when setting up a new government in another country, they regard as "democratic" only the leaders and citizens who thoroughly believe in the Soviet system.

Must Get Along

When the Polish question came up, we thought the Russians were not keeping their word. They apparently thought the same of us. This difficulty has persisted whenever the question of government of a liberated country has come up.

It is absolutely necessary for us to get along with the Russians. We must work together to make the United Nations organization succeed. We must arrive at agreements that will stick.

We need information about the background and emotions of Russians before we can understand what is in their minds. And they must have information about us. Despite all the books about Russia, we know little about what she is doing. Free exchange of information regarding what actually has happened within our two countries and in lands we control should help us understand each other. I trust we may soon achieve this.

At San Francisco, for the most part we and the Russians worked together effectively and cheerfully. I found them highly intelligent, pleasant to deal with, agreeable.

What can we learn from all this? First, we can insist on precise, clear thought. Second, we must improve our efforts to convey to all people knowledge of other countries. Third, we can train a few of our best students rigorously in accurate thinking, in clear use of English, in at least one foreign language, in history and social sciences. This selected group could go on to service abroad or at home and help fill our great shortage of persons skilled in international relations.

There's a Lot of Refereeing to Do All Over the World

We're Already Tackling Role, From China to Iran

By Graham Hovey

THE ADVENT of 1946 finds the United States, once aloof from foreign troubles, now playing an active part in settling problems in other countries, great and small, all over the world.

Once the United States went to war, most Americans probably assumed their Government would continue indefinitely its alliance with the major allies and help promote lasting peace through some type of world organization.

Many realized this country would have for a long period a vital interest in beaten Germany and Japan. Some were aware that the United States had pledged the Philippine Commonwealth complete independence in 1946.

Probably few thought, however, that within months after victory the United States would be grappling with such once-remote problems as:

Setting up, in cooperation with the Russians, a new government for Korea.

The amount of British reparations to be exacted from Siam.

Peace and order in an Iranian province called Azerbaijan.

But the war had been a world war and the United States had become tied up for keeps with the world.

Aside from interests in Germany and Japan — and its problems in both enemy countries are many—the United States finds itself, as 1946 begins, dealing with these situations:

1. THE FAR EAST:

China—Gen. George C. Marshall is trying to get Chinese Nationalists and Communists to end civil strife and get together in a unified, broadly-democratic government. United States troops are still in China. President Truman promised they would be removed as soon as all Japanese forces there had been disarmed and repatriated. Later General Wedemeyer warned GIs might not return as soon as expected.

Korea — The United States and Russia have agreed to form a joint commission to help the Koreans set up a provisional government after many years under Japanese domination. Koreans, at first ready to rise against such a move, this week called off demonstrations.

Siam—The United States finally has given the green light to a war-ending agreement between Britain and Siam after persuading the British to lower their reparations demands on the country with which America never considered itself at war.

Netherlands Indies—There is increasing concern in Washington over the strife in Java between Indonesian nationalists on one hand and the British and Dutch on the other. The United States shared responsibility for the original decision to send in British troops to disarm the Japanese, but is trying to make clear it was not responsible for the way in which that operation is being carried out.

2. THE MIDDLE EAST:

Palestine—After the British refused to accede to President Truman's request that 100,000 homeless European Jews be permitted to immigrate immediately to Palestine, the two nations set up a committee to study the subject. It meets for the first time in Washington January 5.

Iran—Russia declined a United States suggestion that all Soviet, British and American troops be removed from the oil-rich country by January 1. An uprising in Azerbaijan province, which the United States believe the Russians assisted, set up an autonomous regime. The foreign ministers talked at Moscow on Iranian problems but reached no agreement.

Turkey—Some United States officials regard the Turkish-Russian situation as potentially the most critical in the area. The United States is trying to bring about a new pact on access to the Dardanelles Straits which would satisfy Moscow.

3. BALKANS AND THE MEDITERRANEAN:

The United States recognized the new Yugoslav republic headed by Marshal Tito, although disapproving its tactics and the elections which brought it into existence. The United States is preparing to recognize regimes in the former enemy states of Bulgaria and Romania when they broaden their representation.

Greece—The United States is preparing to send 600 observers into all parts of Greece for the March elections, hoping free balloting may relieve the explosive situation in that tragic country.

Italy—The United States is relaxing the armistice terms it helped impose on Italy and showing more signs of wanting to help the former Fascist country regain its economic feet.

Spain—The United States disapproves vigorously of Generalissimo Franco's government and seems headed for a diplomatic break. There will be discussions on the subject early in 1946 with Britain and France.

4. LATIN AMERICA:

What to do about the Peron-dominated dictatorship in Argentina is the No. 1 problem. The United States is supporting a Uruguayan proposal under which 20 American republics could collectively intervene in the affairs of the twenty-first, meaning Argentina, if that regime violated basic freedoms and international obligations.

By the Associated Press

Dutra Mounted Wrong Horse, Got Off Quick

By Virginia Prewett

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 5.—Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, new President of Brazil, is a professional soldier whose almost religious belief in "order, discipline and obedience" made it easy for him to accept a German medal in 1939 and to accept support of the Fascist Integralist Party in elections.

DUTRA

He is a cavalry officer who apparently never had a political idea beyond getting on the winning side.

His belief in 1940 that Germany would win the war led him to lay a proposed declaration of war against the United States on the desk of Getulio Vargas, long time dictator-president. But when Brazil switched to the Allied side in 1942, Dutra prepared Brazil's expeditionary force which fought in Italy.

Sure to Cooperate

Dutra's followers now attempt to present him simply as a dyed-in-the-wool conservative. That his administration will continue cooperation with the United States is generally conceded.

Vargas began to thrust Dutra into the limelight in the middle 1930s. He was appointed minister of war in 1936.

Dutra is a small man without strong personal ambitions but Brazilians say those of his wife, Dona Santa, more than make up for this. She exerts great influence on the general.

It is conceded, however, that Vargas will continue to dominate Dutra's political actions.

—Chicago Sun Foreign Service

It's Big Month For Diplomacy

THIS is a momentous month in history in diplomatic relations:

JANUARY 6 (today)—Far East Commission arrives in Tokyo to study occupation policies.

JANUARY 7—Joint Anglo-American Palestine Commission meets in Washington to open hearings on Jewish immigration.

JANUARY 10—Assembly meetings of UNO open in London, with first job to establish atomic energy commission.

January 15— Big Five officials meet in London to start draft of peace treaties with Austria, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, preparatory to World Peace Conference before May 1.

LATE JANUARY will find American-French-British consultations under way in Paris to reconsider policy toward Franco Spain; joint American-Russian commission meeting in Korea to further plans for nation's ultimate independence.

Also in January plans: preliminary trade barriers removal meeting of 14 major powers in preparation for later world Trade and Labor Conference to include 50 nations; possible conference on Iranian and Turkish problems.

Japs Took Yen For Koreans— And It Paid

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 8 (U.P.).—A last-minute splurge of graft and corruption by Japanese officials—and some Koreans, too—cost the Korean people millions of dollars in the final days before the surrender of Japanese forces here September 9, investigators reported.

They already have recovered over 18 million yen—$1,200,000—in public funds and have smashed a poison liquor ring responsible for the deaths of several United States Army personnel.

They Worked Fast

The Japanese in their last fling doubled monetary circulation; paid yearly salaries in advance; distributed available cash to Japanese employes and set up "secret funds" to bribe persons who might tell of their graft.

Koreans also were involved in the thievery and military government officials were set to considerable trouble weeding out the guilty.

The Chosen (Korean) Forestry Association, a government organization, parceled out nearly one million dollars in allowances of various types, mostly to Japanese employes. Directors when arrested and questioned said they were trying to "safeguard the funds."

One official tried very hard. He had about $100,000 distributed in 19 different bank accounts.

The most recent investigation involved the wife of a Japanese police official who used her husband's official stamp to draw $40,000 from secret funds of the national police. This had been deposited not under an official title but under the name of a clerk and appeared to have been intended as "hush money."

Truman Hopes Postman Rings Twice, Plus

Continued from Page 1

House Democratic and lost, offered incentive enough for Thursday night's appeal.

GOP Takes Advantage

Already Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, jr., is making GOP political capital out of congressional indifference to major points in the President's program. In the January issue of The Republican News, he might have made the President's speech for him when he taunted "Do Nothing Democrats."

"The Democrats have everything it takes to enact proposed bills into laws—a majority in Congress and a President in the White House," said the GOP chairman. "But their so-called program has not materialized. Why?"

Brownell carefully distinguished between the "Truman program," which he conceded the President has laid down, and a "Democratic program." He said the latter is nonexistent since "Mr. Truman's own party has pigeonholed the vast majority of his proposals."

"The net result is," Brownell went on, cueing the obvious line of Republican campaign attack, "that our national economy is stalled on dead center. Leadership is obviously lacking."

May Be Boomerang

Then the Republican chairman jabbed out a left that may boomerang on Republicans politically.

"Of course, the reason there is no Democratic Party program," he said, "is that the so-called Democratic Party is hopelessly divided. Its own leaders do not know where they are going, even where they want to go and it is doubtful if some of them know where they have been."

Now, there are two chances that the President may get a large part of his program through Congress. One is that Republicans might grease the way by launching a party-line fight. On such occasions Southern Democrats forget they are coalitioneers and vote the straight ticket.

The other chance is that mailman. If the President's appeal really clicks, voters not only will upset many a legislator's vacation but will write Congress directly.

As the first President in 25 years with any legislative experience, Mr. Truman grabbed a leaf from the book of special interest groups; who for years have had the mailman on their side. In Congress, there's something about a letter from back home. There's always the chance it might mean a vote.

Survey of 20 Capitals Discloses:

Some Free Enterprise Stays; Tories 'Boring From Within'

By Romney Wheeler

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—The tides of Socialism in Europe, evident since the liberation, are being slowed in the breakwaters of moderation. Conservative roots go deep and in many places traditional conservatism seems to be boring from within.

The necessity for public ownership and government finance is compelling fundamental changes in war-stricken nations, but a survey of 20 capitals discloses significant resurgence of influences linked with free enterprise and the land.

See Their Chance

In Hungary, Zoltan Tildy's coalition government plans nationalization of natural resources and industrial power. Broad principles of nationalization were set forth by all four major parties before the recent election in which the largely conservative Small Holders polled more than the combined vote of the other three. Conservatives perceived in Tildy a chance to promote an even more conservative government after the Red army withdraws.

Bulgaria, with its victorious "Fatherland Front," is moving toward control by Communist ele-

MIKOLAJCZYK GROZA

ments. Moderation is due to continued opposition from Conservatives and the government's desire to gain foreign recognition.

Romania is tending leftward, although Petru Grozas' government is meeting resistance in effort to communize the nation and has failed to win workers' elections in factory areas.

Yugoslavia's new republic is moving moderately left with Marshal Tito's "People's Front" which can have no opposition until a constitution is adopted.

In Albania, Gen. Enver Hodjas' "Democratic Front" government has confiscated large estates, but has shown no inclination to control industry or business.

The provisional government of Poland proposes nationalization of most industries and cooperative operation of farms. Although some accuse Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Peasant Party of "reaction," he claims support of Poland's 23 million people.

Czechoslovakia is nationalizing 1800 industries and businesses, but operation will differ little from private control.

Austria, least influenced by Moscow, has swung right. In recent elections the Conservative People's Party won a clear majority. There has been no move toward socialization.

British-dominated Greece is torn between left and right influences. Pending national elections next spring, party strength remains obscure.

Gain in Italy

In Italy, the Conservative Christian Democrats were strengthened by the upheaval which trust Alcide de Gasperi into power. In the absence of elections, party influence is uncertain.

In Spain Gen. Francisco Franco has remained hostile to socialism and communism.

Portugal appears to be tending toward democracy, plans only for "coordination" of railroads and airways, and government-controlled hospitals.

France, meanwhile, is going moderately left under De Gaulle. Five banks already have been nationalized and De Gaulle advocates nationalization of electrical power and the insurance companies.

In Switzerland, railways and communications have been nationalized for years, but industrial public ownership is exceptional.

Belgium is expected to move left in elections next May, but the Conservative Catholic Party has cannily adopted a progressive policy to offset Socialist influence.

Scandinavia Divided

The political complexion of Holland remains doubtful until elections next April. Observers doubt significant nationalization.

Britain's Labor government plans sweeping nationalization.

Nevertheless, the government has found many difficulties which may slow the conversion from private to public ownership.

Scandinavia appears divided, with Norway moving left, Sweden pursuing moderate socialism and Denmark's new minority government is one of the few right-wing administrations formed since the war.

Right-wing parties won a majority of Finland's recent municipal elections, first since 1936.

Sports-Wise Washingtonians

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He Piled Up the Masonry (See Pentagon) But Cut Down on Paper Work

Somervell Partially Balked the Buck-Passers

By Frank I. Weller

WHEN Gen. Brehon Burke Somervell gets sore he roars like a Santa Fe freight.

But the general, now on terminal leave after retiring as commander of the Army Service Forces, doesn't like to roar. Often it gets him in bad.

Once production of arms lagged during the war. He shouted out against "golf-playing industrialists" and from then on he didn't dare admit golf was his favorite pastime.

SOMERVELL

Somervell was born in Little Rock on May 9, 1892. The family moved to Washington, D. C., in 1907 and Somervell's mother started Belcourt Seminary, a fashionable school for girls. He escaped to a more manly atmosphere two years later by going to Braden's Academy at Cornwall, N. Y., to prepare for West Point.

Builds LaGuardia Field

He was graduated from the Point in 1914, sixth in a class of 106, and commissioned in the Engineer Corps.

Many persons never heard of Somervell until the Works Progress Administration borrowed him from the Army to be its New York administrator in the summer of 1936, a hot-spot job. But Somervell, who built LaGuardia Field, played Lord Chesterfield with his suave critics and slugged it out with the tough ones. He held the job as long as he wanted to, almost four years.

Before WPA, he was a military attache in Paris; went into Mexico with the Pershing punitive expedition in 1916; bossed engineering projects in France during World War I; surveyed Rhine and Danube navigation for the League of Nations, and sized up Turkey's economic situation for Kemal Ataturk.

Between times he drudged away at the workaday job of the Engineer Corps.

The Army called him back from the New York WPA in 1940 and made him assistant chief of staff in charge of supply. Four months after Pearl Harbor he became commanding general of the Services of Supply.

Under Somervell the SOS was renamed the Army Service Forces It took charge of all Army activities except training and fighting.

Somervell was boss of the Army's recruiting, feeding, clothing, housing, construction, engineering, financing, policing, communications, transportation, ordnance, judicial, medical and religious functions.

SOS always had been noted for its addiction to paper work. At Somervell's first staff meeting, he gave instructions that hereafter when a piece of paper reached its fifth man with four indorsements already on it, the fifth had to finish the job. No more indorsements. It was revolutionary.

SOS CHIEF'S MONSTROUS MONUMENT OVER IN ARLINGTON
. . . but even at that, his job was still bigger

Largest On Earth

Somervell leaves as his personal monument the monstrous Pentagon Building. He recommended it—largest office building on earth—with the idea of housing the War Department under one roof. The war-swollen department proved too big, but the general did pull a lot of it together.

But Somervell's job was bigger than his building. He pledged to the Nation's fighting men "You shall have an overpowering weight of everything it takes to win . . . because we would rather fire a ton of munitions than lose a single American soldier."

The service forces delivered the stuff in gobs, $23,200,000,000 worth of supplies and equipment all over the world in 1943 alone.

When plans were being discussed for the Ledo Road through Burma Somervell leaned forward, eyes wide and voice quivering with mock apprehension, to place his finger on the proposed route.

"There are lions and tigers and wild elephants in there," he said.

Some of those present remarked later they would rather be in with the lions and tigers than bring a botched piece of work to Brehon B. Somervell.

By the Associated Press

America Must Hurry To Save Civilization, Or Face Annihilation

Continued from Page 1

sia to work and to replenish America, a loan would be a dynamic step in driving all mankind into purposeful action.

In a new book just published, an English professor, E. L. Woodward, writes hopefully that the twilight of the gods might somehow fade into the glorious and golden sunrise of "a cycle of achievement without parallel in history." He does not explain how. But there can be no doubt that a turning inward of Russian energies in a form of "internal imperialism," such as the United States went through when she was winning the West, is one of the leading projects in setting such a cycle in motion.

Time, of which one is reminded by the advent of a new year, can no longer be wasted. A new course in Russo-American relations has been charted by Secretary Byrnes. But is there a program to keep the two nations moving along it? The program, whatever it is, must be as ambitious as the need. Peanut ideas won't do. It must unite Tools and the Man, if the epic of Arms and the Man is to be ended. A young German engineer wrote before the war, "If war came, someone would need my strength and my intelligence. Now nobody needs me." Peace needs an economic impulse to put mankind to work.

BYRNES WITH MOLOTOV
. . . Jeremiahs didn't faze him

6. Freedom of Information. Darkness has no place in the atomic age. Freedom of information is the only counter to fear, better than any system of inspection in atomic controls, and the leading promoter of representative institutions. At present we are seeking—as, e. g., in the Balkans—futilely to defend democracy where there is no smell out of it in the grass-roots; a less dangerous and the more fruitful plan is to let light in and out.

It is said that it will be impossible to get an exchange of free information out of Russia. The same Jeremiahs said it was impossible to get an atomic pact out of Russia based upon the recognition of a place for the General Assembly of the United Nations in atomic control. They did not faze Mr. Byrnes. Nor must they in this matter.

Our diplomacy must be unafraid when it is right. All we want is reciprocity. Reciprocity cannot be obtained by idle threats. But it can be brought to realization by a forceful diplomatic initiative conducted throughout the world.

In moving along this six-point front the United States needs leadership and personnel. Measures are coupled with men, policy with administration. At the top there must be imagination and revolutionary boldness, at the operating level knowledge and efficiency, and at the side of both, as Walter Lippmann has suggested, a panel of peace commissioners composed of "the best we have."

The United States always has been a school for statesmen. The trouble is that, in consequence of half a century of hibernation in world affairs, they have applied themselves to domestic affairs. We must have an exportable surplus of statesmen. Only in that way can we get over the lingering feeling in our diplomacy, unshared in the professions or in business, that it will always be outsmarted by foreigners. Only in that way can we rid ourselves of the disastrous phantom of little minds—that compromise in relations with Russia amounts to appeasement.

Withal neither mankind nor the end can be lost sight of. That's what the Vienna peacemakers forgot. The temptation in seeking a new balance in world politics is to play the tyrant. All our actions must be informed by the knowledge that the exercise of power must be tolerable to others—by what Woodrow Wilson called "a just regard for the opinion of mankind."

Another temptation is to lose sight of your goal. The atom bomb has mixed up all nations together. Social existence was put on a sovereign national plane with the peace of Westphalia of 1648. With the advent of the atomic bomb social existence is either global in extent, or not at all. In time, and very soon, undiluted sovereignty must go. It has wrecked all previous leagues. It mustn't wreck this. However, if we do not attempt to get too much security at once we can get a progressive security, and that is what our American leadership is called upon to develop as the Nation embarks upon the fateful but challenging year that has just dawned.

Economic Plan Needed In Middle East

SPECIFICALLY we must offer a plan of economic development in the Middle East, as, say, establishment of a Trans-Jordan Valley Authority on the TVA model, which, also, might absorb the problem of Palestine; a plan for the internationalization of Middle East oil in a corporation chartered by the United Nations; a plan for transforming colonial as well as mandated areas into trusteeships responsible to the United Nations; a plan for the transformation of Mediterranean bases into United Nations' bases.

British weakness in the East is an American danger.

Let us dwell on the embarrassments to this Nation consequent upon it. It was the British who took the lead in seeking to control MacArthur in Japan. It is the British who must be considered before any overt move is undertaken against the remnants of aggressive fascism, namely, Franco's Spain and Peron's Argentina. They would be squeezed into starvation by any coercive action—say, Russo-American economic sanctions—against either.—As long as Britain continues to lag in economic revival she is bound to be a drag on our foreign policy.

An opportunity for doing something to ease the British situation was lost during the recent loan negotiations. Shortsightedness on the part of the British, lack of vision on our part—both deficiencies prevailed. The occasion called for something else than a more or less Wall-Street deal.

The British ought to have come to America ready to offer the United States bases and part ownership of Middle Eastern oil. This would have turned a loan at interest into a straight-out swap. The benefit would have inured to the British in the economic as well as the political sense.

This 2 per cent loan is going to be a millstone around the British neck for a generation. It will hold back British recovery because the loan will be used for entirely nonproductive purposes. Much better it would have been for the negotiators to have arranged an exchange of vitamins and trading dollars for strategic equipment.

For the long-term, adjustment of British economy to the facts of the modern world will have to come sooner or later. One way to proceed is through a long-range program in which American finance might help for the development of tourist business. Air traffic across the Atlantic will carry American tourists. It would be a pity if the British persisted in putting curbs on it, for it cannot be arrested and the only result of British curbs would be to make Amsterdam or Paris the air hub of Europe instead of London.

American tourists, besides being messengers of international understanding, bring the dollars in which the British are lacking. They are the only means, short of loans, for bridging over the convalescence period in world commerce. With their dollars tourists could stimulate business in Britain's notable specialty lines. The United States could help to boost this trade-on-the-spot by increasing the duty-free quota of tourist purchases abroad from $100 to $200.

IDAHO'S SINGING SENATOR AND AROD
". . . Please fence us in!"

Senator Glen Taylor—From Close-Up

Who Called This Banjo Player a Clown?

By Don Raridan

SHOULD the "World State" ever arrive, records will show that the first Senate resolution indorsing the idea came from a freshman Democratic Senator from Idaho who came here labeled "Singing Cowboy."

Because he sat with wife and two sons on the Capitol steps, wearing a cowboy hat, strumming a banjo and singing dolefully about the Washington housing shortage, Senator Glen H. Taylor, upon arrival here, was looked upon as somewhat of a clown. But about the World State, he is deadly serious. More and more his fellow Senators listen to him with respect.

He likes to be called a New Dealer. His heroes are Secretary Wallace and Senators Pepper (D., Fla.) and Murray (D., Mont.). Except for a vote against the "work-or-fight" bill, he has supported the Administration 100 per cent. With the exception of universal military training, he thinks President Truman's program is perfect.

Taylor in his maiden speech last September argued to keep the full employment bill worded so the Federal Government would be on record as responsible for the unemployed. He told his colleagues then the story of his own political career.

"I was raised on a side-hill farm and spent all my life in show business," he said.

"I was just downtown addressing a luncheon meeting. There I was introduced as a 'formerly well-known star of the stage and radio.' I told them they were mistaken, that I was merely a poor ham actor. I never saw Broadway.

"I had my own company playing through the West. The depression and talkies came at the same time. We could not get bookings because theaters were full of talkies. And if we did get a booking no one came to see us anyway.

"I know how the common people feel when they cannot get jobs. I have seen the time when I would have signed up for $25 a week for the rest of my life . . . except that I had a family, and it needed medical attention $25 a week wouldn't buy.

"In such circumstances it is not a matter of favoring democracy or private enterprise. It is of life or death."

Taylor admits he has voted only once and that was in Wyoming. But at 34 he took up legal residence at Pocatello and began running for office. He was defeated for the House and twice for the Senate.

King Gillette Swayed Him

THIS new career came about through reading books, he believes. He was greatly impressed by "The Peoples Corporation," by King C. Gillette, inventor of the safety razor. "Gillette pointed out that there was plenty for everybody," Taylor remembers. "His idea was that the whole country should be operated on a business basis as he operated his great razor blade factory."

Continuing his story, the Senator told of his defeats and final triumph. He won over Senator D. Worth Clark in a close Democratic primary race, then defeated his Republican opponent in 1944.

Between campaigns he worked in a California war plant. He still carries his AFL union card.

After he entered politics, he got little attention and no funds from the Democratic State and national organizations until his last campaign, Taylor recalls. During one primary he spent $61, campaigning on horseback and sleeping in a tent. But he reported $400 because he "didn't want to look too cheap," he confessed.

"I am recounting this simply to encourage anyone who believes things are not being run properly," he concluded. "If he wants to be a United States Senator, let him start running and keep at it."

Taylor thinks the atomic bomb has made isolationism completely ridiculous. That was the plea he used October 24 in proposing "that the Senate go on record as favoring the creation of a World Republic."

"I have studied the problem for many years. But when the atomic bomb fell on Hiroshima the effect was something like that of a man turning around and seeing a grizzly bear on his track. It hurried me up a little."

He uses the Thirteen American Colonies to illustrate how nations can be brought together to form a world government.

He Bought a 'Row' House

PERHAPS the mildest-mannered actor ever to strut across a stage, the slight and somewhat pallid, Taylor has played all roles—including comedy. In this latter vein he brought laughter from the floor and galleries recently in supporting the Bankhead proposal for a one-third salary increase for Senators. Detailing his search for a home here, he told how he finally bought a row house—at 140 12th st. se.

Fearing nothing from charges of nepotism, he told how his wife is on the payroll and working in his office. "I have never been rich," he said. "All my life I have tried to keep my finances in good order. Before I came to the Senate the greatest debt I ever incurred at one time was $2500. At the present time I owe approximately $14,000."

This debt increase was due to buying the house.

"Certainly I do not wish to have this body become a rich man's club," he concluded. "As the Senator from North Dakota said, if you do not like it, you can quit and let someone who has more money take the job.

"Mind you, I will stay here at $10,000. I would stay at $5000. In that event I would pitch a tent out here on the lawn and defy them to put me off. But I do not believe the people intend to have us receive such small salaries while representing them here."

Taylor's wife was his sprightly partner in show business. Their sons are Arod, 9, and Paul John, 3. The eldest was named for his mother. "It is Dora spelled backwards," Taylor explains. "My wife wanted to name him for me, but I just don't like juniors."

Unlike the great Borah, who was one-time chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Taylor isn't even a member. But his resolution went to that committee and he expects to ask for hearings on it soon.

"I am just the common man," he said. "But since I presented that resolution many world statesmen have spoken out in favor of turning the United Nations Organization into some sort of world government to keep the peace and save mankind from blowing up this world."

So convincing is Taylor's humility and sincerity that those who hear him believe that he would settle for saving the world without taking credit for it.

Wason Upholds Profits System

NAM Head Says He'll Speak For Entire American People

By Bill Glover

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—It's about time, says Robert Ross Wason, for clarification of the national economic picture by a spokesman who "states the case for the entire American people, not for any fragment, class or group."

Wason says he aims to be that champion.

His name is new to a lot of Americans but Wason recently highpointed a life that has included everything from "biting poverty" to the presidency of a big machinery corporation by being elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

WASON

Wason approaches his role of public spokesman keenly aware that industry and NAM is in a defensive position with respect to a large segment of public opinion.

He isn't, however, the type who believes that position can be improved simply by giving three cheers for NAM. His thesis is that industry's welfare, as well as every other group's, will be safeguarded when what he calls the public's case is understood and protected.

That case, says Wason, is compounded by the evidence of the proven success of the American profit system and necessity for removing inequalities engendered by Government regulations.

Depression Never Cured

Understanding industry's situation, he feels, is a necessary part of that over-all picture.

"The case for industry has never been fully stated," Wason declares. "There have been fragmentary and transitory attempts. But they have been smothered by the pressure groups—the reason for this is that industry is responsible to stockholders."

Immediate regard for this trusteeship, he explains, has generally kept industry silent because "punitive attacks" have been made by the Government upon those representatives of capital who have voiced any criticism of national policy.

"Industry has had to stand and watch, because of these punitive attacks, while Government has caused a constant increase of unemployment," Wason says, adding: "We never cured the depression."

Another depression will be "inevitable," he is convinced, unless a balanced economy is attained.

Politicians Reap Benefits

"Our task is to show the public that money only has value when it is supported by production. There has been a dilution of the people's savings by as much as the Government has pumped out through subsidies, expenditures and most of all by a continuing unbalanced budget. The people's equity has been unbalanced. The destruction is comparable to the inflation that ruined France before the war.

"The deficit spendings of the last 15 years are charges against the people and the people must be taught it is the politicians who reap the benefits and the people who pay."

Asserting he knows of no manager anywhere "who wants labor limited or penalized," Wason tackles the question of widespread agitation for pay increases. "Regardless of pay increases, as long as the unbalanced economy continues, everything will go up."

Present production restrictions, he continues, are "preventing the validation of money."

Opinions Worth Nothing

To back his point concerning wage rises, Wason digs into tables of statistics, for "nobody's opinion means a damn, including my own."

His figures show employes receive in wages about 69 per cent of corporate gross income, stockholders 6 per cent. Most of the balance is absorbed by material costs and taxes, leaving a slim margin to cover possible losses. Confiscation of the investors' 6 per cent for increased wages won't solve the problem, Wason says, but only "increased production out of which increased wages can be paid."

Wason plans to urge upon 14,500 corporations belonging to NAM and which employ 10 million, that they publish Government-certified figures showing where the dollars go.

Wason's career has provided him with ample opportunity for seeing things from the worker's as well as the operator's side of the fence. He went to work at 11 as a grocery clerk. In 1931 he accepted the presidency of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, makers of industrial machinery and employers of 300 workers in Bridgeport, Conn.; Boston, Muskegon, Mich., and Tulsa, Okla.

Invasion Chief Or Peace Fan—Barbey's Tops

Shanghai, Dec. 19 (AP).—"Uncle Dan" Barbey, who leaves here soon to become commander of Atlantic Amphibious Forces, has beaten on more closed doors than any Fuller brush salesman and landed on more enemy shores than any viking known to history.

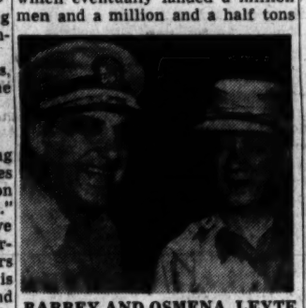
Yet, contrary to most military opinion, he believes future wars can be avoided.

Sixty-two times has 55-year-old Vice Admiral Daniel Edward Barbey superintended the planting of the American flag on foreign-held beaches. The entire Pacific battle zone is his personal flagpole.

His reward for being the most expert man in the Navy on amphibious landings was command of the American Seventh Fleet, but honors mean less to this unusual officer than action or his feeling of service.

Branch Speeds Victory

That's why his memories go back to the days when he led the Seventh Amphibious Force—the force which eventually landed a million men and a million and a half tons of supplies on Japanese water front developments.



BARBEY AND OSMENA, LEYTE
. . . Pacific his personal flagpole

Unlike many career warriors, Barbey does not believe his own specialty holds the key to all success in warfare. He makes no predictions as to the future of amphibious operations, although he is proud of the role they played in the Pacific war.

"No one weapon won the war, nor did any one arm," he said, "but amphibious operations first made victory possible. We couldn't have gone into Japan for another year without them.

"Let us not forget that while air power destroyed the ability of Japan to continue the fight, it was placed in position to do so by the step-by-step progress of amphibious craft across the Pacific, supported by our powerful fleet."

Unorthodox and strongly opinionated, Barbey is one of those many-talented and endlessly energetic men like Benjamin Franklin, or Da Vinci, or a six-day bicycle racer. But he doesn't seem to waste time going around in circles.

Climbs Matterhorn

He has the late General Patton's invincible heedlessness when the combat gets under way, but he plans for it as cautiously and thoroughly as did General Omar Bradley.

Barbey is a big man, proud of his strength, who in his youth climbed the Matterhorn as a lark and swam the tricky Bosphorus Straits just to see if he could.

One of the most refreshing things about Barbey, one of the great fighters of his generation, is his optimism on the possibility of permanent peace.

"I believe that war can be avoided and people can live in peace as they should," he said. "The world organization that can accomplish it must be molded."

If War Should Come Again

Training Plan Would End Need To Rely on '90-Day Wonders'

Continued from Page 1

ing general staff sections as lieutenant colonels.

Old-time Regulars, their habits solidified by years of garrison life, all too frequently were unable to discern the differences between the requirements of war and those of peace, between the professional enlisted man and the citizen soldier. It is not surprising, then, that training suffered from mental stagnation in important places, that troops suffered in battle from the brash enthusiasms of half-trained lieutenants and everybody outside of the Regular Army, officers and men alike, suffered from the fierce ambitions of practically all Regulars.

The size of the Regular Officer Corps is now to be increased to 25,000. These officers cannot be trained effectively without troops organized into divisions, army corps and field armies. Universal training would provide men for such large units, would keep them organized and in the field. Reserve officers thus would maintain their training in successive grades.

Would Avoid Mistakes

Reserve officers called to active service for war would go on duty professionally and psychologically prepared to exercise at once the responsibilities of staff and command positions. The inept and unfit would be weeded out.

In the fact that it would provide units with which to train reserve officers, universal training would render its most important single contribution.

Great commission mills, the officers candidate schools, in this war provided, in general, the least desirable of all officers. And they turned out almost five sevenths of the total in the Army.

To begin with, it is impossible to train any but the most apt and gifted young men in three months to be good officers. The candidate is forever conscious of his race against time, is under terrific pressure every moment, must give all of his thought and energies to mastering hundreds of technical details which are as strange to him as if they had been written in Sanskrit. It is hardly reasonable to expect him to understand and accept the paradoxically terrifying and gratifying burden he has taken upon himself in electing to be a leader of men in battle.

Selection Haphazard

Selection of officer candidates also is a haphazard proceeding at best. When a young soldier applies voluntarily, chances are that he does so because he craves the privileges of commissioned rank, wishes to wear a fancy uniform with pink pants, belong to the officers club, sleep in a room by himself and eat what he believes will be better food. He is not morally prepared to undertake the collateral responsibilities, cannot be taught to accept them in the short time he is in training.

Too often, especially when the Army nears its limit of expansion, it is impossible to get sufficient volunteers of the desired caliber to fill officer candidate quotas. In that case, men are assigned arbitrarily.

One need not have served with officers resulting from such selection to understand how utterly useless some of them must be. The unfortunate and tragic thing is that there is rarely time for their incompetence to remove them from command before it has been paid for in the blood of other men.

You encountered them on every hand during training in the recent war, pitying themselves because they were required to remain in camp and work at night when their men were free. You saw them attempting to ingratiate themselves with their men by being back-slapping "good guys," when the men wanted only a leader in whom they could place confidence. You saw them off duty behaving like witless sophomores in the town's juke joints, breeding contempt in the men they sought to inspire. And finally you saw them at the work to which they had been dedicated, bemused, confused, harassed, uncertain, with the lives of men depending upon their judgment and skill.

Now and then there would be one, blind courage coming to his aid, who would clamber from his foxhole and walk to his death in the hope that his example would impel his men to follow where his leadership could not.

No wartime United States Army in history has been well officered. That has never been altogether the fault of the men chosen in emergencies. It has always been the fault of the people who would not support a peacetime army sufficiently large to train enough officers well enough to lead their sons when war came.

As long as men are so foolish as to settle their differences in physical combat, armies will need officers. As long as the American people refuse to provide a force adequate to train officers in peacetime, their sons will be badly led.

There is no more potent argument for peacetime universal training than one young soldier lying dead in the mud because his platoon leader had not had time to learn his trade.

You May Miss That Swiss—as Time Goes By

A fight rapidly is shaping up here over Swiss versus the domestic watch. During the war, when American watchmakers converted to the production of precision war equipment, production of American watches dropped to nothing.

Much of the void was made up by the importation of Swiss watches and works. Imports climbed from 2,900,000 in 1939 to more than nine million in 1945.

Now a strong move is developing to curtail Swiss imports in order to protect American industry. Behind it are the War and Navy Departments (which want a strong American watch industry in case it ever again should be needed for war), most American watchmakers and the American Watch Workers' Union.

The American Watch Assemblers Association is opposed. Retail jewelers also are protesting.

At this stage the controversy has reached the commercial policy division of the State Department and the House Small Business Committee. So far, the State Department reports no decision has been reached.

It has confined its action to consulting the military and to discussing the matter with the Swiss Legation.

What it would like to do, the department says, is to arrive at a mutual understanding with the Swiss so that there will be both Swiss and American watches available to jewelers of this country.

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People: *Those Eyebrows Belonged to Stage 'What's This Halsey? Army or Navy?'*

THE American stage lost a great character actor when fate cast John L. Lewis as a labor union executive. He has a sense of the dramatic second to none in the field of national affairs, a voice range that would do credit to a Barrymore. And his formidable appearance and manner, typified by his famous eyebrows, compel attention.

LEWIS

However much some may dislike what John L. stands for, they cannot ignore the man.

Few men in the American theater can compare with Lewis when it comes to judging an audience before the show begins. Reporters have learned not to bother the UMW chief unless big headlines are in the offing.

When cameras were focused on opening sessions of the recent Labor-Management Conference, it was a good bet Lewis would step dramatically on the stage. He did.

Prospect of costarring at a House Labor Committee hearing on President Truman's fact-finding proposal with Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, also proved attractive. As usual, Lewis stole the show by denouncing United Auto Workers, General Motors, fact-finding and just about everything except the American way of life.

What's Surplus?

MAYOR Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, who has viewed government from the inside for half a century, believes he's found the ultimate in red tape.

"MIKE" GETS SWORN IN
. . . dams his biggest business

After a round of Washington offices in an attempt to find the status of surplus airports and some construction equipment, he summed up the situation: "There's more of a surplus of men than there is surplus property."

While in town, Kelly—noticing only three spectators at atom bomb hearings and a jam at the Pearl Harbor inquiry—also commented to friends:

"I can't understand it. Pearl Harbor is past. Of course, if anyone's guilty they should be punished—but think of that bomb. If that isn't solved some day we ALL just won't wake up. It will be more than one base—it will be all of us wiped out!"

Mike Knows Stuff

MICHAEL W. STRAUS, the new United States commissioner of reclamation in the Department of the Interior, is one of the most informal men in Washington. To hundreds he is known as "Mike."

A native of Chicago and graduate of the University of Wisconsin, he first did chemical engineering, but after a turn in the Navy in War I, turned to newspapering. He was managing editor in Chicago and national editor of a New York daily, finally arriving in Washington.

In 1933 Mike entered Government service and has been there ever since. In the '30s he was identified with the New Deal program. Then, he went to the War Production Board. There he became director of the Labor-Management Committee, one of the toughest jobs in the books.

In his new job Mike is certain to bring much ability and drive. The job is a big one—irrigation and electric power as represented by Boulder and Grand Coulee Dams being most important.

And So Soon!

HEROES and their deeds soon are forgotten, but it is a little amazing that it would happen so soon and in a high place.

Recently the mayor of a large town in Louisiana was approached in regard to a welcoming celebration for the Navy's famous Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey. During discussion of parades, decorations, seating arrangements, etc., the mayor was completely quiet, taking it all in.

When the discussion was just about finished, the mayor leaned forward and inquired: "What is this Halsey? Army or Navy?"

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Air Vans Simplify Moving Furniture

New York (AP).—Now furniture can be shipped by air without worry about damage in transit. The flying-moving-van previously had appeared; now comes the "sky loader" to safeguard the air cargo.

Transcontinental moving of household goods by airfreighter began July 24 when an American Airlines plane took off from New York for Los Angeles with a capacity 9¼-ton load. Although the "sky loader" gear had been accepted by the Air Transport Command and Naval Air Transport Service, its first commercial use was July 27, when a second load of furniture left for the coast.

Home Never Like This, Even Winnie's

Here are a few of the features of the Douglas Skymaster presented by President Roosevelt to Winston Churchill under lend-lease and now returned to the United States:

Soundproofing so effective that a new clock had to be installed so it would not keep Winnie awake at night; a stateroom with full-length bed, electric bedwarmer, easy chair with reading lamp, desk wardrobe with mirror, private lavatory and electric razor, hot and cold water, electric fan, signal buzzers. Toilet seat electrically heated, automatic when seat was lowered, for comfort at high temperatures.

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4B Sunday, January 6, 1946

House Honor Roll

The names of the 21 Congressmen who refused to take the $2500 additional expense allowance voted by the House have at last been published. We think those 21 legislators should be given a vote of thanks for protesting against the shoddy device employed to cover up a salary increase by labeling it an expense account.

The Post has repeatedly indorsed proposals to increase the salaries of members of Congress, which have remained static for many years while living costs have soared. Increases are essential not merely for the sake of relieving hard-pressed legislators but also to prevent able men from being lured away from the public service by offers of better pay in private employment. Although Congress may wince at the necessity of having to vote its own salary increases, there is no legitimate ground for criticism provided the issue is dealt with in a straightforward manner and increases are kept within reasonable limits. To relieve legislators of the embarrassment of having to act as the judge of their own salary needs, *The Post* has supported a plan to set up an impartial body authorized to recommend new salary scales for members of Congress, judges, and high-ranking administrative officials, including the President and Vice President.

Instead of facing the salary issue courageously, the House chose to resort to an unworthy subterfuge by voting itself a temporary pay increase. It dubbed that increase an expense allowance and thereby escaped payment of taxes on this irregular emolument. We are glad that a few Congressmen refused to become a party to this bungling attempt to deceive the public and hope that their action will shame their more complaisant colleagues into coming out into the open and working for passage of honest legislation giving them the additional pay (subject to taxes) to which they are entitled.

Military Justice Again

We are glad to hear that Senator McCarran intends to demand a congressional investigation into the Army's administration of martial law and into its conduct of courts-martial throughout the war just ended. We have heard a great many stories indicating that in more than a few instances Army officers grossly abused the powers placed in their hands, exercising them with arrogance and without discretion and sometimes without the slightest respect for the most elementary conceptions of justice. Yesterday on this page we published a letter from an officer who recited some of the abuses that came under his personal observation.

We understand that Senator McCarran plans to have the investigation cover not only the administration of military law as it was applied to persons in the armed services, but also as it was applied under pretext of emergency, or merely under an arbitrary arrogation of powers, to civilians. The most flagrant instances appeared to have occurred in Hawaii under the regime of General Richardson, who succeeded General Short as commander in chief in that theater. There, as elsewhere, the Army courts were able to establish themselves and to operate behind a screen of censorship. The first inkling to Americans of the mainland of what might be happening in the islands came when General Richardson stretched his authority to the point of ordering his military courts to try any judge who dared to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* for any one his provost authorities had seen fit to seize and to hold incommunicado. But only now and very gradually is the whole story of what happened in Hawaii under the reign of martial law beginning to come to light. Cases based on the episodes in Hawaii are now before the Supreme Court.

Such episodes, of course, involved outrageous violations of constitutional rights. The Constitution states that the writ of *habeas corpus* can be suspended only in cases of rebellion or invasion, and only then, apparently, by congressional action. The historic decision of the Supreme Court, known as *Ex Parte Milligan*, made it plain that the principle of *habeas corpus* is fully applicable in wartime wherever the civil courts are capable of functioning. This was certainly true in Hawaii in 1943, or, if the courts there could not function, it was not because any rebellion or invasion prevented it, but merely because the Army itself would not permit them to function.

Those who appear to have been most scandalized by the conceptions of law and justice that prevail in the Army were professional lawyers serving in the Judge Advocate General's department. In matters involving civilians they were particularly disturbed by the Army's indifference to constitutional rights. But, as Prof. William Graham Sumner observed a good many years ago, the military mind has always been contemptuous of constitutions and parliaments. This may be accounted for psychologically by the fact that the processes of war are almost opposite to the normal processes of law. In other words, military men are trained in the art of achieving desired ends solely by the application of power. It is perhaps too much to ask them to apply this principle in one part of their business, that is, in the destruction of the enemy, and not in another part, that is to say, when it comes to questions of discipline or of the preservation of order.

Atomic Commission

Out of the hearings and deliberations of Senator Brien McMahon's Special Committee on Atomic Energy has come a simple and sensible bill for domestic control of the most stupendous scientific development of our time. Introduced by Mr. McMahon in the closing days of the congressional session, it makes no pretense at final disposition of the atom-splitting problem; the Senator has candidly called it an interim measure. However, it does set up what is patently necessary—a commission which will at once encourage research in the field of nuclear physics, promote the development of atomic energy for industrial as well as for military purposes and bring the utilization of this new and terrible force under strict governmental supervision.

Senator McMahon's bill and the now discredited May-Johnson bill are about as different in philosophy and content as two proposals in the same field of affairs can be. The principal differences between the two are these: (1) The McMahon measure would vest authority in civilian rather than in military hands; (2) the control commission under the McMahon measure would be composed of full-time Government officials and would preclude dollar-a-year men who might well be mere representatives of special interests and would almost surely be under Army domination; (3) the McMahon bill, unlike the May-Johnson bill, would place neither manacles nor muzzles upon men of science but would, on the contrary, encourage the development of atomic energy through complete freedom in the exchange of scientific information. It is this last distinction which meets the most serious objections of the atomic scientists to the earlier legislation. The McMahon bill would impose no new security regulations or penalties beyond those of the existing Espionage Act.

Control over the utilization of atomic energy would be exercised, under Senator McMahon's plan, through the establishment of an absolute Government monopoly in the production of all fissionable materials. The atomic commission, as he conceives it, would take over from the Army all existing bombs and bomb parts, all facilities and equipment for the production of bombs. These gadgets are far too dangerous to be left in military hands. The commission would also take over all privately owned fissionable material and would have a priority right to the purchase of all "source" materials essential to the production of fissionable material. It would assume title to all patents in the atomic field. Development of atomic energy would be entirely through licenses granted by the commission for the use of the materials and patents under its control.

It cannot be said, of course, that a licensing system is altogether agreeable to our way of life. But in view of the terrible potentialities of atomic energy, it seems justifiable, at least for an interim period. It affords the simplest and the most effective form of control while making possible the fullest activity and progress in the atomic field. And it prepares the Government for cooperation in international agreements respecting the use of atomic power. The McMahon Committee which until now has heard only general testimony on the atom problem, will hold hearings specifically on the Senator's bill as soon as Congress reconvenes. The bill should receive, of course, the closest scrutiny; there is no need for the precipitous haste that was urged in connection with the May-Johnson bill. But Mr. McMahon has now given us a real and reasonable basis for legislative action.

Regional Defense

When the Foreign Ministers of the American republics meet in Rio de Janeiro some time next spring, one of the important subjects that will come up for discussion will be ways and means of implementing the provisions in the Act of Chapultepec regarding the setting up in the Americas of a regional defense system. With this in mind, the United States has just distributed to all the other American republics, except Argentina, the draft of an inter-American military defense treaty.

In general this draft treaty contains few surprises. As was to be expected, it does not seek to supplant, but only to supplement, the security arrangements embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. As we said from San Francisco, it is a local fire brigade, with the United Nations in the role of a metropolitan fire brigade. The new treaty provides that in the event of a threat of aggression the signatories will confer with one another. In the event of actual aggression, each of the nations will undertake to assist the nation under attack.

In one particular the draft treaty does differ markedly from the United Nations Charter, as it contains no veto provision. It makes no distinction between great powers and small. The draft treaty also veers away, in constructive fashion, from what has been the conventional practice with respect to inter-American arrangements. That is to say, the deciding vote, whether to confer regarding a threat of aggression, or to take action against an aggressor, would be not by unanimity but by a two-thirds majority of the signatories. In this way the sovereign equality of all the American republics would be safeguarded while, at the same time, it would be put beyond the power of any one of them (as would be the case under a unanimity rule) to halt necessary action.

Russia Holds Back

Russia's announcement that she needs more time to study the Bretton Woods pacts does not necessarily mean that she has definitely decided not to become a member of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. But it strongly suggests that the Russians are far from happy at the prospect of participating in this attempt to stabilize world currencies and encourage the development of multilateral trading.

It has always been rather puzzling to comprehend Russia's reasons for becoming a party to an agreement with trading nations whose professed goal is the liberation of world trade from artificial restraints at the earliest possible moment. For Russia's import and export trade is, and doubtless will continue to be, monopolized by state buying and selling agencies, whether the government comes in or remains outside the fund and the bank. The absolute power of these government agencies to admit or exclude imports, to push or withhold exports in accordance with predetermined policies is the important factor in Russian dealings with the rest of the world. Russia does not have to rely on high import duties, export subsidies or manipulation of exchange rates to shut out imports or push out exports.

Hence Russian promises, as the price of participation in the monetary fund, to refrain from arbitrary unilateral changes in the par value of her currency would mean little, and her failure to join up is, therefore, by no means as serious a defection as might be supposed. As a matter of fact, Russian participation in the monetary fund would unquestionably give rise to some difficult and embarrassing problems. The chief advantage of adherence would lie in the better understanding that presumably would grow out of continuing contacts with representatives of the trading nations with which the Soviet government does business.

There are, of course, certain financial advantages derivable from membership in the fund and the bank. But here again it is doubtful whether Russia wants the kind of short-term advances or the long-term loans that fund and bank are prepared to supply under certain conditions. The Russians have not concealed their desire to borrow directly from the United States for the purpose of rebuilding their shattered industries. But they are not dependent upon foreign funds to keep them going, as Britain is. Nor have they accumulated foreign debts that constitute an overhead burden and a drain on their resources.

During the years immediately prior to the war, Russian exports and imports were closely balanced. In other words, Russia financed her imports by exporting and was not dependent either upon loans or returns from overseas investments to balance international accounts. However, reconstruction loans will enable her to speed recovery faster, with less pressure upon domestic living standards. Russia has another advantage in being a large gold producer, though she jealously guards the secret of the extent of her gold resources. Since gold is a recognized international payment medium, Russia can use the metal to meet interest on borrowed funds, and has, indeed, expressed a willingness to pay reasonable interest on any advances made to her by the United States.

By remaining aloof from the international institutions set up under the Bretton Woods agreements, Russia will be freer to play the lone hand that her economic and political setup imposed upon her for many years. But if Russia wants our assistance in strengthening her economic structure, we think it would be impolitic for her to refuse to join the international financial agencies that have been set up for the benefit of all nations.

Toils Of The Law

It would have been unfortunate, not to say embarrassing, if the mayor-elect of Boston had been unable to attend his own inauguration ceremony because of the pressure of court business in Washington. So terrible a *contretemps* nearly befell Mr.—that is to say, Representative—James Michael Curley of Massachusetts, now on trial on charges of having used the mails to defraud in connection with an alleged war contracts racket. The affairs of the court, by special dispensation of Justice Jame. Proctor, were recessed until January 10 in order to permit the people of Boston to install their new mayor into the office which he will fill for the fourth time.

What provision can be made to accommodate the people of Boston in the unhappy event that their mayor and Representative in Congress should find that his popularity at home does not extend to the members of a District court jury, we do not profess to know. A Congressman who remains at home is no novelty; nor, for that matter, is a mayor who absents himself from the city hall. But a mayor *and* Congressman, domiciled for any protracted period in what, for want of a more genteel term, we shall call the hoosegow, might find himself handicapped with respect to the full performance of his duties.

Even an individual of such diverse parts as Representative-Mayor Curley would be liable to find this a somewhat awkward situation. We do not mean to suggest, of course, that we expect anything of the sort to take place. In any case, it is a contingency which must have been foreseen by Mr. Curley, if not by the people of Boston. If he should be obliged to change his address, we feel fully confident that his new constituents, whoever they may be, will elect him forthwith to serve them in some public capacity.

A Sitdown Is Over

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Atom Bomb Poll

I was dismayed to find that *The Post*, a paper I have found to show good judgment in most matters, had conducted a poll asking the meaningless question: "Who do you think should have the secret of the atomic bomb?" The question presupposes that the atomic bomb is, and can be kept, a secret. Such is not at all the case. The development of the atomic bomb was an achievement based on a large accumulation of knowledge that is available to anyone in the world. Unless we assume that the scientists of other nations are dullards, we must assume that they know very nearly as much about atomic energy as we do. The text accompanying the results of the poll makes it perfectly clear that it is the relatively uninformed people who favor keeping the "secret." There is no such thing as the "secret" of the atomic bomb, and it is wrong of *The Post* to have contributed to the spread of such an erroneous idea. The scientific method used in selection of samples of the residents of the District is to no avail when such unscientific questions are asked.

WILLARD G. BOURICIUS.
Washington, Jan. 1.

I note the opinions expressed by various persons who have been interviewed as what might be done with the "Secret of the A-Bomb," and I think Mr. Fletcher's idea that "mass and matter are not created by nature for the use of one selected region . . ." is a good one. These opinions appeared in your issue of December 31. Incidentally, I think that your poll is a fine thing. Good ideas come from very remote places and sometimes from people who don't seem to think very deeply.

JOHN H. BESWICK.
Washington, Jan. 1.

Spiritual Recrudescence

We have all seen, during the past terrifying years of war, how many of our boys have been brought through hopeless situations safely, and how a large percentage of them have felt the presence and the power of God to save them under all circumstances and conditions. It is literally the Ninety-first Psalm brought into realistic focus—for we are promised that when we dwell in the secret place within our own souls we are united with all the powers of the universe and "no evil shall befall us."

Now that the willful killing of war is over, we find that there are still tragedies of untimely death taking our dear ones from us in the form of accidents, disease and other disasters, so might we not take a page out of our war experience and realize that the same presence is here and available to keep us free from evil in our everyday lives.

I know many mothers who are conscious of this presence to protect and preserve their loved ones, and although narrow escapes are related, their dear ones are left unscathed.

We all want this glorious new era of peace to become a reality and the wonderful part is that we—the little unknown and unnoticed ones of the world can play a great and important part in making it a reality. We can live the presence of God so simply in our daily lives that the peace that indwells us can spread and embrace the whole world.

It might be a good time to recall now that while some looked out upon the terrifying spectacle of the forces of evil coming into the ascendancy with fear and faltering, most of us know with unshakeable faith that good would prevail—we never doubted it for an instant and we, the same little ones, are still holding our faith high and steadfast for enduring peace. No matter how many dark days may lie ahead, we shall not falter in our faith in our God, our country and the glorious ideals which are her lifeblood. We know America will come through and we salute her.

AMERICAN MOTHER
Washington, Jan. 1.

Shameful Waste

I have just listened to a radio commentator read a letter from a discharged Seabee telling of burning all those sheepskin-lined flying jackets. It's enough to make your blood boil, especially when all churches are working so hard to send warm clothes to the suffering in the war-torn countries.

Who is going to be held responsible for all this waste? Is our Government or are some officers responsible? I thought we were a Christian nation. Is that what Christ taught, to destroy all surplus and let your neighbor freeze? I think it is time we were waking up. We have plenty of men in our own country who would be glad to have one of those warm jackets to work in, with clothes as high and hard to get as they are. No one grumbles at doing without things if they are scarce. But when things are wasted, we get disgusted. Can't someone gather all surplus clothing, shoes, Army blankets and everything that would help someone in need and send them to other countries, our enemies included? MRS. P. B. MAY.
Catlett, Va., Dec. 30.

Facts On Germany

I have recently returned from Germany to be discharged from the armed forces. During the war I served with airborne units as interrogator of prisoners of war, and as counter intelligence agent. I think that I have seen enough to permit myself a judgment concerning Germany.

Your article entitled "Germans Have Warm Clothes, Europe Shivers," on January 2 leaves me absolutely flabbergasted. Your headline makes a sweeping statement concerning the winter clothes of some 25 million Europeans, yet the supporting facts are confined to an observed 16 fur coats and 35 other coats, plus some general statements concerning stockings and socks. Judging by the story, I would say that the observational time span ranged from five minutes to a day at most. Is your reporter reporting or trying out Nazi propaganda methods on Americans?

In October, when I left, the Berlin daily death rate, produced by the combined effects of cold, starvation and disease, had passed the 4000 mark. Infant mortality has exceeded 50 percent, due to the same causes. A "PM" correspondent, certainly not a Germanophile, quoted (in PM on October 3) American health officials as stating "that there is going to be a definite age group elimination of the German people. Most children under 10 and people over 60 cannot be expected to survive the winter. . . ." Furthermore, American occupational authorities have estimated that Germany lacked over eight million dwelling units (Human Events on December 5). What about those 16 fur coats and 35 other coats in the face of these facts as of October?

VETERAN, 517 Para. Inf.
Washington, Jan. 3.

Statehood For Hawaii?

This letter is in answer to your editorial of January 1.

The people of the Territory of Hawaii are entitled to the same privileges as the people of the States. They have demonstrated beyond dispute their capacity to meet the responsibilities involved. They want American citizenship on the same basis as all other citizens of this country. Moreover, they do not ask that these privileges be denied the people of the District of Columbia just because they don't happen to enjoy them.

Theirs is not a dog-in-the-manger attitude so far as their future participation in national affairs is concerned. It is true that in population the Territory is still behind that of the District. But it is ahead or near that of more than a dozen States. With about 500,000 persons, it has at present more population than had all of 29 States, except Oklahoma, when they were admitted to the Union.

It is 350 miles from one end of the Territory of Hawaii to the other. Its land area is equal to that of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. It is more than 100 times that of the District of Columbia.

It normally pays more taxes to the Federal Treasury than 14 to 15 States and doesn't ask a lot back like the District of Columbia. Moreover, constant vigilance is necessary to participate in Federal aid funds on a basis of equality with the States.

Five thousand miles from the seat of our Government, the people of Hawaii became a part of this country after managing their affairs as an independent country for more than a century after their discovery. Their tradition has long been one of self-reliance. They have a life that reflects the best traditions of this country, politically, economically and socially.

This country has become strong not so much because its people are all the same, but because they are different; because the pattern of democratic government has released for our common benefit the energies of many peoples. The people of Hawaii, drawn from all parts of the world and cosmopolitan beyond that of most States, have also a great contribution to make. And only as a State can the full measure of its benefits be realized by this country.

To anyone who has followed the liberal and well-informed policies of your paper on questions of race, the suggestions in your editorial that this question constitutes a barrier to statehood comes as a surprise. The question however is not new. It was raised in 1900 when the people of Hawaii, in exchange for the transfer to this country of their sovereignty, were given American citizenship and made a Territory despite their racial origin, with the promise of statehood that this form of government has always implied.

Ninety per cent of the people of Hawaii are today American citizens. Their record vindicates the well-established policy of Congress in giving them an increasing measure of self-government and local control. Complete fulfillment of this policy can only be realized by giving the people of Hawaii the full measure of self-government that comes only with statehood.

To make Hawaii a State is certain to strengthen this country's position in the Pacific. It will draw the people of Hawaii more closely to it. It will demonstrate to the people of the Pacific and the Orient, long plagued by European colonialism, that democracy is more than shibboleth with this country in dealing with Pacific people.

J. R. FARRINGTON,
Delegate from Hawaii.
Washington, Jan. 2.

France's Problems

By Andre Visson

Struggle For Peace

OF ALL THE important problems which France is facing at the dawn of 1946, the settlement of Germany's western boundary is the most outstanding. The French demand for the internationalization of the Ruhr, the Rhineland and the Saar, which they consider indispensable to their security, is meeting with continued difficulties.

It is learned in Washington that the Soviet government is, as yet not prepared to support the French thesis. Herve Alphand, who went to Moscow to negotiate the French-Soviet commercial agreement, signed on December 30, sounded out Soviet diplomats on their attitude toward the French proposal for the internationalization of the Ruhr. It is reliably reported that Soviet Commissar Molotov explained to M. Herve Alphand that the Soviet government did not believe it possible to make a decision on that matter without first consulting the British. The immediate aim of French diplomacy is, therefore, to obtain British support. They believe that should they obtain British support they will also have that of the Soviet government, and they would then be in a position to overcome the objections they are meeting in Washington.

While the French hope to obtain British support for their program, they do not conceal their dissatisfaction with the British decision to invite the Belgians to participate in the administration of a part of the British occupation zone in Germany beginning March 1. They do not so much object to the invitation extended to the Belgians as they resent the fact that this invitation was extended without their being consulted or even informed about it in advance. They cannot understand what motivated this British attitude. Their astonishment is all the greater because they recently succeeded in reaching a very important agreement with the British over the Middle East, and in French minds this agreement was closely tied up with the British-French understanding over the Rhineland and the Ruhr.

THE BRITISH-FRENCH agreement on their respective interests in the Middle East has created serious resentment in Syria and Lebanon, where nationalist circles suspect a new version of the famous Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916, by which the British and the French divided the Middle East into two zones of influence, thus putting an end to the Arab dreams of a Greater Syria.

While the Syrian and Lebanese nationalists are protesting against this agreement, it appears that the British and French are still having difficulties in implementing it. The original agreement—the text of which, incidentally, has not yet been published—provided for a regrouping of British and French military forces to be withdrawn from Syria into Lebanon. The French, while willing, would prefer that their forces go to Lebanon and the British to Palestine. The British, however, take the view that the forces of both countries should go to Lebanon.

It is not yet certain what the final American attitude will be with regard to this situation. The fundamental American attitude in favor of complete independence for Syria and Lebanon is well known. The United States Government can, therefore, approve an agreement only if it aims at the speediest possible independence of Syria and Lebanon. But there are some diplomatic straws in the wind which indicate that the British would very much like to couple this agreement with an American-British agreement over that region. They feel the Anglo-American investigating commission on Palestine could become the means for reaching an expanded British-American agreement over the whole Middle East region. Well-informed circles do not believe, however, that Washington would be willing to consider a general agreement with the British on the Middle East which did not also include the Soviet Union.

A tripartite Anglo-American Soviet Commission on Iranian problems, discussed at Moscow but rejected by the Soviets, would be much closer to the American way of thinking than would a bipartite American-British agreement over the Middle East.

While the French continue to strive for the internationalization of the Rhineland and the Ruhr, they would also like to expand their zone of occupation in Germany by adding to it the city of Karlsruhe, with that part of Baden which lies in the American occupation zone. It is reliably reported, however, that American authorities in Germany have refused even to discuss this matter with the French.

TO THE DIFFICULTIES encountered by the French, both in western Germany and in the Middle East, must be added the recent cooling off of Italo-French relations, as a result of the mass expulsion of Italian colonists from Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

The French desire for good relations with Italy is shown by their attitude regarding rectification of the Italo-French border. It is reported that the French government has decided not to permit French military forces to cross the Italo-French border after the evacuation of Allied military forces. This amicable course appears to have been suggested to Paris by both London and Washington.

Clever Improvisations No Aid

1945's Strike Record Bodes Ill for 1946 Unless Policies Change

By Leo Wolman

THE strike record for 1945 is bad, no matter how measured. With December returns still unreported, the year will prove the worst in history, as this tabulation shows, in the numbers striking and in time lost, in spite of the fact that the large strike movement developed only in the second half of the year:

	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers	Man Days Idle
1937	4,740	1,860,621	28,424,857
1939	2,613	1,170,962	17,812,219
1941	4,288	2,362,620	23,047,556
1945 (11 months	4,560	3,180,000	26,980,000

As the new year begins the outlook for labor peace is still not bright. The largest strike of automobile workers remains unsettled. Strikes of great magnitude are threatened in steel, electrical manufacturing and telephone industries.

It is not surprising that prospects for the balance of the year should be a source of grave concern to everybody and that attention should be centered on the means of preventing labor strife.

Probabilities are strong that industrial peace in 1946 will not be purchased by clever improvisations or even by the enactment of new laws and creation of new machinery. Laws and machinery have to be correct, else they won't work. This was the fact with the Smith-Connally Act, which is in many respects a formidable piece of legislation. It is even more the fact with the Wagner Act, not only the most thoroughgoing labor statute we have but one whose very aim was to achieve industrial peace.

Future at Stake

What, then, can we look to as the means for composing deep-seated differences in labor relations, without resorting to open conflict? The only available means are genuine, independent negotiation and collective bargaining. It is on these means that we have staked the whole future of American industry and labor.

It is up to everyone concerned to make collective bargaining work. If we don't succeed in that endeavor, it will be just too bad for all Americans—labor, industry and public.

It is now an open secret that collective bargaining is not today an effective tool. It breaks down before it is well under way.

Reasons for this breakdown are perfectly clear and known to anyone who has the most casual acquaintance with current relations between labor and industry. They are:

1. Existence of great and growing inequality in bargaining power. The union movement is in a position to shut down every basic industry in the country and keep it shut. There are no restraining influences on this power, except the will of the rank and file of union members.

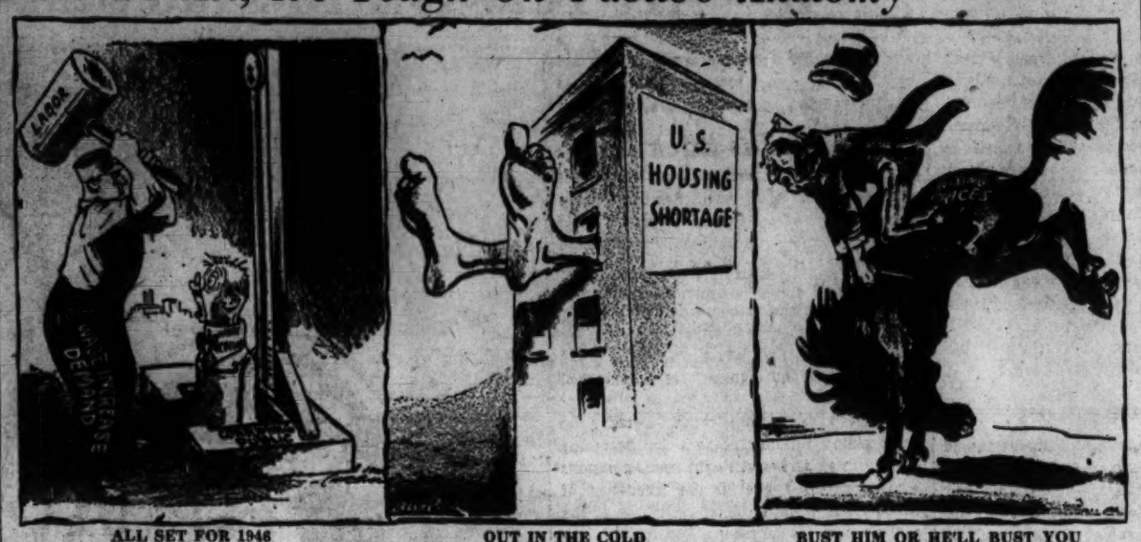
2. Lack of law enforcement—local law enforcement authorities have abdicated. There are no generally recognized standards of law enforcement left. Organized groups are permitted, with complete immunity, to employ force and to violate the most elementary standards of peaceful conduct.

3. Biased administration of the Federal labor laws—our basic labor statute, the Wagner Act, has been and continues to be administered as a one-sided measure. There is no pretense at impartiality or fairness. In consequence, National Labor Relations Board and its agents are the most effective organizers of labor this country has ever seen. They have a single aim and that is to unionize employes, whether or not that is what employes themselves want.

4. Confusion of our Federal labor policy—to mention only two items in current policy, the Federal Government, first, is unable to make up its mind whether it wishes to continue price control or not. Hence, it preserves part of the functions and powers of OPA and abandons an equally important part. What is left naturally fails to work. Second, it can't decide what kind of economic system is best for the people. Hence it moves from one policy to another and appears never to have reached a practical decision.

These are the fundamentals of our labor situation. They need to be attended to early and quickly.

Fore To Aft, It's Tough On Public's Anatomy



ALL SET FOR 1946 —From the Brooklyn Citizen.

OUT IN THE COLD —From the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

BUST HIM OR HE'LL BUST YOU —From the Chicago Times.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Vishinsky Toasts, Then Tries 'Em

By Drew Pearson

THIS happened just before the Nuernberg trials started. Four Allied prosecutors met for cocktails. The British and French prosecutors were very solemn. The American prosecutor, Supreme Court Justice Bob Jackson, was in genial humor.

But the man who was feeling best of all was Soviet Prosecutor Andrei Vishinsky. As the conversation warmed up, so did Soviet Prosecutor Vishinsky, who handled Stalin's prewar purge. Finally, Vishinsky arose and said, "I will propose a toast to the Nuernberg trial which gets under way tomorrow."

JACKSON

Others rose to join him. Vishinsky then continued. "To the graves of the defendants!"

His horrified fellow-prosecutors, mindful of Anglo-Saxon justice which doesn't pre-condemn a defendant, refused to join.

Dangerous Truman Trips

Harry Truman's trip home still is big conversation among old-timers of Independence, Mo. And even though his pilot, Lieut. Col. Henry T. Myers, said it was just another routine flight to get the President home to be with his family on Christmas Day, folks in Independence think they know danger when they see it.

No one to date has tried to tell them that Harry's motorcar trips over Jackson County's ice-glazed highways weren't hazardous. Several of his trips to Grandview, Mo., to visit his mother, Mrs. Martha E. Truman, were made over highways described by the Missouri State Highway Patrol as passable but unsafe for travel.

It wasn't until his final motorcar ride to Fairfax Airport in Kansas City, Kans., that icy conditions on the roads began breaking up. And it was only a few minutes after his plane left the airport in a dense fog that the presidential limousine driven by the Assistant Chief of Kansas City, Mo., Secret Service crashed into a gasoline transport truck. The agent admitted it was his fault because he was unable to stop the huge Lincoln on the slick pavement.

The incident could have happened anywhere in the 200 miles the President traveled on Jackson County highways.

Pepper in Moscow

While in Moscow recently Senator Claude Pepper of Florida was shown through the subway by Soviet Trade Commissar Mikhail Mikoyan, who explained, "We invited designs and bids for the engineering contract from all over Europe, and the two most attractive proposals came from London and Berlin."

"Were they similar?" Pepper asked.

"The Berlin proposal was considerably less expensive, and looked very attractive; but finally we accepted the London bid."

When the Florida Senator asked on what basis the decision had been reached, Mikoyan explained: "The Berlin firm had proposed an extremely shallow excavation. London engineers proposed a deep tunnel—deeper even than most of the London tubes. The Germans were very insistent about the advantages of building close to the surface.

"But we were very grateful that we accepted the British plans. For in 1941 the subway tunnel sheltered hundreds of thousands of people in Moscow while Nazi bombers tried to blast the city apart. We shall always be grateful to those British engineers."

Capital Chaff

Two members of Congress are writing books on the Negro problem. Senator Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi urges all Negroes to leave the United States for Africa. Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem calls for migration of five million Negroes from the South to the North and Far West . . . Margaret Truman did some Christmas shopping in the old home town. Among her purchases were nylons . . . **Believe it or not, but the Swiss bankers are still preventing Allied authorities from examining and taking over Nazi assets in Switzerland. However, the heat is about to be turned on. What's more, if the Swiss continue to protect their Nazi pals, all Swiss assets in Germany which have been blocked will be forfeited. Such a move will paralyze Swiss trade.**

Although the late Representative Joseph Ervin of Charlotte, N. C., was suffering from a serious bone disease, some of his colleagues are convinced his suicide resulted from worrying over FEPC and full employment. In recent conversations he had become unbalanced over the fear that the country would be ruined if these bills became law . . . The coalition of House liberals which sponsored the full employment bill will be continued as a unit to push liberal Administration bills. Chairman George Outland of California has called for the election of a new chairman, but will probably be reelected himself.

How to Handle Press

Assistant Secretary of State William Benton has named William T. Stone, formerly of the Foreign Policy Association, as operating head of the new International Information Service. In this job, Stone has one of the most important public relations assignments in recent history—that of "selling" America to the rest of the world.

Public relations men usually spend far more of their time in fraternizing with members of the press than they do in actual desk work. But Stone has other ideas.

One day last week, Bob Smith, Washington, called to see Stone, who was out. Stone's secretary invited him to wait. Half an hour later Stone bustled in.

"You may tell Mr. Smith," Stone said to his secretary, "that I have no time for members of the press."

From the Mail Bag

From soldiers en route to San Francisco: "This movement of 180 men started from Gowen Field, Idaho, to San Francisco. The train consisted of four day coaches which appeared as though the railroad was ashamed to put into use; but since the cars were to be used by GIs, they didn't care. The troop train arrived at Salt Lake City during the night. Next morning we found 13 vacant Pullman sleepers attached. At first we thought we would have access to the cars, but no. The entire trip took 55 hours and the sleepers followed us with no one making use of them to Oakland, Calif."

Poll Proves It

Union Men Don't Agree With Leaders

By Ernest Lindley

The Gallup Poll released simultaneously with the President's radio address should give leaders of organized labor something to think about. They have been opposed, usually vehemently, to the 30-day cooling-off period which Mr. Truman coupled with the fact-finding in his proposal for dealing with major disputes not composed by collective bargaining or conciliation. The labor press has been waging a campaign against the cooling-off feature.

LINDLEY

Yet, according to the Gallup Poll, 70 per cent of union members favor the President's proposal and only 16 per cent are opposed to it—the rest being undecided. The poll also found that 68 per cent of union members think the Truman plan, if enacted into law, would reduce strikes. The combination of the two results thus indicates that a large proportion of union members want to avoid strikes.

The rank and file of union membership may be predisposed toward cooling-off and fact-finding by its experiences during the war years. WLB and its predecessor, the National Defense Mediation Board, were liberal in approving wage increases. Some unions, notably United Mine Workers under John L. Lewis, may have gotten a little more from breaking the no-strike pledge and defying WLB than they would have got otherwise. But union labor as a whole fared well at the hands of the Government.

All Could Compromise

The rank-and-file of union members unquestionably find it hard to believe that they would not get at least a fair break from fact-finding committees appointed by Mr. Truman. Most of them voted for him. He would not have been nominated if his record had not been acceptable both to AFL and CIO. Neither he nor any other Democrat can be elected President without the support of a generous majority of organized labor.

A further factor is that many companies already have agreed to or proposed substantial postwar increases in basic wage rates. It is safe to suppose that many would stretch their proposals further to reach an agreement. Like other reasonable men, most union members probably do not expect their leaders to obtain all of their original demands.

In short, conditions are favorable for substantial advances in wage rates without strikes. Among these conditions is a national Administration with a prolabor record, which cannot be re-elected without the support of labor.

In some cases the practical choice is, or will be, between increases of 15 to 20 per cent, obtained without a strike, and a protracted strike which, after weeks of empty pay envelopes, may not yield much, if any, more.

Neither 'Scientific'

The President's proposal is certainly not a panacea. It does not, moreover, establish any standard for deciding how much wages should be increased. Those who say that the issue is not "fact-finding" but "rule-making" are correct. There is not, and never has been, a generally accepted yardstick for fixing wages.

Results reached by collective bargaining and conciliation are never "scientific." Nor would those recommended by "fact-finding" committees of the type which the President proposes be "scientific." The objective is to get a reasonably fair settlement with the minimum of interruption in production. The device would be used only in those major disputes which affect the public interest.

Most union leaders have not opposed "fact-finding" as such, under auspices of the present Administration. But nearly all have declaimed against a "cooling-off period" before a strike can be called. Now, it appears from Gallup, only about one sixth of the rank and file of union members share the objections of their leaders, while 70 per cent are definitely favorable to the President's plan.

Here, if the poll is correct, is a good example of the difference between what the pressure group leaders tell members of Congress and what the people the pressure group leaders are supposed to represent really think.

Agency Rule Changing Basic U. S. Economy, Court Decision Shows

By Mark Sullivan

A DECISION of the Supreme Court last month provides a striking example of a revolution going on in American life. It is changing the basic structure of our capitalistic economic system.

Some of the changes are threshed out before the country in public discussion, including debate by Congress. Changes thus made are as a rule free expressions of majority.

But some changes are brought about by decisions of administrative bodies, even the names of which are in many cases not familiar to the people. Decisions by these bodies are in many cases technical, and information is expressed in the language of specialists. In consequence, they do not come to the attention of the public.

Union Files Complaint

Yet just such decisions, especially confirmed by courts, compose a large part of the fundamental change being brought about.

As an example, in St. Louis a department store, the Famous-Barr Co., last August wished to raise the wages of its 5000 employes. To do this it was required by the wartime regulations, to ask permission from the War Labor Board. The company made the necessary application and informed its employes of the step.

At once a complication arose. A small CIO union had been organized some two months before in only two of the store's 350 departments. Of the 43 employes in these departments eligible to vote, 36 had voted to have the union.

Guilty on Two Counts

This union had applied to NLRB for recognition as a bargaining agency, and NLRB so recognized it. The company, however, had refused to bargain with the union because "there are some 350 departments and if this employer is to be confronted with elections and collective bargaining for each one or two departments it will be an endless . . . interference with store operations."

Two days after the company had informed its workers of its intention to raise wages the union filed a complaint. NLRB sustained it.

It held the company had been guilty of two "unfair labor practices." One, the company's refusal to bargain with the union. The second "unfair labor practice" was when it applied to War Labor Board for permission to raise wages and so informed employes. It ought to have had the union join with it. Failure to do this, NLRB said, "had the effect of depriving the union of credit, which normally would accrue to it, and of nullifying it as a bargaining unit."

Vigorous But Vain

The company appealed and the Supreme Court upheld NLRB. The effect of the decision was stated by Mr. Justice Rutledge. As to the company's failure to have the union join with it in application for necessary governmental permission to raise wages, Mr. Justice Rutledge dissented. His words, vigorous though in vain, were:

"Nothing in the [Wagner] act requires an employer to maintain a union's prestige or give it credit for originating all proposals which may have some future effect upon his relations with his employees."

The Wagner Act, as Congress wrote and meant it, reads: "It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employes in the exercise of the rights" of self-organization and collective bargaining.

For 10 years those words have been interpreted and broadened by NLRB. The interpretation has now reached the point where the words—"interfere with, restrain, or coerce"—cover inaction of the employer described by Mr. Justice Rutledge as "the mere failure of the employer to magnify the union's influence," and by NLRB itself as "depriving the union of credit."

Main Street, USA, Approves President's Strike Proposals

By George Gallup

Director American Institute of Public Opinion

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S proposal to Congress for fact-finding boards and a 30-day cooling-off period before workers go out on strike has substantial support from all major population groups, from coast to coast.

Final results in the Institute's Poll on the question show a national vote of approximately 8 out of 10 in favor of adopting the President's plan, the majority believing that it would operate to reduce strikes.

The question:

President Truman has proposed a law requiring a 30-day cooling-off period before a major strike could start. During this time a committee would look into the facts and causes of the dispute and make public its report. Would you favor or oppose such a law?

National Vote

Favor	78%
Oppose	10
No opinion	12

Do you think this law would operate to reduce the number of strikes?

Yes	72%
No	14
No opinion	14

Polls reported earlier showed the plan approved by labor union members and all principal occupation groups throughout the country.

Opposition to the proposal is based on three principal reasons. People who do not favor the President's plan say strikes are labor's most important weapon and should not be curbed, that investigating committees would not be impartial but pro-management, and that there are too many ineffective committees already.

By sections of the country, the vote on the President's proposal is as follows in the poll:

	Yes	No	No op.
N. Eng. & M. Atl.	77%	10%	13%
E. & W. Central	78	12	10
South	79	5	16
Far West	77	12	11

France Drafts Laws to Rebuild Rapidly Dwindling Population

By Edwin Hartrich

Paris, Jan. 5.—The French government is planning an extensive program to solve the problem of the nation's decreasing population. Several months ago President Charles de Gaulle declared that France must have 12 million babies in a 10-year period, or 1,200,000 a year, double the present birth rate.

Robert Frigent, Minister of Populations, has prepared a legislative program to submit to the Assembly. It is expected to provide cash loans to newly married couples, cash allotments for a nine-month period to pregnant women, whether they are married or not, and cash bonuses for prolific parents.

Negotiations are also under way with Rome for the immigration of 300,000 Italian laborers badly needed in France. It is the French government's hope that these immigrants will marry and settle down in France and thus contribute materially to solving the birth-rate problem.

Foreigners Welcomed

This is a prelude to the general plan of attracting suitable foreign elements with a view to their ultimate assimilation into the French population. To this end regulations will be relaxed to foster immigration.

A sudden rise in deaths among infants in the year-old age group, expected to reach 120,000 for 1945, has more than offset a post liberation increase of births, which reached 312,000 in the first six months of this year.

The severe winter, with the lack of heat and the poor quality and low quantity of food for parent and child, will further the toll of infant mortality.

Whether the war, which reduced France's population by more than one million, has permanently injured the nation's birth rate cannot yet be determined. The country lost 450,000 men, including military dead, prisoners of war and deportees, most of whom were potential fathers.

Deaths Exceed Births

At the same time, another 80,000 French women died in Germany. The records of the Office of General Statistics reveal that from 1939 to the present, exclusive of war casualties, France had approximately 600,000 more deaths than births.

The widespread practice of abortion is causing serious concern among government officials, who have estimated that 400,000 illegal operations are performed a year. They see in this development dangerous implications for France's future as a European power, regardless of its moral aspects. Military men look across the Rhine, where Germany, a beaten nation, has emerged from the war with a population of 65 million, according to figures recently released by Allied officials in Berlin.

When Hitler kept two million French prisoners of war in Germany during the long years of the occupation, he inflicted a mortal blow to be felt in France for generations to come.

Another not inconsiderable factor is the steady increase in divorces. In 1940 there were 11,110. In November alone this year more than 4000 divorces were granted. After long years of separation, prisoners and deportees have returned to France, but in many cases the broken homes are finally dissolved in the divorce court.

Matter Of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

Another Mitchell Crisis?

ONE OF the biggest fights ahead of President Truman is pushing through Congress the unified national defense measure. His task will not be made any easier if the united front of ground and air force leaders against the admirals is broken. And that now seems quite likely. It is one of those stories of internecine war among the bureaucrats which one must understand if one is to grasp the extent to which extraneous considerations often decide issues of vital national interest.

When the struggle over national defense organization started, the exceedingly astute Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal, privately remarked that the Navy could only retain its independence if the ground and air chiefs were divided That he set out to do. While Admiral King remained Chief of Naval Operations, his efforts were unavailing since the admiral's rigid opposition to recognition of the air in any form deprived Forrestal of freedom of maneuvers.

Air Versus Ground

BUT the replacement of Admiral King by Admiral Nimitz permitted the introduction of the May-Vinson bill, patterned on the special report on the problem prepared by Forrestal's friend, Ferdinand Eberstadt. In brief, the bill establishes a separate department of air, and relies on the Joint Chiefs of Staff machinery to coordinate the efforts of the ground, naval and air forces. The bill posed an immediate problem to Generals Arnold, Spaatz and Eaker. For on the one hand, they preferred a unified department of national defense, but on the other, they regarded an independent department of air as better than perpetuation of the present subjection to an Army General Staff still dominated by ground officers.

With their inclinations already divided, the air leadership in recent weeks has been further separated from the War Department General Staff by a series of seemingly petty but significant episodes. General Marshall, as Chief of Staff, held the balance true between air and ground forces—but did so only by overruling rather often such able but ground-minded officers as the chief of the Operations and Plans Division, General Hull. General Eisenhower, dealing with new problems in an unfamiliar situation, has been inclined to accept without cavil the advice which his staff gives him.

Disturbing Decisions

AS a result, decisions have been taken which are deeply disturbing to the air forces. For example, the air forces have been allotted 4100 of the 8200 new officers the Army expects to recruit. But the air forces have been forbidden to go out and sign up the best of the young men who have fought through the war. Instead, recruitment has been made the function of boards established in the various theaters of war. These boards, without exception, are wholly controlled by ground officers, so that ground men will in effect choose the most important air personnel.

Again, Senator McKellar, infuriated with the air forces because his insatiable appetite for political pork had been denied satisfaction in the form of a Tennessee base, requested Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal to prepare for the Senate Appropriations Committee studies of the feasibility of reducing flight pay for senior air officers.

Patterson, less air-minded than Secretary Stimson, referred the question to a committee on which no air officer sat, yet both War and Navy Department committees reported unfavorably on the project. Then Forrestal, no doubt scenting the explosive implications of the project, rejected the Navy report and persuaded Patterson to do likewise with the Army report.

Thus the chances are that the high flight pay of senior air officers may be sharply reduced, which would both cut the income of seven of the ten high-ranking war-time aces and every fighting group commander, and remove one of major attractions of the air career.

In consequence of this sort of thing, General Spaatz is reported to have remarked bitterly that the Mitchell story was beginning all over again, as soon as the war was over.

Better Than Nothing

JUSTICE for the air force may ultimately be expected from General Eisenhower. Yet the damage is well-nigh done. The air high command has considered the problem prayerfully, and is understood to have reached the conclusion that while they will continue to support President Truman's measure in testimony before Congress, they will also express satisfaction with the May-Vinson bill. In short, they will say it is better than nothing, and may work.

How it is likely to work may be gathered from a simple fact. The problem of preparing an over-all defense program for this country has been stuck, for approximately five months, in the strategic survey subcommittee of the joint chiefs of staff, with agreement less near now than when the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

But the fact that we have no over-all defense program, and very likely will not get one, cannot be expected to alarm Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee, and Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee. More serious to them is the fact that passage of a unified defense bill would abolish one committee chairmanship and many committee places. Thus are the decisions made.

Russia's Houses Warm, But Scarce

Moscow, Jan. 5 (U.P.).—Food rationing continues in Russia in 1946, but is slightly less rigid. Bread rations are adequate, with possibility of increase next month. Fat, meat and sugar shortages remain critical.

Devastation of more than 1000 towns and tens of thousands of villages has resulted in a housing crisis in which hundreds of thousands live in ruins, dugouts and tents. A corner room in Moscow is worth a small fortune. Moscow is warmer than Paris or London because of plentiful wood and peat, but a coal shortage necessitates electricity rationing.

Kansas Farm Country Reveals Alarming Economic Changes

By Bob Smith

Seneca, Kans., Jan. 5 (AP).—There are some strong and rather alarming indications here in Nemaha County, Kans.—one of the heaviest corn-producing counties of a corn-producing State—that five years of wartime production has severely shaken the social and economic structure.

The immediate and significant factors are a heavy loss in rural population, noticeable increase in the size of farms and a decrease in their number, greater mechanization, greater soil exploitation, closing of many rural schools, abandonment of many rural farm houses, greater production, harder work for the farmer—and more money.

The causes have been the great stimulus of wartime production, high prices for several successive fine crop years, labor shortages and a greater mechanization which offset the labor shortage and made the production rise possible.

1435 Leave County

The answer to where are the empty houses vacated by persons who have crowded into cities and towns to create overpowering housing shortages may be found in this and any other Middle Western rural county—the vacant houses are on the farm. A total of 1435 persons left Nemaha County since 1940 and there has been a loss of 357 farms and farm families in five years. The figure compares with a loss of 1800 population in the county between 1930 and 1940 and shows a war-motivated increase in decline in rural population. The 1940 population was 16,500.

Back in 1940 Nemaha had 99,800 acres in corn and produced 1,526,940 bushels of corn. There were then only 15 or 20 cornpickers. Now there are over 100 cornpickers here and 420 tractors were added in the last five years.

The total number of farms dropped from 2187 in 1940 to 1830 by March, 1945, while the size of the average farm jumped from 197 acres to 225. During the same period the horse population declined by 1008 and the mule population by 670 as tractors took over increased acreage.

In 1944 Nemaha farmers, under wartime need and prices, produced almost three million more bushels of corn than in 1940. Last year was a poor crop year due to rains and late planting but Nemaha brought in a million bushels more corn than in 1940 and broke out an additional 21,000 acres to the crop. The average yield rose enormously—34.8 bushels to the acre in 1944, the greatest yield in history.

Ten Times Faster

Before the advent of the cornpicker, corn was laboriously gathered by one man and one team of horses, each ear of corn handled individually. A very good corn shucker in his prime could bring in 100 bushels of ear corn in a long hard day.

Today one man and a power combine can harvest up to 1000 bushels daily without touching a single ear from the time the picker rips it from the stalk until a power elevator drops it into the bin, ready for drying and eventual feeding or marketing.

The man-hour saving is figured in months instead of days or weeks. Last winter farmers still were shucking corn in Kansas fields by hand in March and April, due to the labor shortage. A farmer with a cornpicker can get out his crop before Christmas, indeed almost before Thanksgiving.

The picture is not altogether rosy, however, because the completion of the cycle of power farming in corn has put the farmer on something of a merry-go-round and he may have a difficult time getting off, or slowing the apparatus down to control. As his investment in machinery grows so does his need to farm greater acreages and his urge to make more money. He rents and buys more land and works harder.

Farmers Work Harder

Some agricultural leaders see a danger in the increased financial risks the farmer is taking, the increase in land values under this impetus, the sacrifice to soil conservation and quality and the breaking of traditions and population decreases as the machine takes over in farming.

P. A. Wempe, member of the Kansas board of agriculture, who with two sons farms 160 acres here, believes mechanization is a boon but only when adopted with common sense.

"The trouble," he says, "is when a farmer puts out $500 to $800 for a cornpicker, $1000 or so for a tractor and still more for other equipment, he wants more land to farm. He gets scared about whether or not he is going to break even on his investment, for such equipment wears out rapidly and must be kept up.

"With corn at $1 a bushel now the mechanically-minded farmer just can't stand to see that money passing him by. He invests more money in equipment, rents more land or borrows to buy extra land.

"Farmers who purchase lots of machinery soon find they are working twice or maybe three or four times as hard as if they were farming with horses and doing most their work by hand."

The consensus here is that cornpickers will be on half the farms in the county in another 10 years, but some farmers still won't have one on the place, believing they destroy the fields as pasture and make wasteful.

Meanwhile, the value of Nemaha County land has jumped from $80 to $80 per acre in 1940 to $140 per acre now and many farmers have more money than they've ever had.

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Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher

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House Honor Roll

The names of the 21 Congressmen who refused to take the $2500 additional expense allowance voted by the House have at last been published. We think those 21 legislators should be given a vote of thanks for protesting against the shoddy device employed to cover up a salary increase by labeling it an expense account.

The Post has repeatedly indorsed proposals to increase the salaries of members of Congress, which have remained static for many years while living costs have soared. Increases are essential not merely for the sake of relieving hard-pressed legislators but also to prevent able men from being lured away from the public service by offers of better pay in private employment. Although Congress may wince at the necessity of having to vote its own salary increases, there is no legitimate ground for criticism provided the issue is dealt with in a straightforward manner and increases are kept within reasonable limits. To relieve legislators of the embarrassment of having to act as the judge of their own salary needs, *The Post* has supported a plan to set up an impartial body authorized to recommend new salary scales for members of Congress, judges, and high-ranking administrative officials, including the President and Vice President.

Instead of facing the salary issue courageously, the House chose to resort to an unworthy subterfuge by voting itself a temporary pay increase. It dubbed that increase an expense allowance and thereby escaped payment of taxes on this irregular emolument. We are glad that a few Congressmen refused to become a party to this bungling attempt to deceive the public and hope that their action will shame their more complaisant colleagues into coming out into the open and working for passage of honest legislation giving them the additional pay (subject to taxes) to which they are entitled.

Military Justice Again

We are glad to hear that Senator McCarran intends to demand a congressional investigation into the Army's administration of martial law and into its conduct of courts-martial throughout the war just ended. We have heard a great many stories indicating that in more than a few instances Army officers grossly abused the powers placed in their hands, exercising them with arrogance and without discretion and sometimes without the slightest respect for the most elementary conceptions of justice. Yesterday on this page we published a letter from an officer who recited some of the abuses that came under his personal observation.

We understand that Senator McCarran plans to have the investigation cover not only the administration of military law as it was applied to persons in the armed services, but also as it was applied under pretext of emergency, or merely under an arbitrary arrogation of powers, to civilians. The most flagrant instances appeared to have occurred in Hawaii under the regime of General Richardson, who succeeded General Short as commander in chief in that theater. There, as elsewhere, the Army courts were able to establish themselves and to operate behind a screen of censorship. The first inkling to Americans of the mainland of what might be happening in the islands came when General Richardson stretched his authority to the point of ordering his military courts to try any judge who dared to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* for any one his provost authorities had seen fit to seize and to hold incommunicado. But only now and very gradually is the whole story of what happened in Hawaii under the reign of martial law beginning to come to light. Cases based on the episodes in Hawaii are now before the Supreme Court.

Such episodes, of course, involved outrageous violations of constitutional rights. The Constitution states that the writ of *habeas corpus* can be suspended only in cases of rebellion or invasion, and only then, apparently, by congressional action. The historic decision of the Supreme Court, known as *Ex Parte Milligan*, made it plain that the principle of *habeas corpus* is fully applicable in wartime wherever the civil courts are capable of functioning. This was certainly true in Hawaii in 1945; or, if the courts there could not function, it was not because any rebellion or invasion prevented it, but merely because the Army itself would not permit them to function.

Those who appear to have been most scandalized by the conceptions of law and justice that prevail in the Army were professional lawyers serving in the Judge Advocate General's department. In matters involving civilians they were particularly disturbed by the Army's indifference to constitutional rights. But, as Prof. William Graham Sumner observed a good many years ago, the military mind has always been contemptuous of constitutions and parliaments. This may be accounted for psychologically by the fact that the processes of war are almost opposite to the normal processes of law. In other words, military men are trained in the art of achieving desired ends solely by the application of power. It is perhaps too much to ask them to apply this principle in one part of their business, that is, in the destruction of the enemy, and not in another part, that is to say, when it comes to questions of discipline or of the preservation of order.

Atomic Commission

Out of the hearings and deliberations of Senator Brien McMahon's Special Committee on Atomic Energy has come a simple and sensible bill for domestic control of the most stupendous scientific development of our time. Introduced by Mr. McMahon in the closing days of the congressional session, it makes no pretense at final disposition of the atom-splitting problem; the Senator has candidly called it an interim measure. However, it does set up what is patently necessary—a commission which will at once encourage research in the field of nuclear physics, promote the development of atomic energy for industrial as well as for military purposes and bring the utilization of this new and terrible force under strict governmental supervision.

Senator McMahon's bill and the now discredited May-Johnson bill are about as different in philosophy and content as two proposals in the same field of affairs can be. The principal differences between the two are these: (1) The McMahon measure would vest authority in civilian rather than in military hands; (2) the control commission under the McMahon measure would be composed of full-time Government officials and would preclude dollar-a-year men who might well be mere representatives of special interests and would almost surely be under Army domination; (3) the McMahon bill, unlike the May-Johnson bill, would place neither manacles nor muzzles upon men of science but would, on the contrary, encourage the development of atomic energy through complete freedom in the exchange of scientific information. It is this last distinction which meets the most serious objections of the atomic scientists to the earlier legislation. The McMahon bill would impose no new security regulations or penalties beyond those of the existing Espionage Act.

Control over the utilization of atomic energy would be exercised, under Senator McMahon's plan, through the establishment of an absolute Government monopoly in the production of all fissionable materials. The atomic commission, as he conceives it, would take over from the Army all existing bombs and bomb parts, all facilities and equipment for the production of bombs. These gadgets are far too dangerous to be left in military hands. The commission would also take over all privately owned fissionable material and would have a priority right to the purchase of all "source" materials essential to the production of fissionable material. It would assume title to all patents in the atomic field. Development of atomic energy would be entirely through licenses granted by the commission for the use of the materials and patents under its control.

It cannot be said, of course, that a licensing system is altogether agreeable to our way of life. But in view of the terrible potentialities of atomic energy, it seems justifiable, at least for an interim period. It affords the simplest and the most effective form of control while making possible the fullest activity and progress in the atomic field. And it prepares the Government for cooperation in international agreements respecting the use of atomic power. The McMahon Committee which until now has heard only general testimony on the atom problem, will hold hearings specifically on the Senator's bill as soon as Congress reconvenes. The bill should receive, of course, the closest scrutiny; there is no need for the precipitous haste that was urged in connection with the May-Johnson bill. But Mr. McMahon has now given us a real and reasonable basis for legislative action.

Regional Defense

When the Foreign Ministers of the American republics meet in Rio de Janeiro some time next spring, one of the important subjects that will come up for discussion will be ways and means of implementing the provisions in the Act of Chapultepec regarding the setting up in the Americas of a regional defense system. With this in mind, the United States has just distributed to all the other American republics, except Argentina, the draft of an inter-American military defense treaty.

In general this draft treaty contains few surprises. As was to be expected, it does not seek to supplant, but only to supplement, the security arrangements embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. As we said from San Francisco, it is a local fire brigade, with the United Nations in the role of a metropolitan fire brigade. The new treaty provides that in the event of a threat of aggression the signatories will confer with one another. In the event of actual aggression, each of the nations will undertake to assist the nation under attack.

In one particular the draft treaty does differ markedly from the United Nations Charter, as it contains no veto provision. It makes no distinction between great powers and small. The draft treaty also veers away, in constructive fashion, from what has been the conventional practice with respect to inter-American arrangements. That is to say, the deciding vote, whether to confer regarding a threat of aggression, or to take action against an aggressor, would be not by unanimity but by a two-thirds majority of the signatories. In this way the sovereign equality of all the American republics would be safeguarded while, at the same time, it would be put beyond the power of any one of them (as would be the case under a unanimity rule) to halt necessary action.

Russia Holds Back

Russia's announcement that she needs more time to study the Bretton Woods pacts does not necessarily mean that she has definitely decided not to become a member of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. But it strongly suggests that the Russians are far from happy at the prospect of participating in this attempt to stabilize world currencies and encourage the development of multilateral trading.

It has always been rather puzzling to comprehend Russia's reasons for becoming a party to an agreement with trading nations whose professed goal is the liberation of world trade from artificial restraints at the earliest possible moment. For Russia's import and export trade is, and doubtless will continue to be, monopolized by state buying and selling agencies, whether the government comes in or remains outside the fund and the bank. The absolute power of these government agencies to admit or exclude imports, to push or withhold exports in accordance with predetermined policies is the important factor in Russian dealings with the rest of the world. Russia does not have to rely on high import duties, export subsidies or manipulation of exchange rates to shut out imports or push out exports.

Hence Russian promises, as the price of participation in the monetary fund, to refrain from arbitrary unilateral changes in the par value of her currency would mean little, and her failure to join up is, therefore, by no means as serious a defection as might be supposed. As a matter of fact, Russian participation in the monetary fund would unquestionably give rise to some difficult and embarrassing problems. The chief advantage of adherence would lie in the better understanding that presumably would grow out of continuing contacts with representatives of the trading nations with which the Soviet government does business.

There are, of course, certain financial advantages derivable from membership in the fund and the bank. But here again it is doubtful whether Russia wants the kind of short-term advances or the long-term loans that fund and bank are prepared to supply under certain conditions. The Russians have not concealed their desire to borrow directly from the United States for the purpose of rebuilding their shattered industries. But they are not dependent upon foreign funds to keep them going, as Britain is. Nor have they accumulated foreign debts that constitute an overhead burden and a drain on their resources.

During the years immediately prior to the war, Russian exports and imports were closely balanced. In other words, Russia financed her imports by exporting and was not dependent either upon loans or returns from overseas investments to balance international accounts. However, reconstruction loans will enable her to speed recovery faster, with less pressure upon domestic living standards. Russia has another advantage in being a large gold producer, though she jealously guards the secret of the extent of her gold resources. Since gold is a recognized international payment medium, Russia can use the metal to meet interest on borrowed funds, and has, indeed, expressed a willingness to pay reasonable interest on any advances made to her by the United States.

By remaining aloof from the international institutions set up under the Bretton Woods agreements, Russia will be freer to play the lone hand that her economic and political setup imposed upon her for many years. But if Russia wants our assistance in strengthening her economic structure, we think it would be impolitic for her to refuse to join the international financial agencies that have been set up for the benefit of all nations.

Toils Of The Law

It would have been unfortunate, not to say embarrassing, if the mayor-elect of Boston had been unable to attend his own inauguration ceremony because of the pressure of court business in Washington. So terrible a *contretemps* nearly befell Mr.—that is to say, Representative—James Michael Curley of Massachusetts, now on trial on charges of having used the mails to defraud in connection with an alleged war contracts racket. The affairs of the court, by special dispensation of Justice Jame. Proctor, were recessed until January 10 in order to permit the people of Boston to install their new mayor into the office which he will fill for the fourth time.

What provision can be made to accommodate the people of Boston in the unhappy event that their mayor and Representative in Congress should find that his popularity at home does not extend to the members of a District court jury, we do not profess to know. A Congressman who remains at home is no novelty; nor, for that matter, is a mayor who absents himself from the city hall. But a mayor *and* Congressman, domiciled for any protracted period in what, for want of a more genteel term, we shall call the hoosegow, might find himself handicapped with respect to the full performance of his duties.

Even an individual of such diverse parts as Representative-Mayor Curley would be liable to find this a somewhat awkward situation. We do not mean to suggest, of course, that we expect anything of the sort to take place. In any case, it is a contingency which must have been foreseen by Mr. Curley, if not by the people of Boston. If he should be obliged to change his address, we feel fully confident that his new constituents, whoever they may be, will elect him forthwith to serve them in some public capacity.

A Sitdown Is Over

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Atom Bomb Poll

I was dismayed to find that *The Post*, a paper I have found to show good judgment in most matters, had conducted a poll asking the meaningless question: "Who do you think should have the secret of the atomic bomb?" The question presupposes that the atomic bomb is, and can be kept, a secret. Such is not at all the case. The development of the atomic bomb was an achievement based on a large accumulation of knowledge that is available to anyone in the world. Unless we assume that the scientists of other nations are dullards, we must assume that they know very nearly as much about atomic energy as we do. The text accompanying the results of the poll makes it perfectly clear that it is the relatively uninformed people who favor keeping the "secret." There is no such thing as the "secret" of the atomic bomb, and it is wrong of *The Post* to have contributed to the spread of such an erroneous idea. The scientific method used in selection of samples of the residents of the District is to no avail when such unscientific questions are asked.

WILLARD G. BOURICIUS.
Washington, Jan. 1.

I note the opinions expressed by various persons who have been interviewed as what might be done with the "Secret of the A-Bomb," and I think Mr. Fletcher's idea that "mass and matter are not created by nature for the use of one selected region . . ." is a good one. These opinions appeared in your issue of December 31. Incidentally, I think that your poll is a fine thing. Good ideas come from very remote places and sometimes from people who don't seem to think very deeply.

JOHN H. BESWICK.
Washington, Jan. 1.

Spiritual Recrudescence

We have all seen, during the past terrifying years of war, how many of our boys have been brought through hopeless situations safely, and how a large percentage of them have felt the presence and the power of God to save them under all circumstances and conditions. It is literally the Ninety-first Psalm brought into realistic focus—for we are promised that when we dwell in the secret place within our own souls we are united with all the powers of the universe and "no evil shall befall us."

Now that the willful killing of war is over, we find that there are still tragedies of untimely death taking our dear ones from us in the form of accidents, disease and other disasters, so might we not take a page out of our war experience and realize that the same presence is here and available to keep us free from evil in our everyday lives.

I know many mothers who are conscious of this presence to protect and preserve their loved ones, and although narrow escapes are related, their dear ones are left unscathed.

We all want this glorious new era of peace to become a reality and the wonderful part is that we—the little unknown and unnoticed ones of the world can play a great and important part in making it a reality. We can live the presence of God so simply in our daily lives that the peace that indwells us can spread and embrace the whole world.

It might be a good time to recall now that while some looked out upon the terrifying spectacle of the forces of evil coming into the ascendancy with fear and faltering, most of us know with unshakeable faith that good would prevail—we never doubted it for an instant and we, the same little ones, are still holding our faith high and steadfast for enduring peace. No matter how many dark days may lie ahead, we shall not falter in our faith in our God, our country and the glorious ideals which are her lifeblood. We know America will come through and we salute her.

AMERICAN MOTHER
Washington, Jan. 1.

Shameful Waste

I have just listened to a radio commentator read a letter from a discharged Seabee telling of burning all those sheepskin-lined flying jackets. It's enough to make your blood boil, especially when all churches are working so hard to send warm clothes to the suffering in the war-torn countries.

Who is going to be held responsible for all this waste? Is our Government or are some officers responsible? I thought we were a Christian nation. Is that what Christ taught, to destroy all surplus and let your neighbor freeze? I think it is time we were waking up. We have plenty of men in our own country who would be glad to have one of those warm jackets to work in, with clothes as high and hard to get as they are. No one grumbles at doing without things if they are scarce. But when things are wasted, we get disgusted. Can't someone gather all surplus clothing, shoes, Army blankets and everything that would help someone in need and send them to other countries, our enemies included? MRS. P. B. MAY.
Catlett, Va., Dec. 30.

Facts On Germany

I have recently returned from Germany to be discharged from the armed forces. During the war I served with airborne units as interrogator of prisoners of war, and as counter intelligence agent. I think that I have seen enough to permit myself a judgment concerning Germany.

Your article entitled "Germans Have Warm Clothes, Europe Shivers," on January 2 leaves me absolutely flabbergasted. Your headline makes a sweeping statement concerning the winter clothes of some 25 million Europeans, yet the supporting facts are confined to an observed 16 fur coats and 35 other coats, plus some general statements concerning stockings and socks. Judging by the story, I would say that the observational time span ranged from five minutes to a day at most. Is your reporter reporting or trying out Nazi propaganda methods on Americans?

In October, when I left, the Berlin daily death rate, produced by the combined effects of cold, starvation and disease, had passed the 4000 mark. Infant mortality has exceeded 50 percent, due to the same causes. A "PM" correspondent, certainly not a Germanophile, quoted (in PM on October 3) American health officials as stating "that there is going to be a definite age group elimination of the German people. Most children under 10 and people over 60 cannot be expected to survive the winter. . . ." Furthermore, American occupational authorities have estimated that Germany lacked over eight million dwelling units (Human Events on December 5). What about those 16 fur coats and 35 other coats in the face of these facts as of October?

VETERAN, 517 Para. Inf.
Washington, Jan. 3.

Statehood For Hawaii?

This letter is in answer to your editorial of January 1.

The people of the Territory of Hawaii are entitled to the same privileges as the people of the States. They have demonstrated beyond dispute their capacity to meet the responsibilities involved. They want American citizenship on the same basis as all other citizens of this country. Moreover, they do not ask that these privileges be denied the people of the District of Columbia just because they don't happen to enjoy them.

Theirs is not a dog-in-the-manger attitude so far as their future participation in national affairs is concerned. It is true that in population the Territory is still behind that of the District. But it is ahead or near that of more than a dozen States. With about 500,000 persons, it has at present more population than had all of 29 States, except Oklahoma, when they were admitted to the Union.

It is 350 miles from one end of the Territory of Hawaii to the other. Its land area is equal to that of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. It is more than 100 times that of the District of Columbia.

It normally pays more taxes to the Federal Treasury than 14 to 15 States and doesn't ask a lot back like the District of Columbia. Moreover, constant vigilance is necessary to participate in Federal aid funds on a basis of equality with the States.

Five thousand miles from the seat of our Government, the people of Hawaii became a part of this country after managing their affairs as an independent country for more than a century after their discovery. Their tradition has long been one of self-reliance. They have a life that reflects the best traditions of this country, politically, economically and socially.

This country has become strong not so much because its people are all the same, but because they are different; because the pattern of democratic government has released for our common benefit the energies of many peoples. The people of Hawaii, drawn from all parts of the world and cosmopolitan beyond that of most States, have also a great contribution to make. And only as a State can the full measure of its benefits be realized by this country.

To anyone who has followed the liberal and well-informed policies of your paper on questions of race, the suggestions in your editorial that this question constitutes a barrier to statehood comes as a surprise. The question however is not new. It was raised in 1900 when the people of Hawaii, in exchange for the transfer to this country of their sovereignty, were given American citizenship and made a Territory despite their racial origin, with the promise of statehood that this form of government has always implied.

Ninety per cent of the people of Hawaii are today American citizens. Their record vindicates the well-established policy of Congress in giving them an increasing measure of self-government and local control. Complete fulfillment of this policy can only be realized by giving the people of Hawaii the full measure of self-government that comes only with statehood.

To make Hawaii a State is certain to strengthen this country's position in the Pacific. It will draw the people of Hawaii more closely to it. It will demonstrate to the people of the Pacific and the Orient, long plagued by European colonialism, that democracy is more than shibboleth with this country in dealing with Pacific people.

J. R. FARRINGTON,
Delegate from Hawaii.
Washington, Jan. 2.

France's Problems

By Andre Visson

Struggle For Peace

OF ALL THE important problems which France is facing at the dawn of 1946, the settlement of Germany's western boundary is the most outstanding. The French demand for the internationalization of the Ruhr, the Rhineland and the Saar, which they consider indispensable to their security, is meeting with continued difficulties.

It is learned in Washington that the Soviet government is, as yet not prepared to support the French thesis. Herve Alphand, who went to Moscow to negotiate the French-Soviet commercial agreement, signed on December 30, sounded out Soviet diplomats on their attitude toward the French proposal for the internationalization of the Ruhr. It is reliably reported that Soviet Commissar Molotov explained to M. Herve Alphand that the Soviet government did not believe it possible to make a decision on that matter without first consulting the British. The immediate aim of French diplomacy is, therefore, to obtain British support. They believe that should they obtain British support they will also have that of the Soviet government, and they would then be in a position to overcome the objections they are meeting in Washington.

While the French hope to obtain British support for their program, they do not conceal their dissatisfaction with the British decision to invite the Belgians to participate in the administration of a part of the British occupation zone in Germany beginning March 1. They do not so much object to the invitation extended to the Belgians as they resent the fact that this invitation was extended without their being consulted or even informed about it in advance. They cannot understand what motivated this British attitude. Their astonishment is all the greater because they recently succeeded in reaching a very important agreement with the British over the Middle East, and in French minds this agreement was closely tied up with the British-French understanding over the Rhineland and the Ruhr.

THE BRITISH-FRENCH agreement on their respective interests in the Middle East has created serious resentment in Syria and Lebanon, where nationalist circles suspect a new version of the famous Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916, by which the British and the French divided the Middle East into two zones of influence, thus putting an end to the Arab dreams of a Greater Syria.

While the Syrian and Lebanese nationalists are protesting against this agreement, it appears that the British and French are still having difficulties in implementing it. The original agreement—the text of which, incidentally, has not yet been published—provided for a regrouping of British and French military forces to be withdrawn from Syria into Lebanon. The French, while willing, would prefer that their forces go to Lebanon and the British to Palestine. The British, however, take the view that the forces of both countries should go to Lebanon.

It is not yet certain what the final American attitude will be with regard to this situation. The fundamental American attitude in favor of complete independence for Syria and Lebanon is well known. The United States Government can, therefore, approve an agreement only if it aims at the speediest possible independence of Syria and Lebanon. But there are some diplomatic straws in the wind which indicate that the British would very much like to couple this agreement with an American-British agreement over that region. They feel the Anglo-American investigating commission on Palestine could become the means for reaching an expanded British-American agreement over the whole Middle East region. Well-informed circles do not believe, however, that Washington would be willing to consider a general agreement with the British on the Middle East which did not also include the Soviet Union.

A tripartite Anglo-American Soviet Commission on Iranian problems, discussed at Moscow but rejected by the Soviets, would be much closer to the American way of thinking than would a bipartite American-British agreement over the Middle East.

While the French continue to strive for the internationalization of the Rhineland and the Ruhr, they would also like to expand their zone of occupation in Germany by adding to it the city of Karlsruhe, with that part of Baden which lies in the American occupation zone. It is reliably reported, however, that American authorities in Germany have refused even to discuss this matter with the French.

TO THE DIFFICULTIES encountered by the French, both in western Germany and in the Middle East, must be added the recent cooling off of Italo-French relations, as a result of the mass expulsion of Italian colonists from Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

The French desire for good relations with Italy is shown by their attitude regarding rectification of the Italo-French border. It is reported that the French government has decided not to permit French military forces to cross the Italo-French border after the evacuation of Allied military forces. This amicable course appears to have been suggested to Paris by both London and Washington.

Clever Improvisations No Aid

1945's Strike Record Bodes Ill for 1946 Unless Policies Change

By Leo Wolman

THE strike record for 1945 is bad, no matter how measured. With December returns still unreported, the year will prove the worst in history, as this tabulation shows, in the numbers striking and in time lost, in spite of the fact that the large strike movement developed only in the second half of the year:

	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers	Man Days Idle
1937	4,740	1,860,621	28,424,857
1939	2,613	1,170,962	17,812,219
1941	4,288	2,362,620	23,047,556
1945 (11 months	4,560	3,180,000	26,980,000

As the new year begins the outlook for labor peace is still not bright. The largest strike of automobile workers remains unsettled. Strikes of great magnitude are threatened in steel, electrical manufacturing and telephone industries.

It is not surprising that prospects for the balance of the year should be a source of grave concern to everybody and that attention should be centered on the means of preventing labor strife.

Probabilities are strong that industrial peace in 1946 will not be purchased by clever improvisations or even by the enactment of new laws and creation of new machinery. Laws and machinery have to be correct, else they won't work. This was the fact with the Smith-Connally Act, which is in many respects a formidable piece of legislation. It is even more the fact with the Wagner Act, not only the most thoroughgoing labor statute we have but one whose very aim was to achieve industrial peace.

Future at Stake

What, then, can we look to as the means for composing deep-seated differences in labor relations, without resorting to open conflict? The only available means are genuine, independent negotiation and collective bargaining. It is on these means that we have staked the whole future of American industry and labor.

It is up to everyone concerned to make collective bargaining work. If we don't succeed in that endeavor, it will be just too bad for all Americans—labor, industry and public.

It is now an open secret that collective bargaining is not today an effective tool. It breaks down before it is well under way.

Reasons for this breakdown are perfectly clear and known to anyone who has the most casual acquaintance with current relations between labor and industry. They are:

1. Existence of great and growing inequality in bargaining power. The union movement is in a position to shut down every basic industry in the country and keep it shut. There are no restraining influences on this power, except the will of the rank and file of union members.

2. Lack of law enforcement—local law enforcement authorities have abdicated. There are no generally recognized standards of law enforcement left. Organized groups are permitted, with complete immunity, to employ force and to violate the most elementary standards of peaceful conduct.

3. Biased administration of the Federal labor laws—our basic labor statute, the Wagner Act, has been and continues to be administered as a one-sided measure. There is no pretense at impartiality or fairness. In consequence, National Labor Relations Board and its agents are the most effective organizers of labor this country has ever seen. They have a single aim and that is to unionize employes, whether or not that is what employes themselves want.

4. Confusion of our Federal labor policy—to mention only two items in current policy, the Federal Government, first, is unable to make up its mind whether it wishes to continue price control or not. Hence, it preserves part of the functions and powers of OPA and abandons an equally important part. What is left naturally fails to work. Second, it can't decide what kind of economic system is best for the people. Hence it moves from one policy to another and appears never to have reached a practical decision.

These are the fundamentals of our labor situation. They need to be attended to early and quickly.

Fore To Aft, It's Tough On Public's Anatomy

ALL SET FOR 1946 —From the Brooklyn Citizen.

OUT IN THE COLD —From the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

BUST HIM OR HE'LL BUST YOU —From the Chicago Times.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Vishinsky Toasts, Then Tries 'Em

By Drew Pearson

THIS happened just before the Nuernberg trials started. Four Allied prosecutors met for cocktails. The British and French prosecutors were very solemn. The American prosecutor, Supreme Court Justice Bob Jackson, was in genial humor.

But the man who was feeling best of all was Soviet Prosecutor Andrei Vishinsky. As the conversation warmed up, so did Soviet Prosecutor Vishinsky, who handled Stalin's prewar purge. Finally, Vishinsky arose and said, "I will propose a toast to the Nuernberg trial which gets under way tomorrow."

JACKSON

Others rose to join him. Vishinsky then continued. "To the graves of the defendants!"

His horrified fellow-prosecutors, mindful of Anglo-Saxon justice which doesn't pre-condemn a defendant, refused to join.

Dangerous Truman Trips

Harry Truman's trip home still is big conversation among old-timers of Independence, Mo. And even though his pilot, Lieut. Col. Henry T. Myers, said it was just another routine flight to get the President home to be with his family on Christmas Day, folks in Independence think they know danger when they see it.

No one to date has tried to tell them that Harry's motorcar trips over Jackson County's ice-glazed highways weren't hazardous. Several of his trips to Grandview, Mo., to visit his mother, Mrs. Martha E. Truman, were made over highways described by the Missouri State Highway Patrol as passable but unsafe for travel.

It wasn't until his final motorcar ride to Fairfax Airport in Kansas City, Kans., that icy conditions on the roads began breaking up. And it was only a few minutes after his plane left the airport in a dense fog that the presidential limousine driven by the Assistant Chief of Kansas City, Mo., Secret Service crashed into a gasoline transport truck. The agent admitted it was his fault because he was unable to stop the huge Lincoln on the slick pavement.

The incident could have happened anywhere in the 200 miles the President traveled on Jackson County highways.

Pepper in Moscow

While in Moscow recently Senator Claude Pepper of Florida was shown through the subway by Soviet Trade Commissar Mikhail Mikoyan, who explained, "We invited designs and bids for the engineering contract from all over Europe, and the two most attractive proposals came from London and Berlin."

"Were they similar?" Pepper asked.

"The Berlin proposal was considerably less expensive, and looked very attractive; but finally we accepted the London bid."

When the Florida Senator asked on what basis the decision had been reached, Mikoyan explained: "The Berlin firm had proposed an extremely shallow excavation. London engineers proposed a deep tunnel—deeper even than most of the London tubes. The Germans were very insistent about the advantages of building close to the surface.

"But we were very grateful that we accepted the British plans. For in 1941 the subway tunnel sheltered hundreds of thousands of people in Moscow while Nazi bombers tried to blast the city apart. We shall always be grateful to those British engineers."

Capital Chaff

Two members of Congress are writing books on the Negro problem. Senator Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi urges all Negroes to leave the United States for Africa. Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem calls for migration of five million Negroes from the South to the North and Far West . . . Margaret Truman did some Christmas shopping in the old home town. Among her purchases were nylons . . . **Believe it or not, but the Swiss bankers are still preventing Allied authorities from examining and taking over Nazi assets in Switzerland. However, the heat is about to be turned on. What's more, if the Swiss continue to protect their Nazi pals, all Swiss assets in Germany which have been blocked will be forfeited. Such a move will paralyze Swiss trade.**

Although the late Representative Joseph Ervin of Charlotte, N. C., was suffering from a serious bone disease, some of his colleagues are convinced his suicide resulted from worrying over FEPC and full employment. In recent conversations he had become unbalanced over the fear that the country would be ruined if these bills became law . . . The coalition of House liberals which sponsored the full employment bill will be continued as a unit to push liberal Administration bills. Chairman George Outland of California has called for the election of a new chairman, but will probably be reelected himself.

How to Handle Press

Assistant Secretary of State William Benton has named William T. Stone, formerly of the Foreign Policy Association, as operating head of the new International Information Service. In this job, Stone has one of the most important public relations assignments in recent history—that of "selling" America to the rest of the world.

Public relations men usually spend far more of their time in fraternizing with members of the press than they do in actual desk work. But Stone has other ideas.

One day last week, Bob Smith, Washington, called to see Stone, who was out. Stone's secretary invited him to wait. Half an hour later Stone bustled in.

"You may tell Mr. Smith," Stone said to his secretary, "that I have no time for members of the press."

From the Mail Bag

From soldiers en route to San Francisco: "This movement of 180 men started from Gowen Field, Idaho, to San Francisco. The train consisted of four day coaches which appeared as though the railroad was ashamed to put into use; but since the cars were to be used by GIs, they didn't care. The troop train arrived at Salt Lake City during the night. Next morning we found 13 vacant Pullman sleepers attached. At first we thought we would have access to the cars, but no. The entire trip took 55 hours and the sleepers followed us with no one making use of them to Oakland, Calif."

Poll Proves It

Union Men Don't Agree With Leaders

By Ernest Lindley

The Gallup Poll released simultaneously with the President's radio address should give leaders of organized labor something to think about. They have been opposed, usually vehemently, to the 30-day cooling-off period which Mr. Truman coupled with the fact-finding in his proposal for dealing with major disputes not composed by collective bargaining or conciliation. The labor press has been waging a campaign against the cooling-off feature.

LINDLEY

Yet, according to the Gallup Poll, 70 per cent of union members favor the President's proposal and only 16 per cent are opposed to it—the rest being undecided. The poll also found that 68 per cent of union members think the Truman plan, if enacted into law, would reduce strikes. The combination of the two results thus indicates that a large proportion of union members want to avoid strikes.

The rank and file of union membership may be predisposed toward cooling-off and fact-finding by its experiences during the war years. WLB and its predecessor, the National Defense Mediation Board, were liberal in approving wage increases. Some unions, notably United Mine Workers under John L. Lewis, may have gotten a little more from breaking the no-strike pledge and defying WLB than they would have got otherwise. But union labor as a whole fared well at the hands of the Government.

All Could Compromise

The rank-and-file of union members unquestionably find it hard to believe that they would not get at least a fair break from fact-finding committees appointed by Mr. Truman. Most of them voted for him. He would not have been nominated if his record had not been acceptable both to AFL and CIO. Neither he nor any other Democrat can be elected President without the support of a generous majority of organized labor.

A further factor is that many companies already have agreed to or proposed substantial post-war increases in basic wage rates. It is safe to suppose that many would stretch their proposals further to reach an agreement. Like other reasonable men, most union members probably do not expect their leaders to obtain all of their original demands.

In short, conditions are favorable for substantial advances in wage rates without strikes. Among these conditions is a national Administration with a prolabor record, which cannot be re-elected without the support of labor.

In some cases the practical choice is, or will be, between increases of 15 to 20 per cent, obtained without a strike, and a protracted strike which, after weeks of empty pay envelopes, may not yield much, if any, more.

Neither 'Scientific'

The President's proposal is certainly not a panacea. It does not, moreover, establish any standard for deciding how much wages should be increased. Those who say that the issue is not "fact-finding" but "rule-making" are correct. There is not, and never has been, a generally accepted yardstick for fixing wages.

Results reached by collective bargaining and conciliation are never "scientific." Nor would those recommended by "fact-finding" committees of the type which the President proposes be "scientific." The objective is to get a reasonably fair settlement with the minimum of interruption in production. The device would be used only in those major disputes which affect the public interest.

Most union leaders have not opposed "fact-finding" as such, under auspices of the present Administration. But nearly all have declaimed against a "cooling-off period" before a strike can be called. Now, it appears from Gallup, only about one sixth of the rank and file of union members share the objections of their leaders, while 70 per cent are definitely favorable to the President's plan.

Here, if the poll is correct, is a good example of the difference between what the pressure group leaders tell members of Congress and what the people the pressure group leaders are supposed to represent really think.

Agency Rule Changing Basic U. S. Economy, Court Decision Shows

By Mark Sullivan

A DECISION of the Supreme Court last month provides a striking example of a revolution going on in American life. It is changing the basic structure of our capitalistic economic system.

Some of the changes are threshed out before the country in public discussion, including debate by Congress. Changes thus made are as a rule free expressions of majority.

But some changes are brought about by decisions of administrative bodies, even the names of which are in many cases not familiar to the people. Decisions by these bodies are in many cases technical, and information is expressed in the language of specialists. In consequence, they do not come to the attention of the public.

Union Files Complaint

Yet just such decisions, especially confirmed by courts, compose a large part of the fundamental change being brought about.

As an example, in St. Louis a department store, the Famous-Barr Co., last August wished to raise the wages of its 5000 employes. To do this it was required by the wartime regulations, to ask permission from the War Labor Board. The company made the necessary application and informed its employes of the step.

At once a complication arose. A small CIO union had been organized some two months before in only two of the store's 350 departments. Of the 43 employes in these departments eligible to vote, 36 had voted to have the union.

Guilty on Two Counts

This union had applied to NLRB for recognition as a bargaining agency, and NLRB so recognized it. The company, however, had refused to bargain with the union because "there are some 350 departments and if this employer is to be confronted with elections and collective bargaining for each one or two departments it will be an endless . . . interference with store operations."

Two days after the company had informed its workers of its intention to raise wages the union filed a complaint. NLRB sustained it.

It held the company had been guilty of two "unfair labor practices." One, the company's refusal to bargain with the union. The second "unfair labor practice" was when it applied to War Labor Board for permission to raise wages and so informed employes. It ought to have had the union join with it. Failure to do this, NLRB said, "had the effect of depriving the union of credit, which normally would accrue to it, and of nullifying it as a bargaining unit."

Vigorous But Vain

The company appealed and the Supreme Court upheld NLRB. The effect of the decision was stated by Mr. Justice Rutledge. As to the company's failure to have the union join with it in application for necessary governmental permission to raise wages, Mr. Justice Rutledge dissented. His words, vigorous though in vain, were:

"Nothing in the [Wagner] act requires an employer to maintain a union's prestige or give it credit for originating all proposals which may have some future effect upon his relations with his employees."

The Wagner Act, as Congress wrote and meant it, reads: "It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employes in the exercise of the rights" of self-organization and collective bargaining.

For 10 years those words have been interpreted and broadened by NLRB. The interpretation has now reached the point where the words—"interfere with, restrain, or coerce"—cover inaction of the employer described by Mr. Justice Rutledge as "the mere failure of the employer to magnify the union's influence," and by NLRB itself as "depriving the union of credit."

Main Street, USA, Approves President's Strike Proposals

By George Gallup

Director American Institute of Public Opinion

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S proposal to Congress for fact-finding boards and a 30-day cooling-off period before workers go out on strike has substantial support from all major population groups, from coast to coast.

Final results in the Institute's Poll on the question show a national vote of approximately 8 out of 10 in favor of adopting the President's plan, the majority believing that it would operate to reduce strikes.

The question:

President Truman has proposed a law requiring a 30-day cooling-off period before a major strike could start. During this time a committee would look into the facts and causes of the dispute and make public its report. Would you favor or oppose such a law?

National Vote

Favor	78%
Oppose	10
No opinion	12

Do you think this law would operate to reduce the number of strikes?

Yes	72%
No	14
No opinion	14

Polls reported earlier showed the plan approved by labor union members and all principal occupation groups throughout the country.

Opposition to the proposal is based on three principal reasons. People who do not favor the President's plan say strikes are labor's most important weapon and should not be curbed, that investigating committees would not be impartial but pro-management, and that there are too many ineffective committees already.

By sections of the country, the vote on the President's proposal is as follows in the poll:

	Yes	No	No op.
N. Eng. & M. Atl.	77%	10%	13%
E. & W. Central	78	12	10
South	79	5	16
Far West	77	12	11

Matter Of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

Another Mitchell Crisis?

ONE OF the biggest fights ahead of President Truman is pushing through Congress the unified national defense measure. His task will not be made any easier if the united front of ground and air force leaders against the admirals is broken. And that now seems quite likely. It is one of those stories of internecine war among the bureaucrats which one must understand if one is to grasp the extent to which extraneous considerations often decide issues of vital national interest.

When the struggle over national defense organization started, the exceedingly astute Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal, privately remarked that the Navy could only retain its independence if the ground and air chiefs were divided That he set out to do. While Admiral King remained Chief of Naval Operations, his efforts were unavailing since the admiral's rigid opposition to recognition of the air in any form deprived Forrestal of freedom of maneuvers.

Air Versus Ground

BUT the replacement of Admiral King by Admiral Nimitz permitted the introduction of the May-Vinson bill, patterned on the special report on the problem prepared by Forrestal's friend, Ferdinand Eberstadt. In brief, the bill establishes a separate department of air, and relies on the Joint Chiefs of Staff machinery to coordinate the efforts of the ground, naval and air forces. The bill posed an immediate problem to Generals Arnold, Spaatz and Eaker. For on the one hand, they preferred a unified department of national defense, but on the other, they regarded an independent department of air as better than perpetuation of the present subjection to an Army General Staff still dominated by ground officers.

With their inclinations already divided, the air leadership in recent weeks has been further separated from the War Department General Staff by a series of seemingly petty but significant episodes. General Marshall, as Chief of Staff, held the balance true between air and ground forces—but did so only by overruling rather often such able but ground-minded officers as the chief of the Operations and Plans Division, General Hull. General Eisenhower, dealing with new problems in an unfamiliar situation, has been inclined to accept without cavil the advice which his staff gives him.

Disturbing Decisions

AS a result, decisions have been taken which are deeply disturbing to the air forces. For example, the air forces have been allotted 4100 of the 8200 new officers the Army expects to recruit. But the air forces have been forbidden to go out and sign up the best of the young men who have fought through the war. Instead, recruitment has been made the function of boards established in the various theaters of war. These boards, without exception, are wholly controlled by ground officers, so that ground men will in effect choose the most important air personnel.

Again, Senator McKellar, infuriated with the air forces because his insatiable appetite for political pork had been denied satisfaction in the form of a Tennessee base, requested Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal to prepare for the Senate Appropriations Committee studies of the feasibility of reducing flight pay for senior air officers.

Patterson, less air-minded than Secretary Stimson, referred the question to a committee on which no air officer sat, yet both War and Navy Department committees reported unfavorably on the project. Then Forrestal, no doubt scenting the explosive implications of the project, rejected the Navy report and persuaded Patterson to do likewise with the Army report.

Thus the chances are that the high flight pay of senior air officers may be sharply reduced, which would both cut the income of seven of the ten high-ranking war-time aces and every fighting group commander, and remove one of major attractions of the air career.

In consequence of this sort of thing, General Spaatz is reported to have remarked bitterly that the Mitchell story was beginning all over again, as soon as the war was over.

Better Than Nothing

JUSTICE for the air force may ultimately be expected from General Eisenhower. Yet the damage is well-nigh done. The air high command has considered the problem prayerfully, and is understood to have reached the conclusion that while they will continue to support President Truman's measure in testimony before Congress, they will also express satisfaction with the May-Vinson bill. In short, they will say it is better than nothing, and may work.

How it is likely to work may be gathered from a simple fact. The problem of preparing an over-all defense program for this country has been stuck, for approximately five months, in the strategic survey subcommittee of the joint chiefs of staff, with agreement less near now than when the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

But the fact that we have no over-all defense program, and very likely will not get one, cannot be expected to alarm Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee, and Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee. More serious to them is the fact that passage of a unified defense bill would abolish one committee chairmanship and many committee places. Thus are the decisions made.

Kansas Farm Country Reveals Alarming Economic Changes

By Bob Smith

Seneca, Kans., Jan. 5 (AP).—There are some strong and rather alarming indications here in Nemaha County, Kans.—one of the heaviest corn-producing counties of a corn-producing State—that five years of wartime production has severely shaken the social and economic structure.

The immediate and significant factors are a heavy loss in rural population, noticeable increase in the size of farms and a decrease in their number, greater mechanization, greater soil exploitation, closing of many rural schools, abandonment of many rural farm houses, greater production, harder work for the farmer—and more money.

The causes have been the great stimulus of wartime production, high prices for several successive fine crop years, labor shortages and a greater mechanization which offset the labor shortage and made the production rise possible.

1435 Leave County

The answer to where are the empty houses vacated by persons who have crowded into cities and towns to create overpowering housing shortages may be found in this and any other Middle Western rural county—the vacant houses are on the farm. A total of 1435 persons left Nemaha County since 1940 and there has been a loss of 357 farms and farm families in five years. The figure compares with a loss of 1800 population in the county between 1930 and 1940 and shows a war-motivated increase in decline in rural population. The 1940 population was 16,500.

Back in 1940 Nemaha had 99,800 acres in corn and produced 1,526,940 bushels of corn. There were then only 15 or 20 cornpickers. Now there are over 100 cornpickers here and 420 tractors were added in the last five years.

The total number of farms dropped from 2187 in 1940 to 1830 by March, 1945, while the size of the average farm jumped from 197 acres to 225. During the same period the horse population declined by 1008 and the mule population by 670 as tractors took over increased acreage.

In 1944 Nemaha farmers, under wartime need and prices, produced almost three million more bushels of corn than in 1940. Last year was a poor crop year due to rains and late planting but Nemaha brought in a million bushels more corn than in 1940 and broke out an additional 21,000 acres to the crop. The average yield rose enormously—34.8 bushels to the acre in 1944, the greatest yield in history.

Ten Times Faster

Before the advent of the cornpicker, corn was laboriously gathered by one man and one team of horses, each ear of corn handled individually. A very good corn shucker in his prime could bring in 100 bushels of ear corn in a long hard day.

Today one man and a power combine can harvest up to 1000 bushels daily without touching a single ear from the time the picker rips it from the stalk until a power elevator drops it into the bin, ready for drying and eventual feeding or marketing.

The man-hour saving is figured in months instead of days or weeks. Last winter farmers still were shucking corn in Kansas fields by hand in March and April, due to the labor shortage. A farmer with a cornpicker can get out his crop before Christmas, indeed almost before Thanksgiving.

The picture is not altogether rosy, however, because the completion of the cycle of power farming in corn has put the farmer on something of a merry-go-round and he may have a difficult time getting off, or slowing the apparatus down to control. As his investment in machinery grows so does his need to farm greater acreages and his urge to make more money. He rents and buys more land and works harder.

Farmers Work Harder

Some agricultural leaders see a danger in the increased financial risks the farmer is taking, the increase in land values under this impetus, the sacrifice to soil conservation and quality and the breaking of traditions and population decreases as the machine takes over in farming.

P. A. Wempe, member of the Kansas board of agriculture, who with two sons farms 160 acres here, believes mechanization is a boon but only when adopted with common sense.

"The trouble," he says, "is when a farmer puts out $500 to $800 for a cornpicker, $1000 or so for a tractor and still more for other equipment, he wants more land to farm. He gets scared about whether or not he is going to break even on his investment, for such equipment wears out rapidly and must be kept up.

"With corn at $1 a bushel now, the mechanically-minded farmer just can't stand to see that money passing him by. He invests more money in equipment, rents more land or borrows to buy extra land.

"Farmers who purchase lots of machinery soon find they are working twice or maybe three or four times as hard as if they were farming with horses and doing most of their work by hand."

The consensus here is that cornpickers will be on half the farms in the county in another 10 years but some farmers still won't have one on the place, believing they destroy the fields as pasture and are wasteful.

Meanwhile, the value of Nemaha County land has jumped from $30 to $80 per acre in 1940 to $80 to $140 per acre now and Nemaha farmers have more money than they've ever had.

France Drafts Laws to Rebuild Rapidly Dwindling Population

By Edwin Hartrich

Paris, Jan. 5.—The French government is planning an extensive program to solve the problem of the nation's decreasing population. Several months ago President Charles de Gaulle declared that France must have 12 million babies in a 10-year period, or 1,200,000 a year, double the present birth rate.

Robert Frigent, Minister of Populations, has prepared a legislative program to submit to the Assembly. It is expected to provide cash loans to newly married couples, cash allotments for a nine-month period to pregnant women, whether they are married or not, and cash bonuses for prolific parents.

Negotiations are also under way with Rome for the immigration of 300,000 Italian laborers badly needed in France. It is the French government's hope that these immigrants will marry and settle down in France and thus contribute materially to solving the birth-rate problem.

Foreigners Welcomed

This is a prelude to the general plan of attracting suitable foreign elements with a view to their ultimate assimilation into the French population. To this end regulations will be relaxed to foster immigration.

A sudden rise in deaths among infants in the year-old age group, expected to reach 120,000 for 1945, has more than offset a post liberation increase of births, which reached 312,000 in the first six months of this year.

The severe winter, with the lack of heat and the poor quality and low quantity of food for parent and child, will further the toll of infant mortality.

Whether the war, which reduced France's population by more than one million, has permanently injured the nation's birth rate cannot yet be determined. The country lost 450,000 men, including military dead, prisoners of war and deportees, most of whom were potential fathers.

Deaths Exceed Births

At the same time, another 80,000 French women died in Germany. The records of the Office of General Statistics reveal that from 1939 to the present, exclusive of war casualties, France had approximately 600,000 more deaths than births.

The widespread practice of abortion is causing serious concern among government officials, who have estimated that 400,000 illegal operations are performed a year. They see in this development dangerous implications for France's future as a European power, regardless of its moral aspects. Military men look across the Rhine, where Germany, a beaten nation, has emerged from the war with a population of 65 million, according to figures recently released by Allied officials in Berlin.

When Hitler kept two million French prisoners of war in Germany during the long years of the occupation, he inflicted a mortal blow to be felt in France for generations to come.

Another not inconsiderable factor is the steady increase in divorces. In 1940 there were 11,110. In November alone this year more than 4000 divorces were granted. After long years of separation, prisoners and deportees have returned to France, but in many cases the broken homes are finally dissolved in the divorce court.

Russia's Houses Warm, But Scarce

Moscow, Jan. 5 (U.P.).—Food rationing continues in Russia in 1946, but is slightly less rigid. Bread rations are adequate, with possibility of increase next month. Fat, meat and sugar shortages remain critical.

Devastation of more than 1000 towns and tens of thousands of villages has resulted in a housing crisis in which hundreds of thousands live in ruins, dugouts and tents. A corner room in Moscow is worth a small fortune. Moscow is warmer than Paris or London because of plentiful wood and peat, but a coal shortage necessitates electricity rationing.

15-30 Series Will Begin On Tuesday

(This is the sixth of a series of comments by the conductor of the National Orchestra on forthcoming concert programs.)

By Hans Kindler

Next Tuesday evening at 8:30, the first of three concerts in the "15-30" series will take place in Constitution Hall with Lauritz Melchior, the Met's and the world's greatest heroic tenor, as its distinguished soloist. On this occasion he will sing not only some of the great Wagnerian excerpts for which he is famous — such as "Amfortas die Wunde" from "Parsifal," "Siegmund's Love Song," "Traeume," and "Schmerzen," but also the especially well-known tenor aria from Leoncavallo's opera "Pagliacci," which used to be Caruso's and the public's favorite operatic air. He will also sing some hits of the moving picture "Thrill of a Romance" in which he recently made his movie debut with such extraordinary success; among them the beautiful song "I Love Thee" by Edvard Grieg.

SIBELIUS

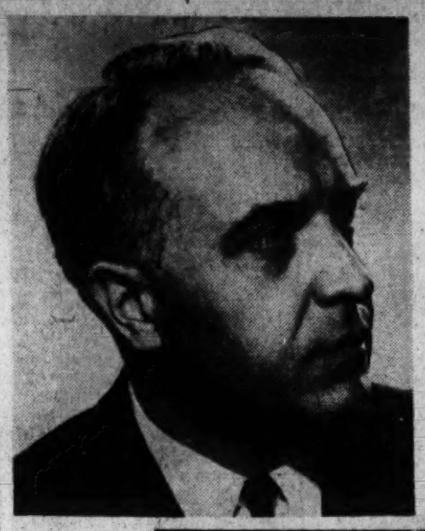
The National Orchestra will play as its most important work of the evening the First Symphony by the Finnish master, Jan Sibelius, who recently celebrated his 80th birthday. Although thi is his first work in the larger form, it shows, from beginning to end, not only the tremendous mastership of form which is one of Sibelius' strong characteristics, but also the typical moodiness and depth of inspiration of his finest works. It is a question of what the French call "coup d'essai, coup de maitre," or, as we say in English, a master stroke at the first attempt. In some ways, and principally in the directness of approach as well as in the spontaneity of its melodic appeal, it even surpasses some of his later works.

Great Expectation

The overture will be the ever delightful one to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." And other works on the program will include the imaginative "Night Flight" by the young American composer, Gardner Read; and, by request, the "Czech Rhapsody" by Weinberger.

As always I look forward with what Dickens called "great expectations" toward these concerts, and so does the entire orchestra. The choice of soloists and the programs selected by the 15-30 group warrant this, and makes me hope they will have the same success as in former years.

The National Orchestra Forum on Friday evening in Phillips Memorial Gallery will be addressed by Paul Chandler Hume, musical director of radio station WINX, who will speak on "Music in the Air," and preside over a discussion about "what you like and don't like in radio music programs."



BRUNA Castagna, reputed to be one of the greatest interpreters of Carmen, will sing that role in Bizet's opera with the Philadelphia La Scala Opera Co., on January 14 in Constitution Hall. The cast includes Mario Berini as Jose, George Czaplicki as Escamillo, Louisa Mara as Micaela, Ralph Telasko as Zuniga, Mildred Ippolito as Frasquita

ROBERT Casadesus, French pianist will play today at 4 p. m. in Constitution Hall. His program includes Mozart's F major Sonata and Schumann's Fantasia in C major, Debussy's children's Corner Suite, Le Retour des Muletiers by Deodat de Severac, Ravel's Oiseaux Tristes and Chabrier's Bouree Fantasque.

Paintings Sent From Germany To U. S. Stir Speculation

The arrival in Washington of 202 paintings from Germany early in December has already occasioned considerable comment in the press, but speculation is still widely prevalent since the reasons for the shipment have not been made clear by the authorities involved.

In the first official notice that the United States Government was removing art from Germany, issued by the White House on September 26, one read that objects to be sent were those "not readily identifiable as looted property" and that they would be returned to Germany "when they are definitely established as being of bona fide German ownership . . . and when conditions there warrant."

In reference to the first proviso we would like to point out that all the paintings, with only one or two exceptions such as the Manet, come from the long established Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin, a public institution comparable to the Louvre in Paris or the National Gallery in London.

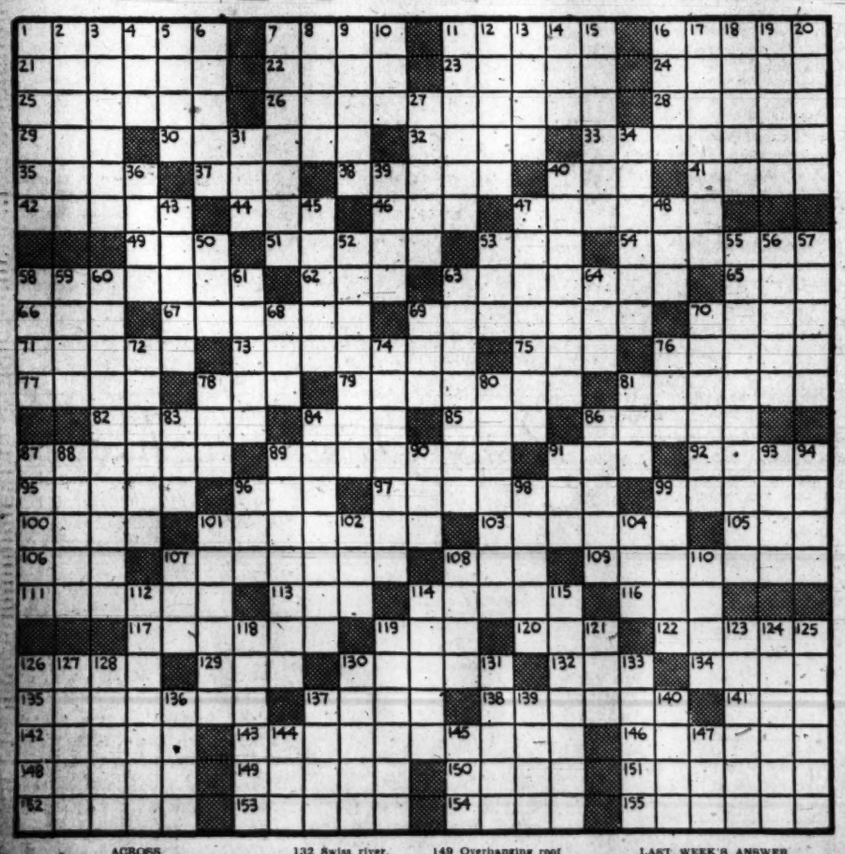
Anyone can easily trace the past ownership of the paintings in almost every instance.

The stated reason for bringing the pictures to the United States is that expert personnel is not available within the American zone to assure their safety and that there are not adequate housing facilities. This statement does not quite tally with the reports of the excellent work being done by the large number of art experts sent to Europe under the direction of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in Europe.

Now in Storage

These 202 paintings are but a minute fraction of all good art in Germany. There is talk that this is only the beginning of a much larger enterprise. What does this mean? The evacuation of all of Germany's art found in the American zone? If so, the complications involved, both legal and moral, would seem to be stupendous at least to an outsider like this commentator. What will be the basis of selection? If only a part of Germany's art is to be brought here, where is the line to be drawn?

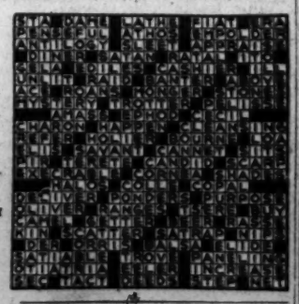
The National Gallery of Art, in whose storage rooms the pictures now repose, was requested by the Department of State to take over their custody while they were in this country. At first the gallery did not contemplate placing them on public view. Recently, however, their exhibition was claimed to be a possibility although no promises have been made.—K. V. H.



ACROSS
1 Avoid.
6 Cabbage salad.
11 Allow to enter.
14 Brand.
21 Blatant.
22 Rope.
23 Fishing net.
24 Elevate in rank.
25 Election.
26 Blushing.
28 Prove by reasoning.
29 Miner's objective.
30 Pocketbook.
31 Temporary grant.
32 Overseer of hospitality.
33 Maiden.
34 Room companion.
35 Poor.
36 Entrance.
37 Lagers.
38 Shut up.
40 Present-freedom of speech.
43 Specially qualified.
46 Conspiring in commission.
47 Crime.
48 Musical comedy.
49 Ruffled feathered animal.
50 Biblical persons.
52 Turned over and over.
53 Gum running.
57 Small.
58 Fruit.
59 Dazzle.
60 Counted money into piles.
61 Unclothed.
62 Confederate.
63 Confederate Army.
64 Cuckoo.
65 Proverbial sayings.
66 Four pecks.
67 Built to pitch.
76 Prehistoric people of Finland.
77 Move briskly.
78 Cooking vessel.
79 Consummate performers.
81 Deceits.
82 Ladies.
84 Blackbird.
85 Hint.
86 Country liberated from the Japs.
87 Splinter.
89 Cuts of meat.
91 Branch of learning.
92 Store.
95 Desire.
96 Seed holder.
97 Room for stowing goods.
99 Steps over a fence.
100 Vex.
101 Separator.
103 Exact satisfaction.
105 Unclose: poet.
106 Draft animal.
107 Hailed.
108 Hasten.
109 Granulated.
111 Heighten the flavor of tobacco.
113 Japanese monetary unit.
114 Category.
116 Priestly vestment.
117 Covered with mire.
119 Butt.
120 Underhand.
122 Chinese.
126 Stinging insect.
129 Deity.
130 Endeavor to persuade.
132 Swiss river.
134 Marsh bird.
135 Goaded.
137 Branches.
138 Knocked.
141 Upper end.
142 Noisy breathing.
143 Resembling grass.
146 Salt spring.
148 Thickened soup.
149 Overhanging roof edges.
150 Greater quantity.
151 Inquiry for a missing article.
152 Wheelless vehicles.
153 Tinters.
154 Health resorts.
155 Conduits.

DOWN
1 Comedian's partner.
2 Mahometan nymphs of everlasting youth.
3 Insect.
4 Deserter.
5 Recognized.
6 Thong.
7 Astral.
8 Anenticement.
9 Borders on.
10 Gossamer.
11 Classify.
12 Rot.
13 Air.
14 Public house.
15 Limited range.
16 Wild sheep of India.
17 Twisted.
18 Strong emotion of displeasure.
19 Small rodent.
20 Newspaperdom.
27 Abscond.
31 Slowness in movement.
34 Idle.
36 Nobleman.
39 Tightly drawn.
40 Leguminous plants.
43 Lively dance.
45 Pastors.
47 Perceived.
48 Temperance beverage.
50 Very small.
53 Mentally occupied.
53 Possessive pronoun.
55 The drinking of wines and liquors.
56 Commerce.
57 Falls.
58 Mortar carriers.
59 Single thing.
60 Incorrigible criminal.
61 The populace.
63 Delineates.
64 Adherent.
68 Route.
69 Fondle.
70 Most bashful.
72 Speed in movement.
74 Quivered.
76 Mongrel.
78 Through.
80 Uphold.
81 Received.
83 Intersected.
84 Made an official examination of accounts.
88 Blubberless whale carcass.
91 Lively dance.
92 Remnant.
98 Unattached.
89 Flocked.
90 Unreal splits.
91 Generation.
93 Wine pitcher.
94 Economically useless plant.
96 Tart.
98 Declares positively.
99 Guarantees security.
101 River scraper.
102 Haunt.
104 Irish sweetheart.
107 African antelope.
108 Cordage plant.
110 Wading bird.
112 Refereed.
114 Street arab.
115 Glides away.
118 Neglectful.
121 Snappish bark.
123 Heed.
128 Large number.
130 Controller of wild animals.
131 Company of soldiers.
133 Reposes.
136 Small mounds.
137 Rant.
139 Distinctive atmosphere surrounding a person.
140 Defy.
144 Beam.
145 Printer's measures.
147 Rule of conduct.

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER



New Art Year Off to Fine Start

By Katrina Van Hook

With the coming of the new year many changes are taking place in the schedule of art exhibitions. Yesterday water colors by Henry Olson and sculpture by Ann Wolfe went on view at the Public Library and the Whyte Gallery, respectively.

The Pan American Union is exhibiting, starting Wednesday, original prints by contemporary North American artists assembled by the Department of State. This showing comprises a selection of a large print collection which will be given to cultural centers in the other American republics. The entire collection will be sent on tour throughout the Western Hemisphere before being presented to these several institutions. Among the printmakers represented are John Marin, George Bellows, "Pop" Hart, William Gropper, Rockwell Kent and John Taylor Arms. A group of younger men is also included.

Today the Corcoran Gallery of Art opens the fourth annual exhibition of the Artists' Guild of Washington. For it the exhibition committee made up of Guild members, selected over 40 works, most of them oil paintings although there are in addition six pieces of sculpture and four cases of water colors, drawings and prints.

Suggests Humor

The other items are varied in format and theme from the huge, vaguely surrealist but somewhat weak creation of Pietro Lazzari called "Dust to Dust," to the small, mild and conventional landscape of Margaret Gates, "Shenandoah Trestle." Those that lie between are to us more satisfactory works of art. We favored the arrangement of flowers in an interior entitled "Happy Birthday No. 2" by Andrea Zerega, who consistently reveals a pleasing handling of paint texture; the small oil of a cock fight by Mary Watkins with its carefully balanced angles; the soft harmony of yellow, greens and blues in Jacob Kainen's "Landscape Fantasy." Also effective is Prentiss Taylor's "Lafayette Square VJ-Night," a bold night scene with sharp contrasts between dark shadow and sudden spotlights. Will Anderson's "Coaltown" has an appealingly decorative color scheme with a black slag heap and a yellow green bank as the dominant notes. Edward Rosenfeld is seen in a small and characteristic canvas "Pimlico Barns."

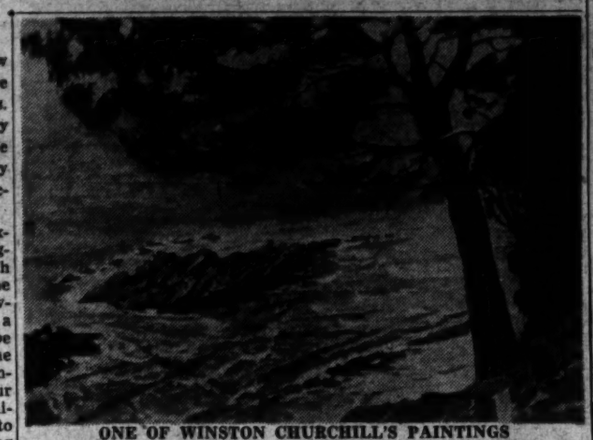
An old house camouflaged with garish advertising placards suggested to Douglas Brown a humorous treatment in his water color "Rejuvenation." Leo Steppat's "Animal Demon," thoroughly fantastic and painted in almost screaming flat colors, also produces a welcome smile.

Lively Assemblage

Since we have not had the opportunity in past years to see exhibitions of the Guild, we do not have a basis for comparison with production. Although uneven, as any large group show is bound to be, this assemblage proves that the Guild is a lively and forward-looking organization.

The joint exhibition now at the Arts Club by Theodora Kane and Phoebe Hyatt will remain through Friday. Mrs. Kane, whose past experience embraces mural painting, cartooning and the designing of book jackets, is represented by the inevitable bouquets, views of Georgetown and portraits definitely spectacular in aim. In several cases the dimensions of her pictures seemed too large for their contents and her sense of color is indiscriminate.

Miss Hyatt, an instructor at the Abbott School and head of the art department at Holton-Arms School, contributes large water colors mainly of Mexican themes, rendered competently but without much subtlety.



ONE OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S PAINTINGS
Photo from Life Magazine

CHURCHILL IN HIS STUDIO
Hans Wild Photo from Life

Olga Stokowski Will Lecture With Orchestra

Olga Samaroff Stokowski will make her first appearance with the National Orchestra on Friday when Dr. Hans Kindler conducts the opening concert in the annual student series.

STOKOWSKI

Mme. Stokowski specializes in educating boys and girls, as well as adults, to listen to music. She is a concert pianist, music teacher, author and the originator of the Layman's Music Courses which have been popular in New York City since 1933.

As musical commentator at the Students' Concerts, Mrs. Stokowski will discuss the composition before it is played by the orchestra. Her commentary will include instruments seen from the point of view of their evolution and the lives of composers in relation to the music played.

Supplementing her discussions, Mme. Stokowski will use a movie screen and slides of composers, musical instruments and themes.

Paul C. Hume Will Be Heard In Recital

Paul Chandler Hume, baritone, will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery in a recital at 5 p. m. today. William H. Reese will be the accompanist in the following program: Two Kings Sat Together at Orkadal, Phantoms, An Old Song Resung (Charles Tomlinson Griffes), Requiescat, Rimas XXI, XXIII and XXL (David Van Vactor), Dear Heart Why Will You Use Me So, Cool is the Valley Now, All Night Long I Hear the Noise of Waters (Eugene Goossens), Final Scene from Mathis der Mahler (Hindemith), The Wind Mill (Colin Taylor), The White Peace (Arnold Bax), Yarmouth Fair (Peter Warlock).

Helen McGraw, pianist, will be presented by the National Gallery of Art in a recital at 8 p. m. today. Included in her program are: Prelude and Dance (Paul Creston), Fantasia (Ross Lee Finney), The Fountain of Acqua Paola (Charles Griffes), Sonata No. 7 (Prokofiev), Prelude in G major (Rakhmaninov), Polka and Danse Fantastique (Shostakovich), Staendchen (Strauss-Gieseking), Waltz (Bartok), Sonata-Fantasia in G sharp minor (Skryabin).

Anne Mayran, Parisian pianist now resident in Montreal, will be presented by the Felicia Rybier Music Club in a recital tonight.

Rudolf Lampel will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery in a violin recital tomorrow at 8:30 p. m.

Boston Group To Play Here On Thursday

The Boston Orchestra, conducted by Sergei Koussevitzki, will be heard Thursday night in Constitution Hall, under management of C. C. Cappel. The program will consist of three major works: Prokofiev's "Classical" Symphony, Prokofiev's Fifth Symphony and the Second Symphony of Jan Sibelius.

George F. Boss, organist and choirmaster of Western Presbyterian Church, is organizing a choral society which will participate in the church service and present one or more concerts each season. The simple requirements for membership are the ability to read ordinary hymn tunes, a love for singing, and a willingness to work. Auditions will be held in the church, 1906 H st. nw., at 8 p. m. Tuesday.

The National Lutheran Chorus, which is being heard in the current series of the radio network program entitled "The March of Faith," will present a concert in Constitution Hall on Monday night, January 28, under the direction of R. E. Snesrud. The 225 members of the chorus are drawn from the Lutheran churches in this city.

The YWCA Music Hour at 4:30 p. m. today in Barker Hall will present Grace Powell, violin, and Elva Book, piano, in Dvorak's Sonatina and pieces by Smetana, Debussy and Boulanger. Willa Semple, piano, will share the program.

Lieut. Charles Brendler will direct the United States Navy Band in a concert on Friday night in Departmental Auditorium. The soloists will be Harold Brasch, euphonium, and William T. Cameron, harp.

Organ-Harp Concert Set Tomorrow

Alexander McCurdy, distinguished American organist of Philadelphia, and Flora Greenwood, harpist, formerly with the Philadelphia Orchestra, will give a recital tomorrow at 8 p. m. in First Congregational Church. The program includes Ravel's Introduction and Allegro arranged for organ and harp, organ works by Bach, Brahms, Schumann, Purvis and Karg, and harp pieces by Salzedo and Debussy.

McCURDY

Helen Traubel, American soprano of the Metropolitan, will be soloist with the Baltimore Orchestra, under direction of Reginal Stewart, on Thursday night, January 17, in Constitution Hall.

Zita McBride, soprano, will sing a group of lieder at this week's meeting of the Friday Morning Music Club in Barker Hall at 11:30 o'clock.

The January meeting of D. C. Chapter American Guild of Organists will be held Tuesday at 8 p. m. in First Congregational Church.

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The Washington Post — Sunday, January 6, 1946 — Section III

Hale Steinmans Hosts at Dinner Dance

Nary a Man Was Allowed Last Night At Mrs. Heiberg's Cocktail-Supper

By Marie McNair

THERE wasn't a man within hog-calling distance at Mrs. Alf Heiberg's party last night, given to welcome Mrs. Conger Pratt back to Washington.

The social dictator who once said there should be a rule against "women en masse," should have seen almost 30 of them at Mrs. Heiberg's buffet supper, and all of them having the time of their lives. Asked for 6:30, most of Louise Heiberg's guests turned up promptly for cocktails and then turned their attention to the buffet where a suckling pig was the piece de resistance and turkeys, crocks of baked beans, salads, apple and mince pie were runners-up.

With her house on 33d st. leased until Major Heiberg returns from overseas, Mrs. Heiberg is living in a smaller one on 24th st.

"Supper will be served on the stairs," the hostess had said, and there will be three steps for every two guests."

Pairing off on the stairway were Mrs. Virgil Peterson and Mrs. Russell Maxwell, wives of two-star generals; Mrs. Albert Thomas and Miss Pauletta Guffey from the congressional set; Mrs. Norman Kirk, wife of the Surgeon General; Mrs. Roderick R. Allen, wife of the general; Mrs. Jimmie Doolittle, who needs no identification; Mrs. Oliver Eochls, wife of Major General Echols; Mrs. Robert H. Dunlop, wife of the general; Mrs. Alexander D. Surles, also a general's wife; Mrs. John H. McCormick, wife of the three-star general; Mrs. Vernon Prichard, Mrs. Mason Gulick, Mrs. Randolph H. Miner, Mrs. Edward Treglown, Mrs. Leon Johnson, Mrs. T. Powers, Miss Grace Tully, Miss M. Sidney, Miss Harriet Holther, the Misses Emily and Nannie Chase, Mrs. Alberta Smith, Mrs. Harold Walker, Mrs. Gladstone Williams, Mrs. Wells March and Miss Betty Hynes.

MRS. CONGER PRATT
. . . Welcomed back

WHILE this "hag-talker" went gaily on, there were 18 extra men at the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Hale Steinman at their home on O st.—years ago the old Russian Embassy. The Steinmans, who have done much to brighten the wartime scene, will be leaving after the middle of February to return to their country estate at Lancaster, Pa. They'll say their farewells at the dance which they'll give January 25 at the Sulgrave Club for their younger daughter, Caroline.

Friday night they went over to the Baltimore Assembly and as a gracious gesture to their Baltimore friends, had sent over a van load of flowers from their farm to decorate the ballroom.

Mrs. Steinman, whose dark hair is pretty contrast to her white skin, wore for her party a black velvet and net gown, with tight bodice, the skirt of alternate bands in velvet and net fitting her slim figure to the knees, where it flared into graceful fullness.

The Chilean Ambassador and Senora de Mora were among the guests and the Greek Ambassador, Cimon Diamantopoulos without Madame. Then there were the Iceland Minister and Mme. Thors, and the Steinman's house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wharton Lippincott, Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Barrol, Baltimore and Chestertown, Md.

AMONG others at the fete were the First Secretary of the Spanish Embassy and chic Senora de Campuzano; Gen. and Mrs. LeRoy Lutes, Gen. William J. Morrissey, the Duchess de Crussol, Dr. and Mrs. Leo Brison Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kauffmann.

Mr. and Mrs. Pinkney Love were there and rounding out the group were Mr. and Mrs. Drew Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. William Doeller, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Jones, Miss Carolyn Nash, Mrs. Wallach Merriam, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Foltz, Mrs. Pearsons Rust, Mrs. Enid Snow, Mrs. John Morgan and Mrs. Noyes Lewis.

Forming the stag line were George L. Williams, Wilbur Hubbard, Jack Logan, Jack Merriam, Bill Jenkins, Edward Gardner, Bert Ansell, Comdr. Jack Meikle, Hank Morris, Fred Roy, the Dudleys—Bob and Drew; Larry Bungardeanu, Colonel Campbell, Capt. Dick Wilson, J. Jacobs, Tilghman Bunch, Commander Bassett and Captain Petty.

IF all the gold braid at Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. Dyer's yesterday was put end to end it would reach from here to, well—say, Hawaii.

It was the Dyers' annual Christmas party which was just able to find a place on the calendar filled

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The fairest of them all is the bride—Miss Virginia Brooks Summers, who became Mrs. Nathaniel Macon Martin in a beautiful ceremony in St. Alban's Church. Taking a last-minute peep at herself before starting up the aisle, the bride is surrounded by her attendants. At left Miss Anne Mitchell, maid of honor, and next, Miss Katherine Grace, Miss Katchen Smith, Miss Patricia Parker and Miss Bonnie Farber

Harris & Ewing Photos.

Smiles went all the way down the receiving line at the wedding reception following the marriage of Miss Summers and Colonel Martin, which was held at home. At left is the bride's father, Paul D. Summers, then the bride, greeting Dr. and Mrs. Robert Moran, and next, the bridegroom. The wedding, Saturday, December 29, was of wide interest here and in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. Colonel and Mrs. Martin are spending their honeymoon at Sea Island, Ga., and will live in Fairlington, Va., when they return. Above (in circle) the bride and bridegroom cutting their wedding cake in traditional Army manner. Colonel Martin is the son of Mrs. Charles Hubert Martin, Atlantic City and Smithfield, N. J.

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

LIKE Gilbert and Sullivan's policeman, the State Department's life is not always a "happy one." Also, like the coster in the same song who, when he'd "finished jumping on his mother liked to lie a'basking in the sun," the State Department has its better moments, though you'd never suspect it from what you read in the papers.

One of the S. D.'s decidedly better moments was brought to mind by reading of the ecent marriage of former Governor of Pennsylvania George H. Earle. The former Governor is also former U. S. Minister to Bulgaria and was stationed there in the 1930s when the Germans were infiltrating all over Europe and the Balkans preparatory to setting their military machine rolling.

Minister Earle was an impulsive and patriotic man (and still is, no doubt) and he liked a little gaiety in his spare time. So one late evening he found himself in a night club. (I seem to remember that it was not in the capital to which he was accredited but a neighboring one, probably Bucharest. But don't quote me on this because I'm not sure and SO much has happened since.)

IN fact, SO much began to happen when Minister Earle found himself in that night club because some German officers happened to find themselves in the same night club at the same time. Of course, these German officers and all the thousands of German civilians fanning out through the Balkans were just innocently lollygagging with the natives. (Lollygagging is a lovely word the Navy has given us, even if it DID emerge from the hitherto not very cozy corridors of a Navy hospital.)

Well, Minister Earle did not like German officers, not even 'way back in the thirties and not even when they were just innocently lollygagging in a night club. In that he was much cleverer than a lot of us who didn't begin NOT liking German officers until they declared war on us after Pearl Harbor.

What Minister Earle DID like was a song called "Tipperary," which was Britain's favorite marching song back in World War I, so he asked the orchestra to play it for him.

The Germans couldn't seem to appreciate "Tipperary," so they ordered the orchestra to play Hitler's Horst Wessel Song (I think it had something to do with something about a horse).

Minister Earle didn't like the Horse's Weasel Song and told the orchestra to keep on with

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Polish Couple Young, Popular

Mme. Lange Takes Hand In Redecorating Embassy

By Peggy Preston

THE stately Polish Embassy is in the process of having its face lifted.

Workmen, carrying quantities of bright new paint, curtains, rugs, tapestries and countless appointments, have been moving in and out of the beautiful white stone building for several weeks and work is all but complete. After many months of darkness the embassy is about to light up its glistening crystal chandeliers and open wide its polished doors to Capital callers.

All this redecorating has been carried out under the management of clever, youthful Mme. Lange, wife of the recently appointed Polish Ambassador. This small-statured, dark-eyed chatelaine, who has been in America for the last six years, has native ideas on speed and results. When she came to Washington a few months ago, she swept an artistic eye over her future home, decided some drastic changes had to be made. The embassy, closed since last July, had fallen into disrepair, was in need of some tasteful doing-over.

Just now Mme. Lange is busy with the finishing touches in and around the embassy, while Dr. Lange is making his round of diplomatic visits. But within a few weeks they hope to be settled completely into their new routine and sometime in February they plan a reception.

While the date has not yet been set, it is expected that it will be February 12, the day marking the 200th anniversary of the birth of a famed Polish-American hero, General Kosciuszko, whose statue stands in Lafayette Park.

THE Ambassador and Mme. Lange are likely to be highly popular in Washington social circles. Both are young, he having just reached his forty-first birthday, both have a lively interest in people and politics. They have one son, Christopher, born since their arrival in this country.

They both speak English with ease, Mme. Lange being especially adept since she specialized in literature and languages at the University of Krakow, where she met her future husband.

The Ambassador's preparation for his present post began in Poland before the war where he interested himself in international politics. Coming to America in 1939, he became a professor of economics at the University of Chicago and also became an American citizen. He relinquished his citizenship when he was appointed Ambassador. Prior to taking over his duties, he returned to Poland, spent three months traveling through the country, observing conditions and acquainting himself with the new government.

THERE is, of course, an entire new staff at the embassy, few members of which are as yet known around town. Among them is Dr. Stefan Litauer, Minister Counselor, who served as chief of the London Bureau for the Polish News Agency, until he disagreed with the Polish government in London.

Dr. Josef Giebultowicz, a lawyer, is the new Second Secretary. Jannez Zoltowski, who served as Charge d'Affaires after the United States recognized the new Polish government, is holding the post of Financial Counsellor. He also will continue as Polish Consul General in New York.

MEMBERS of the Belgium Embassy staff are planning to attend the opening of the exhibition of portraits by Alfred Jonniaux this afternoon at Smithsonian Institution. In the absence of Ambassador Baron Robert Silvercruys, who is not expected back from Belgium until later this month, the exhibit will be opened by the Charge d'Affaires, Louis Goffin. Mr. Jonniaux's work will be on display until January 27.

Over Million Women Jobless Since VE-Day

By Martha Kearney

Women's Bureau Director Frieda Miller said last night that working women are shocked by the "campaign" to reconvert them back to the kitchen and the nursery.

She added that 84 out of every 100 working women must support themselves, and sometimes dependents.

"Women who stepped into the breach during the emergency should not, after helping to achieve victory, be made victims of prejudice, but should be allowed to share such fruits of democracy as job opportunity and security," she asserted.

Miss Miller urged that the right of women to work be incorporated into the employment pattern of the United States.

She predicted a drop in the employment of women by spring. According to Labor Department statistics, a million and a half women have been separated from their jobs since VE-Day.

This, she indicated, is a better employment picture for women than the Labor Department had dared to hope for in drawing up its own "reconversion blueprint for women."

"Taking a long-range view of women workers' future, it seems safe to predict for them, after reconversion din and smoke die down, a more favorable position than in the prewar labor market.

By International News Service

Brother Gives Kathryn Evans In Marriage

Col. and Mrs. George Richard Evans, Kensington, Md., formerly of Louisville, Ky., announce the marriage of their daughter, Kathryn, to Lieut. Lyons Fendal Livingston, Catonsville, Md., formerly of Louisville.

The wedding took place December 29 at the home of the bride's parents. Officiating at the double-ring ceremony was the Rev. J. Hillman Hollister. In the absence of her father, who is in Germany, the bride was given in marriage by her brother, Lieut. John Marshall Evans. She was costumed in a white satin and net gown and her veil was held by a halo of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white roses.

Mrs. Evans was matron of honor for her sister-in-law. Her gown was of pale yellow with matching net headdress and she carried red roses. Miss Ann Fennessey, maid of honor, wore gray crepe and blue net Juliet cap and carried red roses. Nancy and Barbara Haggett, in white frocks, were flower girls. A reception followed the ceremony.

But Still No Pictures

Cold Tootsies Got Photographer Into First Lady's Living Room

By Drew Pearson

A WOMAN photographer wearing toeless shoes has finally won the distinction of being the first and only press representative to invade the sanctity of the First Lady's living room in Independence, Mo.

For months photographers have been trying to take a picture of the interior of the Truman home, but Mrs. Truman hasn't even let them inside the front door. In the first place, the home belongs to her mother, and in the second place Mrs. Truman believes that a home is to be lived in, not displayed to the public. However, Marie Hanson of Life Magazine got in—because she wore toeless shoes.

They All Worried

Miss Hanson's toeless shoes had caused concern all during the President's Christmas trip to Independence. The snow was deep, but she insisted on doing her job in a pair of summer sandals. Even Secret Service agents got worried.

"If she doesn't do something about it," remarked one S.S. man, "I'm going to catch cold just thinking about it."

Finally Preside : Truman happened to step out on the front porch. Miss Hanson was standing in the snow in front of the Truman home, her toes sticking out of her summer shoes. Mrs. Truman, standing in the door, called out:

"Why, Marie, what are you doing down here?"

"I came down with the press party," Marie replied. "I'm covering the President this trip."

Come In and Get Warm

"Well, aren't your feet cold?"

"Yes, they are," admitted the lady photographer.

"Why don't you come in and warm them a while?" invited the First Lady.

"Can I take a rain check on that?" Marie said. "I'm going to take a few more pictures."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Truman, "come back when you want to."

After spending 30 minutes in

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June Haller Repeats Vows In St. Mary's

In St. Mary's Church, Washington Cathedral, yesterday, Miss June A. Haller became the bride of Lieut. Marshall C. Gardner, USNR.

The bride, formerly of Scarsdale, N. Y., is daughter of K. W. Haller. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. William J. Bousman, Danville, Va. A reception followed at the Wardman Park Hotel and the newlyweds left later for San Diego, Calif., where the bridegroom is stationed.

Lieutenant Gardner is a graduate of George Washington University and his bride received her degrees at Barnard College and Columbia University.

Bush—Schavy

Miss Mabel Lucille Schavy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schavy, Granite, Okla., became the bride at 4 p. m. Thursday of Comdr. Stone E. Bush, son of Mrs. R. W. Milner, Lawrenceville, Ga., and the late Dr. Thomas B. Bush. The Rev. Peter Marshall officiated at the ceremony, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

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Book Reviews 4
Resorts, Stamps 5
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Rings On Their Fingers

DuHamel—Cockrell

Lieut. Col. Notley Young Du Hamel, USA (retired), and Mrs. DuHamel announce the engagement of their daughter, Mab Norton, to Capt. James Knox Cockrell, jr., USA, son of Col. and Mrs. Cockrell.

The bride-elect is granddaughter of James F. DuHamel, this city, and of Mrs. O. M. Barber and the late Judge Barber, Bennington, Vt., and Washington. She is a graduate of Holton-Arms Junior College.

Captain Cockrell is the grandson of A. W. Cockrell, jr., Jacksonville, and of Mrs. Fulton Lewis, Washington. He served with the Eighty-second Airborne Division in Europe and is now on duty here. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1942. The wedding will take place in Bennington in May.

Dodson—Seaton

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Dodson, Roanoke, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Nicholson, to Lieut. Lewis Milton Seaton, Signal Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Amos Seaton, Washington.

The wedding will take place January 20, in Centennial Baptist Church.

Holloway—Heyworth

Rear Admiral and Mrs. James L. Holloway, jr., Arlington, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean Gordon, to Lieut. Lawrence Heyworth, jr., USN. The wedding will take place in early February, in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria.

Miss Holloway is granddaughter

MISS VIRGINIA DODSON
. . . Virginia girl

of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood (retired), and Mrs. Hagood, Charleston, S. C. She attended St. Catherine's School, Richmond, and graduated from Holton-Arms School.

Lieutenant Heyworth is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Heyworth, Chicago. He attended Harvard School for Boys and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in June, 1942. He served in submarines in the Pacific during the last two years of the war.

Buckley—Bodley

Mrs. John P. Buckley announces the engagement of her daughter, Helen Louise, to John M. Bodley, son of Mrs. James Wiley Bodley and the late Dr. Bodley, Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Buckley, daughter of the late Mr. Buckley, New Orleans, La., was graduated from Chevy

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Annapolitans Celebrated New Year's in Gala Style

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 5, 1946.—Parties of the Yuletide season have thinned out to a thin trickle of special entertainments, but Annapolis was several days getting over the biggest New Year's celebration in several years.

The Severn room at Carvel Hall was open until the early morning on January 1, and packed with a gay crowd of merrymakers, many of whom remained for breakfast served by the hotel.

Capt. Louis N. Phipps and Mrs. Phipps entertained at their annual party New Year's Day at their home.

Comdr. John T. Bowers, jr., held open house Sunday before Christmas, carrying on a long-established tradition in his family, in honor of his parents, Comdr. and Mrs. John T. Bowers, sr., Norfolk, Va., and Comdr. and Mrs. Richard H. Bowers and their daughter, Barbara. Comdr. "Dick" Bowers left December 28 to report to the War College at Newport, R. I.

Newlyweds Honored

Mrs. Edna Thompson held an "at home" last Saturday in honor of her son, Capt. Frank Howard Thompson 3d, USAAF, and his bride, the former Miss Kay Ritter. They were married in Salina, Kans.

Captain Thompson, veteran Flying Fortress pilot during the attacks on Germany, is now stationed at the Smokey Hill Air Station, Kans.

Mrs. Thompson was assisted by her sisters-in-law, Mrs. R. F. Frellsen, widow of Commander Frellsen, USN; Mrs. Dennis J. Thompson and Mrs. Laurence Thompson.

Miss Janet Brown, home from Wellesley for a visit to her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Ford K. Brown, was honored at a tea at their home Thursday afternoon of last week.

Bill Dusinberre, son of Comdr. and Mrs. G. M. Dusinberre, was honored at a combination Christmas and birthday party Thursday night at his parents' home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Henry French entertained members of Quarante Homme et Huit Chevaux, Locale No. 265 of the American Legion, southern Maryland group, at their home Thursday evening.

Johnsons Visit Relatives

Members from the Eastern area as far north as New York attended the annual New Year's Eve dance at the Annapolis Yacht Club.

Comdr. and Mrs. Francis M. Furlong had as holiday guests their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Remsen Johnson, jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comdr. J. S. Williams, USNR, with Mrs. Williams and their two children, Carolyn Anne and John Stuart, left this week for Seattle, Wash., where they will visit Commander Williams' mother, Mrs. P. Patten, and Colonel Patten.

Miss Carolin Frances Williford and James Bancroft Eppes, sr., were married Christmas Day at 4 p. m. in the presence of the immediate family. The Rev. Burrett E. McBee, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Strauss have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Leatrice Helen Strauss, to Capt. Allen J. Reiter, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mayer Reiter, New York City. The wedding will take place in the spring.

Marriage Announced

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest V. Skoch, Weems Creek, have announced the marriage January 2 of their daughter, Miss Lucille Skoch, to David Lee Fowler, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Fowler, Homewood. Mr. Fowler has just returned from 15 months' service in the South Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Fairman, jr., formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., now residents of San Marino, Calif., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sarah Lawrence Fairman, to Ensign Wilson F. Engel, USN, Minneapolis, Minn.

The ceremony took place shortly before Christmas in St. Andrew's Chapel, U. S. Naval Academy, and was followed by a reception at Carvel Hall.

The bride is a great-granddaughter of Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, and a great-great niece of the late Rear Admiral W. W. Hendrickson. The bride now attends Mills College, Oakland, Calif.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Griffith, USN, and Mrs. Griffith, with their young son, are staying with Mrs. Griffith's mother, Mrs. C. Albert Kuehnle.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. L. Mastin have announced the birth of a son, Robert C. Brook Mastin, at the Naval Hospital here.

Father Gives Mary Posey In Marriage

Decorated with white gladioli and pink carnations, St. Margaret's Episcopal Church was the scene of a candlelight wedding at 6 p. m. yesterday when Miss Mary Ashby Posey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Berry Posey, this city, became the bride of Comdr. Howard Franklin Curren, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Curren, Atlanta, Ga. The Rev. Armand T. Eyler officiated.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a white taffeta off-the-shoulder gown trimmed with seed pearls. Her veil fell from a lace cap and she carried a white prayer book arranged with white orchid and ribbon streamers with sweet peas.

Mrs. Charles Kettler, matron of honor, was costumed in delphinium blue taffeta with matching hat and bouquet of pink carnations. Lieut. Col. William F. Curren, jr., attended his brother as best man and ushers were Capt. William Grinley, USMS; Lieut. Comdr. Frank Rutt, USNR; Lieut. Comdr. Francis Brewer, USNR, and Leslie Davies.

At the reception held at Hotel 2400 the bride's mother received in an aqua crepe gown with winter white accessories and the bridegroom's mother was attired in black crepe with hat of flowers.

For her traveling costume the bride chose a cocoa brown suit with brown accessories. After a motor trip through Pennsylvania the newlyweds will make their home in Washington.

Commander Curren attended the Citadel, Charleston, S. C., and his bride is a graduate of American University and the University of North Carolina.

Rosilyn Klosky Becomes Bride In City Church

At a noon nuptial mass in St. Anthony's Church, December 29, Miss Rosilyn Klosky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Klosky, this city, became the bride of Lieut. F. Petregille de Percin, jr. He is son of Mrs. de Percin and the late Mr. de Percin, Martinique, F.W.I.

Officiating at the ceremony was the Rev. J. J. Coady and the mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. A. Caulfield. The bride wore a white satin gown, cut on simple lines and her veil was held by a coronet of pearls. She carried an ivory prayerbook with gardenias and shower of bouvardia. Mrs. George Gati was matron of honor for her sister and Lieut. Simon Klosky, 3d, served as best man. Ushering were Lieut. Harold Schwartz, Ensign J. A. McKenna, Midshipman Peter Klosky and Michael Klosky.

IN THE CHAPEL at Anacostia Naval Receiving Station, Miss Mary-Stuart Chamberlain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Gillette Chamberlain, Washington and San Antonio, Tex., became the bride of Lieut. (j. g.) Byron J. Banks, USNR, the ceremony taking place December 29. The bridegroom served for a year and a half in the Pacific as commanding officer of an LCC

Down Virginia Way

Fletcher Harper Is Honored; Beverleys Visit His Parents

By Nina Carter Tabb

Fletcher Harper, master of fox hounds of Orange County Hunt, The Plains, Va., was honored recently at a surprise party at his home, celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his mastership of the hunt. Members of Orange County Hunt who have been hunting with Mr. Harper since he has been master, attended the party, as well as a number of young people who have been hunting with him since they have been old enough to follow hounds.

He was presented with an oil painting of a hunting scene by Wolstonholme. Mrs. Harper had arranged delicious refreshments and champagne flowed as speeches fitting the occasion became more and more eloquent!

Many Attend Party

Among those present were Col. and Mrs. John C. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Filley and Oliver Filley, jr., Dr. and Mrs. Archibald Cary Randolph—he is master of fox hounds of Piedmont Hunt—and Daniel C. Sands, master of fox hounts of Middleburg Hunt; Mrs. Raymond Belmont and her daughter, Miss Winnifred Maddux, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baird.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Prince, Mr. and Mrs. William Slaughter, Mr. and Mrs. Drayton Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Lambdon, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Tartiere, Mr. and Mrs. William Seipp, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cox, Mr. and Mrs. William Philips, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. Barrington Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Howell Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Laurens Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Hulbert, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Elgin, Mrs. Amory Perkins, Mrs. James McMann, Mrs. Norman Toerge, Mrs. Mary Nicoll, Capt. W. E. Jones, Duke Leach, Douglas Burgess, Burwell Hoffman, William Shaw and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Carter Beverley, New York, and their daughter, Ursula, who have been spending the holidays with his aunts, the Misses Edith and Rebecca Carter, at their home, Meadow Grove, near Marshall, have left to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bland Beverley, at Blandfield. Mr. and Mrs. Beverley, sr., also spent the holidays at Meadow Grove.

Miss Jane Fairfax Dudley of St. Margaret's School, Tappahannock, Va., will return there this week after spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Jane Washington Strother, in Warrenton, and with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas U. Dudley, at Exning, near Middleburg. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley entertained at a dinner party in honor of Miss Dudley a few evenings ago.

Miss "Cindy" Fred, who is spending a vacation with her father, Rogers Fred, and her aunt, Miss Nannie Fred at Sunny-Bank, near Middleburg, will return to St. Catherine's School, Richmond, this week.

Miss Mary Davy, Middleburg, will return to Maderia School in a few days.

Miss Nancy Hall, Garrison Forrest School, Maryland, and David Hall, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barry Hall, at their home, Faygate, near Middleburg.

Miss Elizabeth Palmer Beverley, Berryville, who made her debut at a ball at the Commonwealth Club, Richmond, given by her mother, Mrs. William Beverley of Milton Valley, near Berryville, during the Christmas holidays, will return to Wellesley College, Mass., the coming week to continue her second year.

Miss Nancy Yates, daughter of Mrs. Edmund B. Montgomery, Washington, will return to Radcliffe College next week. She is a freshman. Miss Yates was presented to society early in December with her cousin, Miss Mary Beal, at the first debutante party of the season in Washington. Miss Beal also will return to Radcliffe College next week.

Spanish Envoy Gives Bride In Marriage

When Senorita Maria Del Rosario Menchero became the bride of Neil R. Parks, she was escorted to the altar by her godfather, the Spanish Ambassador, Francisco de Cardenas.

The bride, daughter of Senora Teresa F. de Menchero, is a member of the Spanish Embassy staff. Mr. Parks is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Parks, Carrollton, Mo. Their marriage took place December 29 in St. Paul's Catholic Church with the Rev. John F. Burns reading the nuptial mass.

For her bridal ensemble the bride chose white satin and a lace veil and carried a bouquet of white orchids. Mrs. J. A. M. Beekman, matron of honor, wore powder blue crepe and tulle Juliet cap. Her bouquet was of red carnations. Carmen Alberto Sierra was flower girl and Cadet Manuel Frank Castro served as best man.

A buffet luncheon and reception followed at the Spanish Embassy. After a wedding trip the newlyweds will reside in Washington.

Seals-Robinson Ceremony Read In Local Chapel

Mrs. Helen Frost Robinson, Laurel, Md., and Brig. Gen. Carl H. Seals, USA, were married at noon yesterday in Memorial Chapel, Walter Reed General Hospital. Only members of the family witnessed the ceremony, performed by Chaplain Donald C. Stuart.

The bride's first husband, Col. Robert Robinson, USA, died in December, 1944. General Seals' first wife was liberated from Santo Tomas Internment Camp early last year but died in May.

General Seals served with the military intelligence division of the War Department General Staff, Washington, from 1931 to 1935 and was also chief of the Public Relations Bureau and for two years was in charge of the War Department Press Section. He was adjutant General of the Philippine Division in Manila at the outbreak of the war and was taken prisoner on Corregidor. He was liberated from a Japanese prison camp in September.

Leave for Florida

Lieut. Comdr. Lacy Reynolds, who has just returned from a tour of duty in China, and Mrs. Reynolds have left for Palm Beach, Fla., where they will be for several weeks. They will be accompanied by Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Reynolds, Wilmington, Del.

This Week's Club Calendar

To be included in the Club Calendar, notices must reach the Club Editor by Wednesday noon preceding Sunday of publication. The same deadline applies for stories on club activities for Sunday's issue.

TODAY

OKLAHOMA STATE SOCIETY — Meeting, 8 p. m., Women's City Club, 1733 I st. nw. Paul Walker, Federal Communications Commissioner, guest speaker.

LITTLE CLUB—Annual installation ceremony and dinner dance, 7 p. m., Hamilton Hotel.

DAR, DOLLY MADISON CHAPTER—January meeting, 4 p. m., Pen Women's Studio, Woodner Apartments, Columbia rd. and Mintwood pl. nw.

PHI DELTA GAMMA, BETA CHAPTER—Annual breakfast, 10:30 a. m., Roosevelt Hotel. Followed by business meeting, apartment of Miss Winifred Cox.

TOMORROW

WASHINGTON CLUB—Book section meeting, 11 a. m.

PI OMICRON SORORITY, BETA GAMMA CHAPTER—Meeting, 8 p. m., Dr. Margaret Ives, psychologist, guest speaker.

WOMAN'S CLUB OF ARLINGTON—January meeting, 2 p. m., Methodist Parish Hall, Columbia pike and Fillmore st. Mrs. Maria Batoon of the Philippines, guest speaker.

YWCA—Senior high inter-club girl reserve council meeting, 5 p. m.

DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY, ROBERT E. LEE CHAPTER NO. 644—Regular monthly meeting, 8:30 p. m.

DAR, CONSTITUTION CHAPTER—Distaff Day tea, Chapter house, 1733 Massachusetts ave. nw.

UNIVERSITY PARK WOMAN'S CLUB—Meeting, 2 p. m., home of Mrs. Henry R. Walls, 4300 Sheridan st.; Dr. T. P. Dykstra, Department of Agriculture, guest speaker.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB—Luncheon, 12:30 p. m. Mrs. Marjorie Spikes, British Embassy, guest speaker.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN, D. C. BRANCH—Drama group meeting, 7:45 p. m.

SOROPTIMIST CLUB—Program committee meeting, 6:30 p. m., Blackstone Hotel.

D. C. LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN—Board meeting, 1 p. m., Federal Room, Statler Hotel. Afternoon meeting, 2:30 p. m., Federal Room. Miss Katherine F. Lenroot Chief of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, guest speaker.

TUESDAY

WASHINGTON CLUB—Meeting, 11 a. m. Leslie Ford, author, guest speaker.

YWCA—Girl reserve executive committee, 7 p. m.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB—Dinner meeting, 7:30 p. m., Ballroom, Roger Smith Hotel. Dr. Herbert L. Spencer, guest speaker.

PI BETA PHI, D. C. ALUMNAE CLUB—Luncheon meeting, 1 p. m., home of Mrs. Winston Hobbs, 2757 Brandywine st.

AAUW, SILVER SPRING BRANCH—Open meeting, 8 p. m., Woodside Methodist Church.

DAR, LOUISA ADAMS CHAPTER—Annual dinner, 7 p. m., Highlands.

SIXTEENTH STREET HEIGHTS CLUB—Meeting, home of Mrs. J. Preston Swecker.

RUSSELL SAGE COLLEGE ALUMNAE, D. C. CHAPTER—Regular meeting, home of Mrs. William Thompson, 2400 Morrison st. nw.

WEDNESDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN, D. C. BRANCH—Features meeting, 8 p. m.

YWCA—Mothers council meeting of girl reserves, 11 a. m.

WASHINGTON CLUB—Luncheon, 1 p. m.

SOROPTIMIST CLUB—Business meeting, Cabinet Room.

ZONTA CLUB OF D. C.—Luncheon, 1 p. m., YWCA, 17th and K sts. nw. Mrs. Concha Romero James, Pan American Union, guest speaker.

THURSDAY

D. C. LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN—Political discussion group, 11 a. m., home of Mrs. Culbertson, 2101 Connecticut ave.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN, D. C. BRANCH—Genealogy group meeting, 8 p. m.

NOYES P-TA—Executive meeting, 9:15 a. m., at the school.

WASHINGTON CLUB — Dinner meeting, 7 p. m. Dr. Maynard Owen Williams, National Geographic Society, guest speaker.

DAR, THOMAS MARSHALL CHAPTER—Meeting, 8 p. m., chapter house.

YWCA—All States Club supper and meeting, 6 p. m.

FRIDAY

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE OF D. C.—Third lecture of season, 4:30 p. m., Sulgrave Club. Andre Morize, Harvard University, guest speaker.

YWCA—Adult coed variety program, 8 p. m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN, D. C. BRANCH—Book review group meeting, 8 p. m.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, BOARD OF MANAGERS—Meeting, 11 a. m., at the Home, 4759 Reservoir rd. nw.

SATURDAY

MISSOURI SOCIETY—New Year's dance, 10 p. m., main ballroom, Shoreham Hotel.

YWCA—Junior high girl reserve party, 2 p. m.

BELMONT ALUMNAE CLUB OF D. C.—Luncheon, 12:30 p. m., Fairfax Hotel.

P-TA Slates Last Lecture On Wednesday

Community resources will be subject of the last lecture in the series of discussions which have been conducted under the joint sponsorship of George Washington University and the D. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers, Wednesday from 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. in the Hall of Government, 21st and G sts. nw.

Dr. James H. Fox, dean of the School of Education, George Washington University, leader in the discussions, will give highlights on both District and Federal Government.

Homemakers Clubs, sponsored by Home Economics Division of the public schools, and directed by Mrs. Ola Day Rush, head of the department, will resume regular class meetings. Classes in the following schools are scheduled for the week:

John Burroughs—Wednesday at 9:30 a. m.

Langdon—Wednesday at 1 p. m.

Fillmore—Thursday at 1:15 p. m.

ANNE BEERS

Executive board meeting, Monday, 1:30 p. m.

Morize to Address French Organization

Andre Morize, lecturer and writer, of Harvard University, will be guest speaker at a meeting of Alliance Francaise of Washington, Friday, 4:30 p. m., at the Sulgrave Club.

In commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the death of France's liberal, lyric poet, the speaker will talk on "L'Actualite de Victor Hugo."

Underwood & Underwood

MRS. CARL J. OLES

. . . Carries prayer book

Oles-Staples Nuptials Read In Baltimore

Miss Jeannette Marie Staples, daughter of Mrs. Herbert Hill Chaddick and William Harry Staples, exchanged marriage vows yesterday with Carl John Oles, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oles, Baltimore, Md. The Rev. Paul Repetti officiated at the 11 a. m. ceremony in the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, decorated with chrysanthemums and palms.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and wore white satin with fitted bodice trimmed with seed pearls, long sleeves and long train. Her full-length veil of illusion was caught by a coronet of seed pearls and she carried a white prayer book with white orchid and shower of stephanotis.

Miss Rosemarie Schiller, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor in blue brocaded satin and marquisette with bouquet of pink roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Catherine Bauer and Miss Jean Metziger, were costumed in salmon pink jersey and net with matching picture hats and bouquets of roses. Jeannette Irving and Sue Claxon were flower girls, wearing crowns of stephanotis and carrying baskets of rose petals.

John R. Ihrie, jr., served as best man and ushers were Russell H. Kyser and Donald Birmingham.

At the reception which followed the bride's mother was gowned in fuchsia with black accessories.

After a wedding trip to New York Mr. and Mrs. Oles will make their home in Washington.

The bride studied at Sacred Heart Academy and the bridegroom attended Johns Hopkins University and is attached to the Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue.

Hen Parties Can Be Fun

Continued From Page 1

to the margin with dates for debutantes during the holidays. Designated a cocktail party, many of the guests lingered on and found an ample supper on the buffet, with turkeys and hams, salads and the like.

The Navy predominated in the gathering of 100 or more but there was a representative group from the Army, some from resident circles and a number of young people—friends of the hosts' two daughters, Dorothy and Elencita, who assisted in receiving.

AND another party on the books for today is the family dinner which Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Freer will give for Mr. Freer's mother, Mrs. Guy Metcalfe Freer, who will have 75 candles on her birthday cake.

With her to celebrate the occasion will be another son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Freer and their daughter, Mrs. John A. Behling; Paul D. Freer, Mrs. Jean Deyo Freer, Mrs. Duncan Black, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Reeder, all of Baltimore; and Mrs. Caroline Freer Holland.

At New York Hotel

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James M. Gavin and Mr. and Mrs. James V. Brown are among Washingtonians staying at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

On California Vacation

Mr. and Mrs. George Marx are in California for a vacation of several weeks.

Rings On Their Fingers

Continued From Page 1.

Chase Junior College and is attending Katharine Gibbs School, Boston.

The prospective bridegroom was graduated from Hill School and attended Vanderbilt University. He is attending Officer's Candidate School, Fort Benning, Ga. No date has been set for the wedding.

Stone—Althaus

Mr. and Mrs. W. Clifton Stone announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances, to Donald C. Althaus, son of Mr. and Mrs. John K. Althaus, Silver Spring, Md.

The bride-elect is a graduate of Sacred Heart Academy here and attended Wilson Teachers College. She has been with the American Red Cross in the division of Public Information.

Mr. Althaus has just returned from Europe, where he served 20 months, and has received his discharge. He attended Benjamin Franklin Univrsity. No date has been set for the wedding.

Goldberg—Sander

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Goldberg announce the engagement of their daughter, Sylvia Gladys, to Sergt. Philip Sander, Philadelphia.

The bride-elect is a graduate of local schools and Sergeant Sander attended the University of Pennsylvania. He recently returned from duty in the European Theater of Operations.

Morgan—Bartlett

Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Morgan, Falls Church, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam, to Joe McClellan Bartlett, Montgomery, Pa.

Miss Morgan was graduated from the University of Minnesota last June. Mr. Bartlett recently was discharged from the Army Air Corps. No date has been set for the wedding.

Schmuckler—Sherman

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan M. Schmuckler announce the engagement of their daughter, Devoira, to Jack Sherman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sherman. The wedding will take place February 24.

Shaeffer—Whyte

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Shaeffer announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise Dolores, to John Whyte, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Whyte. The wedding is scheduled to take place in the spring.

Loeffler—Josephson

The Secretary for the Minority of the United States Senate and Mrs. Carl A. Loeffler announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Louise, to H. Richard Josephson, son of John Josephson and the late Mrs. Josephson, Sheffield, Pa.

Miss Loeffler is a graduate of George Washington University and a member of Pi Delta Epsilon sorority. Mr. Josephson received his degrees at Pennsylvania State College and the University of California, where he was formerly a staff member. He is with the United States Forestry Service. The wedding will take place this month.

Hyman—Handmaker

Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Hyman, Washington and Miami Bach, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Gloria, to Dr. Morton Handmaker, Chicago and Tennessee.

The bride-elect formerly attended Maryland University and is now a student at Miami University. The marriage will take place this summer at the Statler Hotel.

Schnyder—Spencer

Mrs. Paul Schnyder, jr., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Louise, to Jesse W. Spencer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Spencer, Lexington, Ky.

MISS MARY SCHNYDER

. . . February bride-elect

The bride-elect attended the University of Maryland and is a member of Pi Beta Phi Sorority. Mr. Spencer recently returned from overseas duty. Before entering the service he attended the University of Kentucky. The wedding will take place in February.

Perry—Siersma

Lieut. Col. Clifford H. Perry, USA, retired, and Mrs. Perry Bradenton, Fla., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Verna, to William J. Siersma, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Siersma. No date has been set for the wedding.

Hueper—Hall

Brig. Gen. Remi P. Hueper, USA, and Mrs. Hueper, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Soule, to Joseph H. Hall, son of Samuel Hall and the late Mrs. Hall, Macon, Ga. The wedding will take place in February.

Miss Lockwood Becomes Bride

Miss Barbara Jane Lockwood, daughter of Mrs. Cochran Lockwood and Merritt Lockwood, was married last Wednesday to Charles Joseph Brewer, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, Providence, R. I.

The ceremony took place in Bremerton, Wash., in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, with the Rev. O. W. Bailey officiating. Frank Houghton, an old friend of the bride's family, gave her in marriage. She wore a soft sky blue wool suit, brown hat and accessories and a corsage of orchids. Mrs. Richard Reinertsen, matron of honor, was costumed in beige and black wool and wore a corsage of talisman roses. Mr. Reinertsen served as best man. A reception followed.

The newlyweds will make their home in Seattle.

To Thaw Poultry

To thaw frozen poultry leave it in the refrigerator for several hours, but never soak it in water. Soaking causes a loss of juices.

Clark Thompsons Leaving for Texas Home

Stackelbergs Entertain at Cocktails

By Bessie Hackett

THERE were so many interesting people and so many interesting stories at the Baron and Baroness Constantine Stackelberg's cocktail party last night that two ears were scarcely enough for all the eavesdropping one wanted to do. Most of the guests were friends the former Garnett Gardiner had known during her 10 years in Shanghai and who during the war years, had added many more breath-taking chapters to their already adventurous lives.

Guests of honor were small, blonde, very chic and very French Nanette Martin, who's just arrived in this country after being in Shanghai throughout the Japanese occupation, and vivacious, brown-eyed, dark-haired Mme. Naya Grecia, Greek lecturer and author, who's visiting the baroness between lectures. Mme. Martin is en route to Paris with her husband, the French surgeon, Maurice Martin, who was unable to come down from New York for the party.

Sir Hubert Wilkins, noted Australian-born scientist and explorer, who's been working with the War Department as civilian consultant on Polar, desert and jungle warfare, dropped in for a few minutes and was immediately surrounded.

EMILE FONTANELLE was there and the baroness was telling friends how instrumental she had been in getting her repatriated on the Gripsholm in 1942 when he was Swiss charge d'affairs in Shanghai after the Japanese had taken over that city.

The Russian lecturer, George Rony, author of "This Too Shall Pass Away," came to Washington for the conference of the American Platform Guild at the State Department Thursday and stayed over for the party.

There was Comdr. Richard Aiken, just back from Japan and reminiscing about his stock-broker days in Shanghai and Manila. There was a lot of talk, too, about the Platform Guild's annual banquet at the Statler Thursday night, when about a hundred nationally-known lecturers swapped experiences.

AFTER three years in Washington, Col. and Mrs. Clark Thompson are getting ready to go home to Galveston, Tex. But before they leave they're giving a party to say goodby to the many friends they've made during the colonel's five years in the Marine Corps, three of which have been spent in the Capital.

The party—cocktails and buffet supper—will be held from 6 to 8 this evening in the Skyroom, Washington Hotel. There'll be lots of gold braid and lots of civvies, too among the 160 guests.

Driving back with the Thompsons January 15 will be their daughter Mrs. Libbie Thompson Walker, and her 3-year-old son, Johnnie.

With the little discharge button practically in the colonel's lapel Mrs. Thompson says he's eager to get back to his public relations job and she can hardly wait to see all the "folks" again. Foremost among these is their son, Capt. Clark W. Thompson, jr., AUS, stationed at Fort Sam Houston with his wife and little daughter.

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HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

Mary Haworth's Mail

Married Couple in Fifties, Both Employed, Are on Defensive Against Son's Wife, Who Presses for Favors, Including Use of Car

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: My wife and I are in our fifties and both employed. She started working as a war activity and continues partly because she enjoys her work, partly because she has few social contacts here and doesn't care about making many; and partly because she wants to help me amass savings for declining years.

Before the war my opportunities for saving were limited, partly due to moderate income and also because we were putting our son through college and then getting him married. Now he has a job in this city and some months ago he brought his wife and baby here to live. Therein lies our problem.

His wife is the only child of prosperous foreign-born parents, who gave her a good education and also, it seems, led her to believe others were put here to do things for her, particularly members of the family. Since she has been here, we are expected to do this, that and the other thing for them—as a matter of duty. And in her opinion, nothing we do holds a candle to what her parents do for them.

Sings Praises Of Her Parents

I FOUND an apartment for them before she arrived; and from the day she moved in she began to look for another, quipping about its shortcomings and also hinting broadly for the use of our car—which takes us to work and back and carries other passengers besides. Finally she found another apartment, and meanwhile we had been driving them about the city and suburbs every weekend in search of possibilities.

Naturally I helped with the moving and we lent them our car for the day, taking the bus to work and back. We have them to dinner almost every week, they leave the baby with us while they go out; and we enjoy having them and think lots of the baby. But there is hardly a time when Mary (his wife) isn't asking or hinting for something; or extolling some service her parents have done them—as if we were competing in a race to gain favor through gifts.

Wants Car to Visit Doctor

I THINK this is literally true, as every now and then Tom tells us how he has been "defending" us to Mary, because we failed to do someing for them which she counted an obligation on our part. The latest is that we are expected to lend her the car once a month so she can take the baby to the doctor for a routine check-up. She says the doctor has forbidden her to take the baby on the bus, and taxis aren't available where she lives.

Naturally we don't want to work hardship on the baby, nor would we shirk any bonafide obligation to our own flesh and blood. But I am morally certain this bid for the car is only an opening wedge and if we yield, shortly she would want it regularly, more often, on other pretexts. Our car is the only property of value we have here, the balance of our goods being still in storage after three years—and it is a pleasure as well as a help to us in our daily pursuits.

Also, I retain the old fashioned idea that when children are grown they should look after themselves; that obligations, if any, run the other way—although I hope we are never in a position where we have to ask either of them for anything. We would appreciate your comment on our general attitude, and especially in regard to use of the car. F. D.

Girl Defeats Her Own Ends

DEAR F. D.: Spoiled by her prosperous parents, Mary is browbeating her husband on the theory that she condescended greatly in starting marriage on a shoestring with him. And by her quips and hints and whining complaints, she has sold him that idea, too; so that now he almost believes, with her, that he and his side of the house owe her tireless service to compensate for the material ease he can't yet provide.

Yet as I see the picture, Mary, while systematically registering dissatisfaction with Tom's means and your healthy detachment, is herself failing most signally to take the one measure best calculated to early transform her present lean circumstances into something more nearly approximating her desires.

That measure would consist in giving Tom peace of mind, rested nerves, a forward thrusting confidence in his ability to tread the heights, given time, and a singing sense of dauntless independent married unity, to carry with him into his daily work—this to be done by setting him an inspiring example of treating present difficulties as mere wayside challenges to the development of cheerful ingenuity and gathering strength for victorious living.

Fetters Husband By Her Attitude

INSTEAD, what does Mary do? She claws him constantly with her little grievances, sapping his strength and clouding his mind. And if he never amounts to anything, she will be 60 per cent to blame for it; and his initial mistake—from which others stem, to keep them down—will have been in abasing himself to her wrong headedness.

Having said this, need I add that I heartily endorse your general attitude, based on the sound philosophy that children when grown should stand on their own feet. You would weaken both Tom and Mary by letting them badger you into the role of old faithful retainers. About the car: If you didn't have it, Mary would get to the doctor's somehow, if she sincerely thinks such visits are indispensable to the baby's welfare. And since to you the car is a vital workaday asset in conserving strength, and a principal source of pleasure besides, I see no reason for lending it to her, thus incurring inconveniences she thereby escapes. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

As sprightly as the cutout wired butterfly poised on the high neckline is the dramatic butterfly print that makes this frock as right for daytime wear as for the all-important cocktail hour. Its casual deep cut cap sleeves will make it a comfortable frock to wear

Gay will be the mood of the wearer of this dainty print of pink and blue dancing figures enhanced by tiny forget-me-nots twining on black rayon crepe with its pleated ruffle

Diminutive bolts of materials in many colors swirl on a dark background to make this diagonally draped peplum dress with ruffle-trimmed blouse appropriate for many engagements

International Newsphotos

Even if geometry isn't one of your studies, you'll appreciate the dash that its crisp lines give to this one-piece navy crepe dress topped with a bolero and accented with a red carnation corsage

Latin to UNO Assembly; Trumans to be Honored

By Genevieve Reynolds

Senorita Minerva Bernardino has done it again! She's off to another international convention to speak for the women of Latin America. This time she's headed for the United Nations Assembly in London as a delegate from the Dominican Republic.

Srta. Bernardino

The energetic chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women has represented her country thrice at world conclaves. She was the only woman delegate with full voting power at the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace in Mexico City last March and was a delegate to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

No More "Charming Luncheons"

If Senorita Bernardino gets her way there will be a world commission of women, similar to the Inter-American Commission of Women. She plans to visit Russia, Italy and France and other countries at the close of the London Assembly. "I want to study the political, civil and social status of women in those countries," she explained on the eve of her departure.

"Women leaders everywhere feel that their work in the future must serve a more universal cause," she averred. "As Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakia's Minister, so aptly put it at the San Francisco Conference, 'There no longer will be those charming women's clubs meeting which I have attended for so many years with their luncheons of a little salad with the green jelly. We must now do our supreme duty to save our civilization.'"

"I agree with the man 100 per cent," she added.

"I believe," she continued, that the shelter of the United Nations International Organization should provide for a world feminine institution to coordinate all activities of women's organizations that would cooperate with men in establishing the essential human freedoms for all people."

While the roster of feminine delegates has not been announced, it seems that Senorita Bernardino is the only femme from Latin America. Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, widow of the late President, will represent the United States and Miss Jean McKenzie, New Zealand foreign service officer, will speak for her country.

Newspaper Women Plan Reception

Sure to be a gala event is the American Newspaper Women's Club's reception Friday from 9 p. m. to midnight at the Mayflower Hotel.

Feminine scribes are digging into their trunks and closets to inspect their dinner frocks. There's a special reason to look their prettiest for the President and Mrs. Truman will be honor guests.

Cabinet Wives Members

Cabinet members and their wives also will be guests. Many of the Cabinet wives are associate members. Among this group are Mrs. James F. Byrnes, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. Fred M. Vinson, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Robert P. Patterson, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Tom Clark, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. Robert E. Hannegan, wife of the Postmaster General; Mrs. Clinton P. Anderson, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture—all new members—and Mrs. James V. Forrestal, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, who has been an associate member for some time.

Miss Margaret Truman is another distinguished associate member and before Mrs. Truman automatically became an honorary member when she became First Lady, she, too, was an associate member.

Other new associate members include Mrs. Tom Connally, Mrs. Warren Austin and Mrs. Burnet Maybank, from the Senatorial contingent, and Mme. Hurban, wife of the Czechoslovakian Ambassador.

But back to the party. Sidney will be there to conduct his orchestra. Then there'll be an off-the-record broadcast in the ballroom and musicians to play the President's favorite tunes.

Not a Hen's Party

Mrs. Gladstone Williams heads the radio committee. Miss Margaret Hart is general reception and entertainment chairman. Mrs. Lucie Eberly is chairman of invitations. Mrs. Alice Rogers Hager and Miss Jackie Martin are cochairmen of hostess committee. Serving with them will be Mme. Wei, wife of the Chinese Ambassador; Miss Mary Buford, Mrs. Patrick Hurley, Miss Bab Lincoln, Mme. Martins, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador, and several others, to be named at the club's business meeting tomorrow, 12:30 p. m.

Not a hen party, presidents of the National Press Club, the Gridiron Club, White House Correspondents Association, as well as managing editors of local papers, and their wives, have been invited.

Leave on Southern Trip

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Brand are leaving today for Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Before returning to the Capital they will spend some time in Sea Island, Ga.

Hunts in Manhattan

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hunt were visitors in New York last week and stopped at the Barclay Hotel.

Tipperary Won Even if Heads Were Cracked

Continued from Page 1

"Tipperary." The orchestra got very confused and so did everyone except Minister Earle.

WHEN the fracas started, not being a military man at the time, he ad libbed for weapons and came up with a champagne bottle with which he quelled the Germans and planted Tipperary at the masthead.

You may think by this time that you're a long way off from the State Department but any time you're near an American diplomat you're near the State Department and the State Department is near you!

There were repercussions a'plenty and the S. D. shook from stem to stern! The boys had creases on their brows as sharp as those on their trousers from trying to blot out the incident without blotting out Minister Earle at the same time.

'Mid all the turmoil someone came out with a remark which caused the S. D. to undergo one of its better moments. He said, "Well, our flag was held high and from now on, to me at least, TIPPERARY will be THE BOTTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC."

AND now just a word about Navy Capt. C. F. Behrens, whose delightful order against "osculation and lollygagging" is sure to have a deserved popularity! He will probably be as surprised at his publicity as was a certain Episcopal clergyman whom I knew in the South.

This clergyman noticed that the shortness of ladies' skirts was getting more attention in church than was the shortness of his own prayers. So he decided to preach a little sermon to the good ladies on their dress or the lack thereof.

Among other things, he told them that sleeves should be about elbow length or longer and necks not very low. Skirts, he opined, should at least reach "the spring of the calf."

Somehow this sermon got in the papers, even 'way up No'th, and a New York columnist devoted a whole column to speculating on just what WAS "the spring the calf" and just where it began and ended.

The clergyman was a bit taken a'back by the type and kind of prominence he had achieved. But, being a man of God with a sense of humor, he came to enjoy the joke more than anyone else.

So, unless I mistake the Navy, Captain Behrens will enjoy the joke on himself as soon as he gets used to seeing his official memorandum cut out of the newspapers and handed around from office to office, not necessarily through "channels."

Stores Display Gay Creations

The Robins Aren't Here Yet, But Print Dresses Spell Spring

By Martha Ellyn

No sooner has the gilt edge worn off Christmas finery than woman's fancy turns to thoughts of a gay print dress as the nucleus for her spring wardrobe. And Fashion, always with us and always generous with her eccentricities, her sobrieties and joyful fantasies, is marching right along in quick time this year. She has created a dazzling array of prints to salute the spirit of Victory as well as the new season.

An eighteenth century print by LeBrun tells, "it has been said that fashion is public opinion's expression in dress." Modern times finds that designers of fabrics and fashions are still putting their talents together to turn out an exhilirating array of picturesque prints.

Prices Higher Than Kites

Limited fabric supplies have curtailed clothing procurement for some time. But spring prints are as omnipresent as the crocus, for you can't keep either this little flower or the sprightly prints down.

Browsing around Washington stores, I've found an impressive array of prints in both ready-to-wear and yardage departments. So if you're nimble with the needle you can run yourself up a print frock, or if sewing is not one of your talents, then you'll be delighted with the ones all ready for wearing.

Even in these times, when prices have risen higher than most kites would dare to go, you can buy appealing print dresses in the more modest price brackets—$16.95 to $25. Whetever theme is your desire, you'll find the motif to carry it out. I've seen faces and flowers, dots and dashes, doves and deers, plumes and chickens, dogs and lambs, girls and boys, houses and fields, spirals and straight lines, geometric patterns and dainty ballerinas, all proudly flaunting their gayness.

Some Real Silk Offered

And the colors, of course, run the length and breadth of the spectrum. Backgrounds are light or dark. The materials are for the most part rayon in crepes and crashes. I even saw some REAL SILK material, which carries one back to prewar days. The price is, of course, higher than in the "good old days," but then such is quite in keeping with the general price trend.

Today are pictured a few of the sprightly prints that will make the fashion picture interesting. This is but a beginning of the ones you'll see in the fashion parade through the spring and summer!

Cold Tootsies Open Sesame For One Girl

Continued from Page 1

the neighborhood. Marie returned to the summer White House and knocked on the door. She was admitted by Mrs. Truman, and remained in the living room for 15 minutes chatting. However, no pictures were taken. Mrs. Truman didn't violate her rule.

Repeat Performance

Note—Energetic Miss Hanson made the President "do his stuff" twice because she was on the job when he left the Little White House one morning to deliver Christmas packages to his mother in Grandview. She had risen early and went to Independence alone, leaving other photographers asleep in warm beds. However, when they wailed long and loud over the fact that they were "scooped," the President agreed to pose for the benefit of late sleepers. So at 3:30 p. m. the bed boys got their pictures of Truman carrying Christmas bundles.

Note—Photographers were invited inside the Truman home for pictures of the 14-foot Christmas tree, but reporters were not admitted and members of the Truman family did not appear in the pictures.

Return From Trip

Mr. and Mrs. Marc Goldnamer and Dr. and Mrs. Aubrey Fischer have returned to Washington after a week at the Hampshire House in New York.

Missouri Society Dance Set Saturday

Missouri State Society will hold its New Year's dance Saturday at 10 p. m. at Hotel Shoreham. Preceding the dance a musical program will be held.

Walter H. Maloney, president, will receive guests, assisted by Miss Eva Jane Lewis, chairman of the floor committee, and Mrs. Craig L. Reddish, Mrs. Irby Henry, Mrs. Thomas T. Kenney, Mrs. I. O. Rolfeson, Eric Jansson, Henry F. Stewart and Claude M. Houchins. For further information contact the secretary, Clarence McCune.

Bucknell President To Speak Today

Dr. Herbert L. Spencer, new president of Bucknell University, will be guest of honor and principal speaker at Bucknell University Alumni's dinner Tuesday at 7 p. m., Roger Smith Hotel.

Dr. Clarence W. Cranford, pastor of Washington Calvary Baptist Church, also will speak. John F. Worth is president of the local club.

Protocol for Puckering

You Get Green Light, Then Haul Off and Buss the Gal

New York, Jan. 3 (INS).—Kissing does not require verbal negotiation. That revolutionary statement was made yesterday by Dr. Clifford R. Adams, authority on kissing and related subjects, in the current issue of American Magazine.

He advised men never to ask for a kiss, but to watch for cues and then follow through. He told woman with a yen for kissing to provide cues for the males to work on.

Adams is director of the Pennsylvania State College's marriage counseling service. His pupils are making the grade in every State of the Union—especially the married state.

Adams has arrived at the following list of "do's" and "don'ts" to guide girls who want to get married:

Don't let him propose in a night club. Arrange for the proposing to be done at home.

(He won't think of marriage in a night club unless he is silly drunk—in which case he will forget or regret it the next day.)

Center the boy-friend's thoughts on the wonders and comforts of having a home and a mate of his own.

Be utterly feminine, dainty, wholesome.

Stay Off the Davenport

Be a little bit "helpless," because men don't like their girls to look too independent.

Do everything possible to make a man feel good inside when he is with you, and restless when away from you.

Let out all the stops in expressing appreciation for anything nice he does for you. Let him know his feelings for you matter a great deal.

If you don't want to be kissed, don't linger on the doorstep after a date. Stay off the davenport

Adams also suggested the following rules for men:

Soft words, soft lights, soft music make most girls want soft kisses.

Plan dates that will give her particular pleasure.

Comment favorably at least once during every date on her attire or grooming. Girls like to have nice things repeated.

Never go empty-handed on a date. Bring along some inexpensive gift such as a rose for her hair.

Strive to be gallantly considerate. Hold her coat. Pull out her chair. Take her arm at street crossings.

Chinese Art On Exhibit

If you'd like to escape from the mundane world via the art route for a few hours then drop into the Institute of Chinese Culture, 2200 R st. nw., today between 4 and 7 p. m. There you'll find an exhibit of modern Chinese paintings.

In this selected collection representing the trend of today's art current, glow multicolored reflections from the 100-year-old center of Buddhistic devotion, the Tun Huang Caves, made famous by the explorations and descriptions of Sir Aurel Stein and Professor Paul Pelliot. P'an Chien-tzu, young Kansu artist, transposed the scenes in three scroll paintings.

Works of other Chinese artists, depicting historic as well as modern China, will be shown.

Pi Phis Schedule Luncheon Tuesday

Washington Alumnate Club of Pi Beta Phi will hold a luncheon meeting Thursday at 1 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Winston Hobbs, 2757 Brandywine st. Mrs. O. W. McNeese will review several current books.

Assistant hostesses will include Mrs. Reginald Pledger, Mrs. Henry William Herzog, Mrs. Francis Brown and Mrs. Val C. Sherman. Following luncheon a business meeting will be held.

Twelve New Stars Rising On the Cosmetic Horizon

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He Needs a Tip More'n I Do!
46308
JOHN, I'M SORRY. BUT IF YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT'S WRONG—I DON'T KNOW HOW TO TELL YOU!
WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF THAT, BUDDY?
WELL, I KNOW DAMES, CHIEF! FUSSY AS ALL GET-OUT ABOUT BAD BREATH AND STUFF. SO—MAYBE WE SHOULD HEAD FOR YOUR DENTIST'S!
JOHN SEES HIS DENTIST
TO COMBAT BAD BREATH, I RECOMMEND COLGATE DENTAL CREAM! FOR SCIENTIFIC TESTS PROVE THAT IN 7 OUT OF 10 CASES, COLGATE'S INSTANTLY STOPS BAD BREATH THAT ORIGINATES IN THE MOUTH!
COLGATE'S ACTIVE PENETRATING FOAM GETS INTO HIDDEN CREVICES BETWEEN TEETH—HELPS CLEAN OUT DECAYING FOOD PARTICLES—STOP STAGNANT SALIVA ODORS—REMOVE THE CAUSE OF MUCH BAD BREATH
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
KEEP THE CHANGE, BUDDY! THE TIP YOU GAVE ME WAS WORTH LOTS MORE THAN THIS!
COLGATE'S SURE DOES A JOB OF CLEANING AND POLISHING TEETH, TOO!
COLGATE
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
IT CLEANS YOUR BREATH WHILE IT CLEANS YOUR TEETH

Tune in! KAY KYSER Wednesday Night—NBC Network

Waugh Jerks School Tie Of Feudal Aristocracy In First Work Since War

By Sterling North

Brideshead Revisted. By Evelyn Waugh. Little, Brown. $2.50

You may abhor Evelyn Waugh's reactionary politics, his smart-alec supersophistication, his snobbery, his medievalism, his upper-class British provincialism, his racial biases, his self-appointed role as Defender of the Faith, his hatred of humanity and the polite but constant sneer which embitters every line he has ever written.

WAUGH

But in the very next breath you have to admit that he stands with Beerbohm, Norman Douglas and Aldous Huxley as a stylist of the very first water; or, as a typical Waugh character, the late Alexander Woollcott, once simpered, "the nearest thing to genius among the young writers that have arisen in postwar England."

"Brideshead Revisited" is not only Waugh's best novel; it stands with "South Wind" and "Point Counterpoint" as one of the half dozen really great novels written this century by an English writer. It shines with almost indecent brilliance against the background of dull professional competence which marks the contemporary English novel.

If you have read "Decline and Fall," "Vile Bodies" and "A Handful of Dust," you know that Waugh has been climbing rather steadily toward a great book. The war threw a small monkeywrench into Waugh's well-oiled machine. He could not continue his mounting castigation of Oxford, the British ruling classes, Mayfair and Bohemia while the Germans were implementing their even more devastating criticism with rocket bombs. You don't playfully jerk the old school tie while a chap has a noose about his neck. "Scoop" and "Put Out More Flags" were well under the Waugh norm of carbolic acid excoriation.

But Waugh scarcely awaited VE-Day to publish his magnum opus on his deteriorating empire.

"Brideshead Revisited" (like all Waugh titles unsuitably obvious) relates the tragedy of a great feudal country family gone to pot. Barons since Agincourt, the family at Brideshead were Catholics and conservatives since before the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Their story is told by Capt. Charles Ryder, agnostic architectural painter, whose life has been deeply intertwined with several members of the family ever since he met Sebastian at Oxford. Sebastian has become a hopeless dypsomaniac. Julia, his beautiful sister, has lived with Ryder as his mistress. He has been fond of the child Cordelia, acquainted with the older brother Brideshead, used as a tool by the "sainted" mother of this tribe in an attempt to save Sebastian from his own folly, and at one time came within an ace of being master of Brideshead through a near-marriage with Julia.

But Brideshead, as the novel progresses, becomes much more than the members of the peerage who inhabit it. And Waugh makes the baroque magnificance of the great estate a living entity with charming prose by establishing an aura of tradition profoundly beautiful and deeply disturbing.

As sheer literary creations, however, no better rounded characters have been sculped in a decade. These people live, breathe and suffer with agonizing verisimilitude. They are seen as on Judgment Day with every weakness and strength completely revealed. With "Brideshead Revisited" the 1946 literary season is off to a brilliant and diabolical start.

The King's General. By Daphne du Maurier. Doubleday. $2.75

I see no reason why a thoroughly professional novelist should be scorned merely for writing stories intended solely for entertainment. The field is open to all; and those who feel too bitter about the success of a Maugham, a Bromfield or a Daphne du Maurier are at liberty to submit manuscripts of their own for publication.

DU MAURIER

Actually it takes years of practice and a high degree of skill to write a best seller these days. Those astute mail order book merchants who operate the book clubs will be only too glad to select your novel for distribution if you can plot a story, blow the breath of life into a dozen believable characters, and hold the reader's intense interest for some 150,000 words. And your reward for such craftsmanship will run into six figures.

But it is only fair to add that your chances for success will be better if you adopt one of the better known formulas for writing such a novel. Daphne du Maurier, who has had eight book club selections, might be an excellent guide in helping you fabricate such literary merchandise.

For instance, she has learned that to reach the public which consumes romantic fiction the heroine should be spirited, unconventional and generally speaking a product of the leisure class. Big houses with tradition behind them make the best stage settings. Heroes should be swashbuckling gentlemen with cruel and domineering streaks in their character.

All of these fairly obvious props and devices which marked "Rebecca," "Frenchman's Creek" and other Daphne du Maurier successes will be found in a large measure in "The King's General"—a romance of the 1640s when the Parliamentarians were fighting the King's Men in Merry England.

The writing of this novel (which took about three months of labor in the secret room which plays such an important part in the story) shows a great amount of previous research and a masterful knowledge of the idosyncrasies of English prose of the seventeenth century.

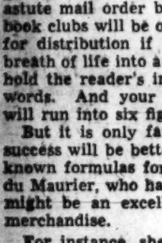
But feather-weight readers who are solely interested in the unorthodox love affair between the difficult and dashing Grenvile and the crippled but sprightly mistress Honor can wallow to their hearts' content in amorous adventure without once bothering their pretty heads about the events which nearly obliterated monarchy in England.

My interest in the du Maurier novels began long before the publication of that slick psychological thriller "Rebecca"—began in fact with such novels as "I'll Never Be Young Again" which were less professional but far more intriguing to those interested in excellent writing than many of the superbly packaged pot boilers which have followed. In either genre the girl can write.

I Saw the New Poland. By Anna Louise Strong. Atlantic-Little, Brown. $2.50

It would be a foolhardy reviewer these days who pretended to do any "experting" on the subject of Poland.

Is the new Polish government the puppet of Moscow? Could General Bor and his army have been saved by a determined effort of the Reds to cross the Vistula and relieve Warsaw? Were the London Poles a gang of reactionaries who squandered Poland's gold and hated Russia more than they loved Poland? Are the new boundaries of Poland fairly drawn from an ethnological and economic point of view?



STRONG

Frankly I don't know and there are sharp differences of opinion among the foreign correspondents with whom I have talked.

But such a first-hand story as that told by Anna Louise Strong helps to clear up some of the quandary. Miss Strong was the first and perhaps the only American correspondent who visited the fighting front in Poland, crawled through trenches and was actually under fire within sight of the Germans across the Vistula.

She spent months in Lublin, Warsaw, Lodz and elsewhere—territory she had covered more than two decades previously while doing relief work with the Quakers. She was in attendance at the birth of re-emerging Poland. And she grew to know personally and often affectionately the new heads of the Polish state.

In the wintry days of November and December 1944 she shared the meager fare and pitiful quarters of the "Polish Committee of National Liberation" in Lublin, and her picture of its activities is far more revealing and more admiring than the London inspired propaganda which filled the press of the world at that time.

Moscow was admittedly supplying the funds. But the degree of self-government she reveals in these circumstantial chapters is amazing. There were, for instance, four distinct and more or less powerful political parties working together in the Lublin government, each with its own conception of what the term "democracy" implies.

Sweeping land reforms were in progress with an attempt being made to give each Polish farm family twelve or more acres from the vast estates mostly in the hands of German carpetbaggers and feudal Polish landowners.

Election of delegates to the innumerable "congresses" seemed to be free and uninfluenced by Moscow.

But perhaps the greatest reporting in the book is the coverage Miss Strong gives the actual war at the gates of Warsaw. The conscientious investigation the author makes of the still-raging controversy over the ill-timed uprising ordered by General Bor seems to be impartial.

One thing this book does superbly. It gives the reader new respect and sympathy for the most devastated country in Europe and its incredibly brave survivors.

$10,000 HAS BEEN WON by Ruth Seid of Cleveland, Ohio, in the Harper prize novel contest for her first novel, "Wasteland," written under the name of Jo Sinclair

"PORTRAIT of Henri Lebasque" is reproduction included in Edward Alden Jewell's art monograph, "Rouault ($3)

Farm Problems' Answer Offered By Economist

Agriculture in an Unstable Economy, by Dr. Theodore W. Schultz. McGraw-Hill, $2.75.

An excess of manpower that tends in peacetime to "back up" on the farm and farm income instability are named as the central factors in the agriculture problems facing the Nation in this study prepared by the professor of agricultural economics in the University of Chicago, for the Economic Development Research Division.

The primary answer to the manpower excess on farms lies in a continual transfer of labor into the nonagricultural sector of the economy, according to the author. Expansion of the output of business and industry at a rate two to three times as rapid as that of agriculture will be required, if sufficient job opportunities are to be available to draw workers off the farm.

Schultz warns against a "back to the land" movement as an outlet for unemployment elsewhere, pointing out that this would only aggravate the long-range problem of getting excess workers off the farm.

Essential to reduction of the instability of farm income caused by fluctuation in demand is an economic policy that works toward stabilizing the industrial-urban economy at a high level of production and employment. Of critical importance in this regard, in Schultz's opinion, is the policy pursued in fiscal-monetary measures, including taxation, Government expenditures, management of the public debt, bank credit and related measures.

Will Be Slow Progress

Commenting on the need to initiate at once policies that take cognizance of the long-term forces at work in agriculture, Schultz says:

"The immediate postwar years offer a real opportunity to establish effective, necessary, forward-looking practices in agriculture. The bleak years of the depression and the disturbances of World War II have made many willing to reexamine their plans and purposes. The problems confronting American agriculture will not be solved quickly."

A prominent figure in agricultural economics, Schultz headed the Department of Economics and Sociology at Iowa State College before taking his present post. He has served as advisor to the Federal Reserve Board and to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Publishing Firm Changes Name

Farrar & Rinehart, a firm name 17 years old, became Rinehart & Co., Inc., on January 1, it was announced by Stanley R. Rinehart, jr., president, and Frederick R. Rinehart, vice president. John Farrar left the company last year, will return to the field in a new company; John Selby, former arts editor of the Associated Press, is editor in chief . . . Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., has become Doubleday & Co.; George H. Doran retired in 1930.

Philtine Novel Leads to New Laws

By Clip Boutell

Books have been the catalysts of social progress—the rallying points for investigations and useful legislation. They have been the seed of revolutions and the land mines sprung by the feet of reaction. One book, the Bible, changed the whole face of the western world.

There are many examples. Karl Marx's "Das Kapital" gave impetus to the birth of the USSR. "The Jungle" by Upton Sinclair resulted in the cleaning up of the packing houses in Chicago. Various novels by Dickens focused attention on vicious social conditions in England a hundred years ago.

"The Social Interpretation of History" by Dr. Maurice William, a dentist, went almost unnoticed in this country when it was originally published, but it reached the hands of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic, and strongly influenced his political thinking.

More recently, John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath" told the country about the plight of the migratory workers in California and indirectly influenced their position in the State.

Bringing this tradition right up to the moment is a novel published in April, 1945, by Liveright—Ellen C. Philtine's "They Walk in Darkness." In private life the author is the wife of a psychiatrist who served on the staff of a New York State asylum a few years ago and she knows from experience just how bad conditions in such institutions are.

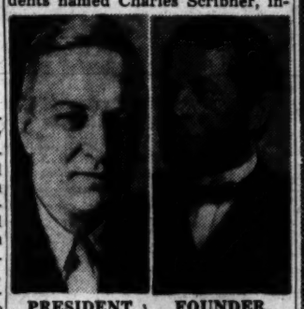
It was my pleasure to read and recommend "They Walk in Darkness" at the time it was published—not as a great novel (which it is not) but as a social document containing material which probably could not have been published, without fear of libel, in any other form.

Now it is literary news that "They Walk in Darkness" has resulted in the formation of the People's Committee for Mental Hygiene, with Ellen Philtine as chairman and Carlton Brown, author of "Brainstorm," as one of the sponsors. If this committee succeeds in securing the support necessary to make the Legislature assume its responsibility to society in passing the bill (defeated this fall) based on the recommendations of the recent Dawson report, then "They Walk in Darkness" can assume a rightful place beside its distinguished predecessors.

Scribner Family Ends Century In Business

New York, Jan. 5 (AP).—There always has been a Scribner interested in books and it seems there always will be, if you consider the history of Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers, just 100 years old next Monday.

The firm has had three presidents named Charles Scribner, including the founder and the present head, and there is a Charles Scribner 4th, Princeton '43, now in the Navy, who after discharge will begin learning the family trade, presumably in the printing end, where his forebears got their start.



PRESIDENT FOUNDER
. . . each a Charles Scribner

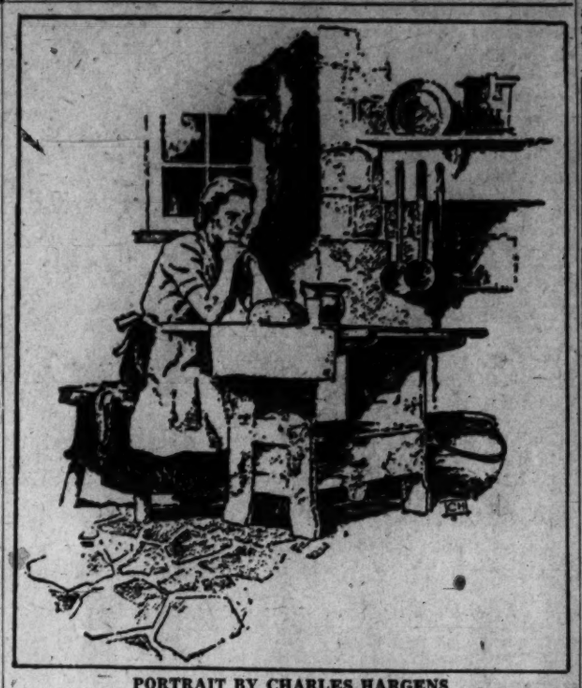
The firm's first advertisement in February, 1846, offered a book about Washington Allston in a series entitled "The Artists of America." The firm had its first best seller within a year: "Napoleon and His Marshals," by Joel T. Headley.

More Before Taxes

Charles 3d, gray-haired and broad-shouldered, who likes to put one foot upon the edge of his littered desk while he talks, is happy about the volume of recent business.

Books don't sell as many copies, proportionately, as they used to, he believes. A century ago, he estimates about three and a half times as many were sold per unit of population as now.

He is less optimistic than some other publishers about the ability of books to compete with radios and refrigerators in postwar markets, and he notes the trend to purchase cheaper books.



PORTRAIT BY CHARLES HARGENS
. . . illustrates Mrs. Buck's latest story

Same Lyrical Style Is Shown In Pearl Buck's 23d Volume

Portrait Of A Marriage. By Pearl S. Buck. John Day. $2.50.

"Portrait of a Marriage," according to its jacket, is Pearl Buck's twenty-third book. Laid in the eastern Pennsylvania countryside where she has lived for the past 10 years it is a simple tale of a happy marriage.

William Barton was a rich man's son. His parents were worldly and cultivated. William was an artist with a promising future.

One June day wandering about the country in search of a scene which he might paint he came upon an old farmhouse. As he watched, the Dutch door opened and a girl appeared, swinging a dinner bell.

Suddenly hungry, William crossed the lane and asked if he might buy some lunch. By this casual act he determined his future. For the girl was beautiful and they fell in love and married.

Clear as Ever

Whether the marriage was a good one for William is debatable.

Pearl Buck understands very well the fundamental human relationships, although inclined to idealize them. She gives the simple people of whom she writes great dignity. Her style is as clear and lyrical as ever and she has, of course, a superb sense of form.

Yet this novel without being slick has a blurred and softened quality. In it she writes of passion, toil and ambition, but always with a graceful detachment. And too many loose ends are neatly tied at the end, in order to give the reader an illusion of a happy ending.

However, the book offers further proof of Mrs. Buck's distinguished talent and deserves the praise it will undoubtedly receive. M. M.

Favorite Diversion of 41% Is Reading

Reading is the favorite spare-time diversion of 41 per cent of our adults, with arts, crafts and fine arts second at 16 per cent and sports third at 11 . . . or so says a survey by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver, made for the American Library Association.

By the Associated Press

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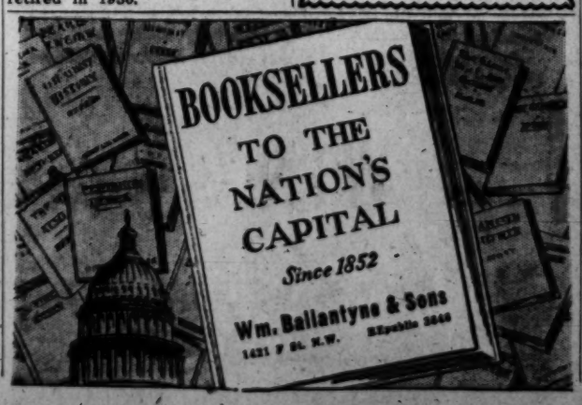

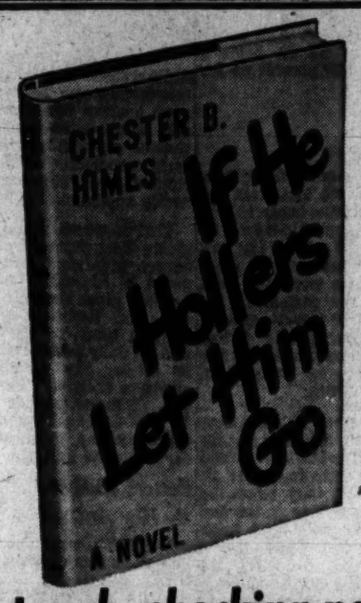

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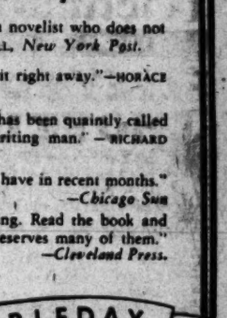

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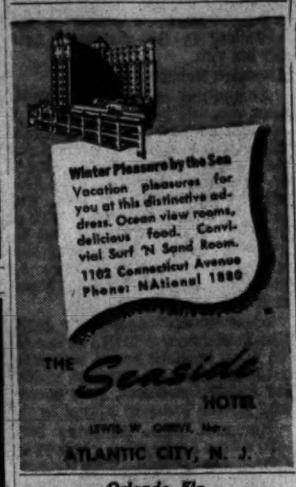
Fish Contest Starts Jan. 13

Miami Beach.—An all-time high prize value of $25,000 will be set in 1946 for the Annual Metropolitan Miami Fishing Tournament—which draws more contestants than any other single sports event in the world.

Sponsored jointly by the municipalities of Miami Beach and Miami, the 39-day tournament attracts each year approximately 250,000 anglers who enter nearly 35,000 catches.

From the starting gun on January 13, amateur and veteran fishermen ply their skill or try their luch in Florida fishing waters.

Atlantic City, N. J.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MIAMI BEACH

Canada Hotels Plan Seasons

Hotels in Canada, which were closed during the war, are planning big seasons on reopening during the coming year.—On June 15 the well known hotels at Banff, Lake Louise and Emerald Lake will reopen, while other mountain lodges will start service on June 22 at Lake O'Hara, Yoho Valley and Lake Wapta. Seaside hotels will receive their first visitors June 27, with the Algonquin at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, New Brunswick, opening then and the Pines at Digby the following day.

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NORTH CAROLINA

NEW ORLEANS, the city of fun, is celebrating Mardi Gras for the first time since 1941 and such costumes as these will be considered perfectly in order. In fact, anyone who dresses in everyday attire is considered something of a dull fellow

Royally Gay Time Goes on Until Lent

First Postwar Mardi Gras Carnival Opens on Epiphany

By Kris Kreeger

New Orleans, Jan. 5 (AP).—It's Mardi Gras season again in old New Orleans!

Tonight the ball of the Twelfth Night Revelers, second oldest of many contemporary "krewes" of merrymakers, started the city's first carnival whirl since the war interrupted such goings-on.

Mardi Gras or "Fat Tuesday" itself, with its masking and mirth in the streets from sunup 'til sundown, does not come 'till March 5, the day before the quiet and restraint of Lent begins.

But from now until that date, this metropolis of fun will indulge in an increasing number of balls and celebrations, with colorful street parades adding to the gaiety during the final hilarious week.

The Twelfth Night after Christmas, the Feast of the Epiphany, is the traditional opening of the New Orleans carnival season. As it falls this year on a Sunday the revelers moved their ball forward a day.

The queen was chosen from among current debutantes by the drawing of a golden bean from a huge cake, a ritual observed since Colonial days, but those who missed out tonight will have their chances later. More than three dozen balls are scheduled at the Municipal Auditorium.

Most Memberships Secret

For the children, there won't be much to see or do until the first parade February 28. But for weeks in advance the youngsters plan and dream of what they will "be for Mardi Gras." They exchange personalities along with their clothing.

Most visitors, likewise, will see little of carnival before the street pageants begin. Nearly all the masked balls are given by private organizations, whose membership lists are highly secret. Of course, local friends sometimes can wangle invitations for out-of-town guests.

The Ball of Hermes on the Friday before Mardi Gras, however, was instituted especially for visitors; and the Organization of Rex, Lord of Misrule and King of Carnival, is composed of businessmen who make no pretense of secrecy and welcome guests to their revels.

The Zulu King, also, will lead his fun-seeking followers in barbaric splendor. This indefatigable monarch of Negro celebrants often parades for 12 hours on Mardi Gras.

Everyone Is Costumed

Although it takes a year to build the elaborate floats used in these pageants, the Krewes found themselves well prepared when the rather sudden advent of peace made the 1946 Mardi Gras possible. The floats under construction for the deferred 1942 carnival, laid aside for four years, were available with a little finishing and retouching.

The parades, however, are only a part of the show on Mardi Gras. Tens of thousands of people of all ages dress in costumes to roam the city, individually or in groups.

Mardi Gras is one of the world's oldest celebrations. Its origin has been traced to a spring festival held probably 5000 years ago by the shepherd people inhabiting the Greek Province of Arcadia.

The Roman poet, Ovid, who lived in the time of Christ, described this festival—a rite for purification of the soil, for better pasturage and for the remission of sins.

The Christian church, unable to stamp out the pagan rituals, gradually succeeded in turning them to Christian significance as the "carnelevanem" or "consolation of the flesh," now recognized in the word "carnival." The climax came to be recognized on Mardi Gras, Shrove Tuesday, a movable feast 47 days before Easter.

Carnival customs spread throughout the Latin countries and to their American colonies. Masquerade balls, a feature added to the European celebrations, were held in New Orleans in early colonial times. Governor Unzaga of Louisiana wrote in 1772 that the customs here were not unlike those of Paris.

Washington Philatelist Notes Air Mail Increase

By William M. Stuart

Air mail stamp collecting increased greatly during the war years. With the expansion of airmail transportation new issues are constantly appearing all over the world. Ending of the war having released many planes for commercial use, nations are preparing for much heavier air-mail loads. Air mail first issues are eagerly sought. Small quantities of early foreign air-mail stamps are now rare and costly in low denominations. There have been notable errors in air-mail issues, the most famous of which is the United States 24-cent invert. Used air mails of many nations are harder to obtain than mint varieties for, as a rule, unused stamps are secured for a price. There are those who believe the day is not far off when all first-class mail will be carried by air with regular postage, thereby abolishing the use of air-mail stamps. Possibly this fact has something to do with the present increased collecting of air-mail issues.

Confederate Stamps Listed

Royce A. Wight, member of the Washington Air Mail Society, now a civil attache of the American Embassy in Costa Rica, has forwarded a new official frank. In the upper left corner of the cover is the legend: "The Foreign Service of the United States of America." There are no stamps but in the upper right of the cover in purple ink within the panel in a single line are the words: "America Embassy San Jose, Costa Rica Franco Free Pan-American Postal Convention."

"The Confederate Bulletin," issued in the interest of collectors and students of the postal issues of the Confederate States of America by August Dietz, Richmond, Va., contains many valuable bits of information about Confederate cancellations and markings. The Confederate Stamp Alliance, in whose interest the Bulletin is published, is now waging a campaign against faked Confederate stamps and covers.

H. R. Harmer, Inc., reports that offers have been received from several collectors for purchase of the entire collection of the late President Roosevelt. The offers have been refused as the executors of the estate wish the stamp collection to be distributed as widely as possible.

The Woodbridge Stamp Club will meet tomorrow evening at the Woodridge Public Library, 2206 Rhode Island ave. ne., and the Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA., Tuesday evening at Pythian Temple, 1012 9th st. nw., when an auction will be held.

The Associated Stamp Clubs of the Chesapeake area met recently at Hotel Sheraton and nominated the following officers for 1946: president, Walter S. Fishel, Boonesboro, Md.; vice president, Wilson P. Smith, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Mrs. Dorothy B. McEntyee, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Max M. Wiggins, Washington, D. C.; librarian, P. S. Warren, Washington, D. C.; publicity director, H. O. Hooper, Baltimore, Md., and historian, Walter S. Fishel. Officers will be elected at the next meeting in Frederick, Md., January 25.

LIBERIA is the first foreign nation to issue a stamp in honor of the late President Roosevelt

BEGINNING TONIGHT AT 7 P. M.
WINX presents the
PHILHARMONIC HOUR

Beginning tonight Station WINX presents this outstanding program for lovers of good music. The world's superb musical treasures will be presented each Sunday night over this station on the Philharmonic Hour—featuring outstanding artists, conductors and orchestras.
Tonight WINX Presents . . .
One of the most magnificent compositions that is enjoyed the world over—Moussorgsky's "Boris Goudonoff." It is magnificiently performed by Alexander Kipnis with the Victor Chorale—Nicolai Berezowsky conducting the Victor Symphony Orchestra.
For the Best in Music Keep Tuned to 1340 for Good Music
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The Washington Post Station

Advertisement
listen: news notes from WTOP CBS

As the new year gets into full swing, afternoon listening takes on new color with added programs for added radio enjoyment. Many new shows will be forthcoming in the early weeks of 1946. Already here are the following . . .

★ ★ ★

Hazel Kenyon Markel

There is always something new on the air when Hazel Kenyon Markel has a hand in a broadcast. WTOP's attractive Director of Public Service and Education is one of the nation's outstanding personalities in her field. She is responsible for many of the interesting, informative discussions you've enjoyed on "Assignment Home," veterans' program Saturdays at 3:00 p. m.; on "D. C. Dateline" Sundays at 9:15 a. m., which keeps you abreast of local activities; and on the "American School of the Air," on which she presented a group of congressional children and a House and Senate page last Thursday. She is always ready to assist local civic and educational groups in solving their problem of utilizing radio in the classroom and within the organization. (You may recognize her as Lieutenant Markel, for she came to WTOP from the U. S. Navy, where she served in the Radio Section, Public Relations, supervising women's shows and network for the WAVES, Navy Chaplain's Corps and Medical Corps.) During 1946 Mrs. Markel will bring you many new features via the airlines; and she will be glad to assist you in civic and educational radio projects at any time.

Hazel Kenyon Markel

★ ★ ★

Love Story

Coming Tuesday is another afternoon program—one with a decidedly different story. It's actual plot must remain a secret until the show goes on the air Tuesday at 3:15 p. m. It's the story of "Dr. Paul," distinguished physician, and of danger, romance and excitement in the lives of those around him. "Dr. Paul" is a must on your afternoon listening roster—beginning Tuesday at 3:15 p. m. It will be heard Monday through Friday, thereafter, at the same time. "Janice Grey," an afternoon favorite will vacate its 3:15 p. m. spot, and will be heard at a new time—to be announced later.

★ ★ ★

Meet Our Aunt

Have you ever heard of Wakefield? It's a small mid-western town of about 4,000 . . . A town much like any small town in the United States. It's the home of "Aunt Mary" Lane and her niece Peggy Douglas. As in any other small town where people live, work and die, there is an undercurrent of adventure . . . of love, ambition, greed, jealousy—and even murder. All these things "come home" to Aunt Mary, for people trust her and confide in her. Almost everyone in Wakefield knows Mary Lane—and loves her. There is, however, one exception. Against this one man, against greed and hatred and intolerance Aunt Mary is fighting a valiant battle to win happiness for those she loves. You'll want to know Aunt Mary; to follow her experiences; to share her heartbreak and her happiness. Meet her over WTOP at 3:00 p. m., Monday through Friday. Tune in everyday.

★ ★ ★

"The Second Mrs. Burton"

Clair Niesen, popular stage and radio actress plays the title role, when "The Second Mrs. Burton" premieres on WTOP tomorrow afternoon at 2:00 p. m. Set in the fictional New England town of Dickenson, the story revolves around three main characters: Stanley Burton; Marion Burton, his wife; and Terry Robinson, who becomes "The Second Mrs. Burton." Stanley, an affable but unpredictable person, returns home after many months overseas as a combat infantryman. He meets Terry whom he marries on the rebound, having been divorced from Marion prior to his entrance into the armed service. Terry is an attractive, understanding person and tries to make a good home for Stanley. However, she is hampered by the scheming Marion, who, realizing she has made a mistake in letting Stanley go, attempts to break up the marriage. This program will provide lots of excitement, and will present many personal problems that so many people must face in the postwar period period of family adjustment. Tune in Monday through Friday at 2:00 p. m.

★ ★ ★

"Hollywood Star Time"

Tyrone Power, recently released from the United States Marines, makes his first public appearance on todays new program—"Hollywood Star Time" 2:30 p. m. He will star in a radio version of the film hit "Seventh Heaven." His leading lady is lovely Jeanne Crain.

Each week "Hollywood Star Time" will offer big-name stars in air adaptations of screen hits.

'Little Flower' Blossoms Out in Radio Today

By Sonia Stein
Post Radio Editor

WITH today's addition of Fiorello LaGuardia, former Mayor, former Congressman, chaser of fires and reader of funnies, ABC really corners the Sunday market on unusual commentators.

Beginning with John B. Kennedy's "human side of the news" at 1 p. m., WMAL-ABC presents a barrage of some of the most colorful personalities in the commentating field. Orson Welles turns any grist to his mill at 1:15; Elmer Davis, formerly censorship director, speaks at 3; Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell, two of the most relentless and crusading of the newsmen, are heard at 7 and 9 respectively, and Louella Parsons and Jimmy Fidler turn their pointed attentions to Hollywood personalities at 9:15 and 9:45 p. m.

POWER

LaGuardia, another example of ABC's announced policy of choosing able men and letting them govern their own tongues, will broadcast at 9:30 p. m.

TYRONE POWER recently released from the Marines, and Jeanne Crain, will play in "Seventh Heaven" on the first program of "Hollywood Star Time" which begins today at 2:30 p. m. over WTOP-CBS. Adaptations of screen hits will be used for the series, with the original cast whenever possible.

MRS. HARRY TRUMAN, Franklin D. Roosevelt, jr. Cornelia Otis Skinner and Elizabeth Taylor will participate in a March of Dimes broadcast from the White House tomorrow at 3:15 p. m. over WTOP-CBS.

TWO programs which should help elucidate labor - management problems began yesterday. "Cross Section — CIO" broadcasts from homes of CIO workers, union halls and offices, presenting viewpoints of both officials and members over WTOP-CBS at 3:45 p. m. At 8:45 p. m. WMAL-ABC presents "It's Your Business" with the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce alternating every three months in its direction. The format of this one is mainly news reviews.

THE Esso Newcast of January 6, 1936, will be read this morning at 11:05 over WRC by some child who, like the Esso News program, is celebrating his tenth birthday today.

BASKETBALL GAMES of interest to District residents are now being broadcast over WINX by Bob Wolff, who handles the sports assignment for them every day at 6:30 p. m. The high school games which fall on either Fridays or Saturdays at 7:25 p. m., including this Friday when Central meets Eastern, will be broadcast directly. College games which fall on weekday nights may be direct or transcribed to be heard late in the evening, as is the case with tomorrow night's game between Georgetown and George Washington, which WINX will carry at 10 p. m.

"FREEDOM of Opportunity," which is now heard at 10 p. m., Sundays over WOL-Mutual, will dramatize the life of Jack Benny tonight, probably in an attempt to explain why so many people "can't stand Jack Benny" . . . "Martin Block's Record Shop" is scheduled for Saturday airing over WTOP-CBS at 4:30 p. m. beginning this week . . . Ed Wynn returns to the "Star Theater" tonight at 9:30 over CBS for a series of four guest appearances . . . Bob Hawk has reconverted his "Thanks to the Yanks" show into a comedy-quiz program which takes over tomorrow night at 7:30 over WTOP-CBS.

USING recordings to do a job which live orchestras cannot do, WINX's new "Philharmonic Hour" which starts today at 7 p. m. will consistently use selections which are such technical problems to play that even the largest orchestras attempt them only occasionally. This show replaces "The Lawyer Speaks," which is now a Saturday feature at 7:05 p. m.

Today's Selections

CURRENT EVENTS

Postwar Aviation is discussed by guests including Eugene Wilson, chairman of Aircraft Industries, on "National Hour." **WRC—4 p. m.**

Should Ability to Pay Be Yardstick in Fixing Wage Rates? is subject for "Congress on the Air." **WINX—8:30 p. m.**

MUSIC

Sergt. Eugene List plays Chopin's "Polonaise" and finale from Tschaikovsky's "Piano Concerto" on "Harvest of Stars." **WRC—2 p. m.**

Walter Handl, New York Philharmonic assistant conductor, is soloist in Gershwin's Piano Concerto in F major. Dr. F. W. Notestein of Princeton talks on "Forecasting Earthquakes." **WTOP—3 p. m.**

Gershwin's "Cuban Overture," music from "On the Town" and Debussy's "Children's Corner" are included on "Memorable Music." **WINX—3:05 p. m.**

Toscanini conducts all-Wagner concert. **WRC—5 p. m.**

Champ, 16, Sets Back Capital Chess Experts

By Willard Mutchler

George Kramer, 16-year-old champion of New York State, last weekend gave impressive demonstrations at the Washington Chess Divan. He garnered first prize in the rapid tourneys held in his honor, losing only to Shapiro and Ponce, and conquering the club's best.

Class A	W.	Class A	W.
G. Kramer	8	L. N. Ponce	4
D. H. Mugridge	7½	Dr. H. V. Klein	4
O. Shapiro	7½	S. Naidel	3½
M. C. Stark	6	H. Berliner	3½
S. Z. Wagman	4½	H. A. Rousseau	2
A. Mengarini	4½		
Class B	**W.**	**Class B**	**W.**
H. Leithiser	7	W. K. Kirsher	3
W. B. Groves	5½	L. B. Thomas	3
Lt. R. Dawson	5	H. E. Singleton	2
H. B. Wobus	5	T. Einwohner	1½
K. M. Willmich	4½		

George also, in a simultaneous display lasting about four hours, emerged with the creditable score of 16 wins, 3 losses and 2 draws. The coming master bowed to M. E. Kurtz, E. S. Dillon and V. Perlo; drew with G. A. Carlson and Lieut. W. K. Kirsher; defeated W. Squire, H. Leithiser, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Dillon, Miss M. G. Sewall, W. A. Craig, M. Bustin, F. Howell, L. B. Thomas, H. E. Singleton, H. B. Wobus, D. Burg, S. Skelton, S. Grossman, Capt. R. Sinnott, F. G. Vosburg and R. E. Cheney.

The visitor met his Waterloo, however, in a clock game against Hans Berliner, Divan's pride and current champion of Federal. The score attests to a thrilling battle:

George Kramer	Hans Berliner
1—P-Q4	1—P-Q4
2—P-QB4	2—P-K3
3—Kt-QB3	3—P-QB3
4—Kt-B3	4—Kt-B3
5—B-Kt5	5—P-Q5
6—P-K4	6—P-Kt4
7—P-K5	7—P-KR3
8—B-R4	8—P-Kt4
9—KKt-Q2	9—PxKt
10—QBxP	10—QKt-Q2
11—P-KKt3	11—Q-R4
12—PxKt	12—P-Kt5
13—Kt-K4	13—B-QR3
14—B-Kt2	14—P-B6
15—PxP	15—PxP
16—Q-B2	16—R-QKt
17—P-QR3	17—R-Kt7
18—QxP	18—B-Kt5
19—QxB	19—RxQ
20—B-Q2	20—Q-R4
21—B-KB	21—BxB
22—RxB	22—RxP
23—P-B3	23—Kt-K4
24—R-QKt	24—RxKt ch
25—Resigns	0:30
1:05	

Grandmaster Reuben Fine, who in a recent issue of Chess Review rates both Kramer and Berliner as junior masters, has praise for Washington's chess in his latest book entitled "Chess Marches On." The volume presents a running commentary on chess during the war years, as exemplified by annotated master games, and peers into the future possibilities with respect to the grandmasters. Published by Chess Review, and distributed by David McKay Co., the volume is now obtainable at the local bookshops for $2.50.

Baker Street Journal Is Due

The first issue of the Baker Street Journal will appear on January 11, for initial distribution at the annual dinner of the Baker Street Irregulars. The editor is Edgar W. Smith, secretary of the Esoteric Society, a high official of General Motors, and a Sherlock Holmes enthusiast of long standing.

"OH, HERE'S TO KOREA, THE LAND OF THE FREE-A" warbles Danny Kaye with Pvt. Thomas M. Davis, jr., 613 7th st. ne., in a bit of backstage play at Seoul, Korea, when the popular radio and screen performer was on a USO tour in the Pacific for occupation troops

Mysterious Americal Division, Its Work Done, Now Tells All

By Curtis P. Donnell

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 5 (AP).—The most mysterious and unorthodox American combat division of World War II finally can tell the public how it did all right for itself in three action-packed years across the South Pacific.

Unique among the Nation's 89 ground combat divisions, as the only one activated without either a name or number, it finally baptized itself the Americal.

Within a few weeks now the Americal "won't even be a paper outfit," says its commanding officer, Maj. Gen. William H. (Duke) Arnold, who arrived recently in Seattle from Japan.

Less publicized than many other divisions both because of its unorthodox method of creation and because of security reasons, the Americal registered these among a long series of notable firsts:

First Infantry outfit sent overseas against the Japanese.

Only division organized overseas.

Only division to receive all its unified training overseas.

First division to land in New Caledonia, the French South Pacific island that was used for many years as a penal colony.

First Infantry organization sent in to relieve the Marines after invasion of Guadalcanal.

Only Army outfit to have some of its elements rewarded by the Navy with its Presidential Unit Citation.

And just before the return of initial units of the division from Japan, 625 enlisted men took part in the first mass swearing in of enlisted men of the occupation army into the Regular United States Army. This was on November 3, 1945.

Born as a division under the Southern Cross, members wear proudly a shoulder patch with the four stars of that constellation on a field of blue.

Japan's advance toward Australia in December, 1941, brought quick reaction in the War Department. Troops had to be sent to the South Pacific.

Headed for New Caledonia

That was the days before the American Army had grown up. So three National Guard Infantry regiments, the 164th from North Dakota, the 132d from Chicago, and the 182d from Massachusetts, with the 101st Quartermaster Regiment (also a National Guard outfit, from Massachusetts), and Engineer, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Signal and Ordnance detachments, station and evacuation hospitals, and a light tank battalion (the 754th, from New York) were assembled as Task Force 6814.

These units were called on secret orders to New York in January, 1942, and placed on board seven transports. The convoy arrived at Melbourne, February, 1942. On March 6 the force again set out to sea, arriving six days later at Noumea, New Caledonia.

Training of the division was far different from that received by divisions in the United States. In a foreign land, with the units spread over hundreds of miles (New Caledonia is some 250 miles long and averages 30 miles wide with a rugged mountain chain running through the center of the island), training was by necessity by small units.

It was not until November, in Guadalcanal, that the Americal Division actually could work as a division. In February, 1943, after nearly four months of continual fighting, the Japanese were cleaned out and that spring the Americal Division was taken to the Fiji Islands for a well-earned rest. For its part in the conquest of Guadalcanal, the division was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation.

Went to Philippines

By mid-December, 1943, the division went to Bougainville, where the campaign was even longer than at Guadalcanal. December 7, 1944, the division was relieved and even then the entire island had not been cleared of the enemy, some of whom remained until the surrender of the Japanese in 1945.

In the first week in January, 1945, the division began its movement to the Philippines. On March 26, 1945, the division made landings on Cebu, fighting there until the end of the war.

After the surrender of the Japanese, the division went to Japan, where it remained until it started its return to the United States, in November.

Although the division soon will be disbanded, there remains in New Caledonia a permanent memorial to the union between the United States and the former French prison island. This is the beautifully situated and cared for American cemetery, just north of the capital city of Noumea.

Victor Herbert Biographer Needs Letters

Edward N. Waters of the Library of Congress is working on an extended biography of Victor Herbert which is to be a complete account of a unique career. It will be published by the Macmillan Co. of New York. The composer's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Bartlett of New York City, have given Mr. Waters access to all pertinent family papers and records and are cooperating closely so that the book may be as authoritative and definitive as possible.

It is hoped that this material can be supplemented by letters to and from Herbert now in private hands, by photographs and other personal memorabilia, and by any relevant data similarly owned. Mr. Waters will deeply appreciate receiving such documents at his residence, 3613 Greenway dr. se., Washington 20, D. C. He promises their safe return after adequate study and extraction of their contents.

Advertisement

HE'S A PRODUCER NOW!

Eddie Cantor, now for the first time *producing* a Broadway show instead of starring in one, will be a guest tonight on

"We, The People"
10:30 P.M.
WTOP
MILO BOULTON, M. C.
OSCAR BRADLEY'S ORCH.

GULF

"While There's Life . . ."

The Lunts Inspire a Forlorn Hope

By Nelson B. Bell

THE RETURN of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne to the stage of the National Theater tomorrow night for a two-week engagement in Terence Rattigan's comedy, "O Mistress Mine," in many quarters will give rise to the hope that this repatriation of two of the theater's most brilliant talents may give impetus to the resumption of tentative plans that were disrupted by the outbreak of the war.

In the later years of that brief era of peace between World Wars I and II, the Lunt and Fontanne Acting Company had achieved a stature far beyond that of costars and supporting players.

It was, rather, a quasi-permanent organization of associate artists who found it within their easy range to give full and well-rounded interpretation to a wide variety of the worthiest plays in classic and modern dramatic literature.

The last time the matter was discussed within earshot of your reporter, both Mr. Lunt and Miss Fontanne were being prodded by a desire to tour the country in not one, but a repertory of plays that might include, say, "Reunion in Vienna," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Idiot's Delight," "Amphitryon '38" and "The Sea Gull" from among the numerous others in which virtually the same group of principals had surrounded them.

Sherwood, Shakespeare, Behrman and Chekhov individually impose heavy demands upon histrionic abilities, but collectively make levies that cannot readily be met by any but the most distinguished capabilities.

They were met abundantly and to spare by the Lunts and their Acting Company.

If the recapturing of their dream is in the back of their minds, the foremost acting couple of the contemporary American stage will be compelled to begin at the beginning and build anew, a task so formidable that the time may not yet be ripe, the aftermath of the war being what it is.

A consummation devoutly to be wished, of course, would be the reclamation to their former posts of the richly endowed actors now proselyted probably beyond recall to the opulent rewards of the Hollywood motion picture cameras.

Three Wooed Away

The three who spring most immediately to mind are Sydney Greenstreet, Richard Whorf and Thomas Gomez, who of late have become the mainstays of the cinema, just as they were formerly of the Acting Company.

Mr. Greenstreet, since lured to Lotus Land in 1941 by the enticements of a luscious role in "The Maltese Falcon," has risen to eminence and emoluments in the celluloids that presumably place him beyond the reach of such inducements as the stage has to offer.

The same is largely true of Richard Whorf, who has blossomed into an artist of parts and many preoccupations—actor, author, set designer, painter and director—and, perhaps in lesser degree, of Thomas Gomez, whose talents do not go begging in the Hollywood studios.

It is doubtful that the Lunts would be content with smaller talents to fulfill their wish to resuscitate a long dormant ambition, were it a certainty that the wish itself does not stand in need of some such artificial respiration as this as a reminder that it once existed.

Since his emergence as a star of the first flight in "Clarence," back in 1919, Alfred Lunt's career in the theater has written a record of constantly expanding powers and an ever-tightening hold on public popularity and esteem and the right to a place on the stage's enduring roll of honor.

A Rich Endowment

The endowments Lynn Fontanne brings to the footlights are no less impressive. To a scintillant and versatile gift for the theater she has added a unique training in the arts of the playhouse and the richness of wide experience.

Armed with a note from a friend, so the story goes, Miss Fontanne once shyly approached that grand dame of the English stage, Ellen Terry, hoping, at the very best, for a helpful word or two and perhaps a letter of introduction to a manager.

Miss Terry, instead, suggested that she work with her for a few months. The months lengthened into a year, with Miss Terry coaching her youthful protege in a score of Shakespearean roles and playing opposite her in many scenes.

Then, with a note of introduction to the manager of the Drury Lane Theater in London and another to Sir Herbert Tree, Miss Terry sent her pupil on her way.

"That's all I'm going to do for you, my dear," she is reported to have said. "You must make your own career. The race is won by one."

Miss Fontanne's career is the testimony to the matchless race she has run.

Attracted Notable Sponsors

Recognition as one of England's most versatile young actresses was her first reward. Among her most interested and critical enthusiasts was Laurette Taylor—again a toast of Broadway in "The Glass Menagerie"—who, having seen the young woman in three sharply contrasting roles, was determined to secure her services for this country in the new play her husband-author-director, J. Hartley Manners, was planning.

When "Dulcy" opened in 1921, Miss Fontanne was hailed as one of the most brilliant young actresses in the theater—an appraisal which was heartily endorsed by a young actor by the name of Alfred Lunt.

The next year, following Mr. Lunt's own spectacular, three-year success in Booth Tarkington's "Clarence," he and Miss Fontanne were married.

Since then their joint appearances have run up a long, unbroken succession of brilliant hits, including "The Guardsman," "Arms and the Man," "The Goat Song," "At Mrs. Beams," "The Brothers Karamazov," "The Second Man," "The Doctor's Dilemma," "Caprice," "Meteor," "Reunion in Vienna," "The Taming of the Shrew," with unique embellishments; "Idiot's Delight," "Design for Living," with Noel Coward; "Amphitryon '38, "The Sea Gull," "There Shall Be No Night," "The Pirate" and now the new Terence Rattigan comedy practically on our doorstep, preliminary to New York's.

One in Lighter Vein

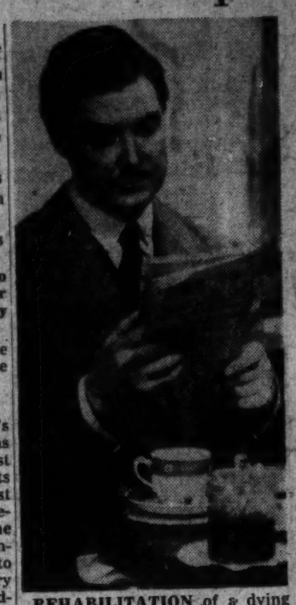
One surmises that this romantic interlude in the life of a member of Parliament will prove to be one of those literate and amiable frolics with which the Lunts are accustomed to interlard their more pretentious and robust efforts and in which they are always warmly welcomed.

London loved it, and so did the exclusively GI audiences before which it was presented for a matter of months in both France and Germany.

Its title, lest it vex you, is not difficult to discover in these lines from Act II, Scene 4, of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night":

O mistress mine, where are you roaming?
O, stay and hear, your true love's coming,
That can sing both high and low:
Trip no further, pretty sweeting,
Journeys end in lovers meeting,
Every wise man's son doth know.

The only remaining problem now facing the casual theatergoer is how to secure a ticket to the National these next two weeks!



REHABILITATION of a dying love comes to Robert Donat, as the meek and downtrodden Robert Wilson, in "Vacation from Marriage", currently on the screen at Loew's Capitol Theater. The talented and versatile Deborah Kerr is costarred

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, January 6 — **Washington** — **Eastern Standard Time**

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday prelude, 7-9.	News, 7:30 and 8. Treasure House, 7:31. Songs of Majesty Air Castles, 8:30.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30. Churches of Christ, 8. News, 7:55, 8:15. Reading the Funnies, 8:30.	News, 7, 8. Swing Lo, 7:15. Music Parade, 8:05. Goodwill Choir, 8:45	Symphony, 6. News, 6:30, 7:30. Treasury Salute, 6:45. Music, 7-8:30. Gospel News, 8:30.	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Wings Over Jordan, 8:30.
9	:00 News :15 Coast to Coast :30 " " On a Bus :45 " " "	World News Roundup Gardening Ranch Boys Waltzes of the World	Young People's Church " " " Voice of Prophecy " " "	News; Capital Church Comment Songs of Faith " " "	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	CBS Morning News Treasury Salute Bishop Sheahan Labor News
10	:00 Bud Ward :15 " " :30 Lothrop Stoddard :45 News	Radio Pulpit (Dr. H. R. Anderson) Circle Arrow Show " " "	Bible Class " " " News; Melody Wesley Radio League	News; Smoke Rings Smoke Rings Crown Capers " " "	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " " "	Church of the Air " " " Salt Lake Tabernacle " " "
11	:00 Remember When :15 " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 " "	News; Isles in News Pleasure Parade " " Solitaire Time	" " " Fourth Presbyterian " " "	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness " "	News; Latin Moods Latin Moods News; Centennial Baptist Church	News; Choir Blue Jacket Choir Invitation to Learning
12	:00 Dorothy Claire :15 " " :30 Piano Playhouse :45 " "	News, Don Fischer Sing Time Gold Clock Time Gene Archer	Pilgrim Hour " " Lutheran Hour " "	WINX News Little Show Melodic Souvenirs " "	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1945 " "	Noontime News Jay Carmody People's Platform " "
1	:00 John B. Kennedy :15 Orson Welles :30 Sunday Serenade :45 " " ; News	Dairy Farmer America United Chicago Round Table " "	News, Lou Brott Ilka Chase Sweetheart Time " "	News; Musical Treasures The Animal Fair " "	" " " " " " News; Super Express Super Express	Transatlantic Call " " Lyman Bryson News; Ed Murrow
2	:00 Your Washinbton :15 Sunday at the Zoo :30 National Vespers :45 " "	Harvest of Stars (Raymond Massey) Westinghouse Program " "	Swing High Operetta Scrapbook Bill Cunningham Synphonic Strings	News; Symphony Haydn's Symphony No. 92 (Walter)	Meet the Composer " " News; Hall of Hits Hall of Hits	March of Dimes " " Hollywood Star Time " "
3	:00 Elmer Davis :15 Galen Drake :30 This Week :45 Around the World	World Parade (Cavellero) One Man's Family " "	Music Box " " Symphonette " "	News; Memorable Music " " " "	" " " " " " Halls of Congress " "	N. Y. Philharmonic " " " " " " " " "
4	:00 Darts For Dough :15 " " :30 Mary Small Revue :45 " "	National Hour " " RCA Show " "	Murder Is My Hobby " " The Nebbs " "	News; " " " " " "	Band Box Three Little Words Theater of the Air " " "	" " " " " " ; News Nelson Eddy
5	:00 Jones and I :15 " " :30 Charlotte :45 Greenwood	NBC Symphony " " " " " "	The Shadow " " Nick Carter " "	News; Sophisticated Rhythm " " " "	Battle of the Crooners Hazel and Harold News; Eddie Rogers Eddie Rogers' Orch.	Family Hour (Patrice Munsel) Gene Autry News, Shirer
6	:00 Hall of Fame :15 Paul Whiteman :30 Sunday Evening :45 Party	Catholic Hour " " The Great Gildersleeve " "	Quick As a Flash " " " News, Cedric Foster Fulton Lewis, Jr.	WINX News Concert Hall Three Quarter Time " "	Gospel Tabernacle " " News; Sports Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriet " " Baby Snooks Show " "
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 News; D. Gardiner :30 Quiz Kids :45 " "	Jack Benny " " Fitch Bandwagon (Cass Daley)	Sumner Welles Musical Hawaii California Melodies " "	News; The Philharmonic House The Philharmonia Hour	Ave Maria Hour " " Washington Catholic Hour	Thin Man " " Blondie " "
8	:00 Sunday Ev'ning Hour :15 (Ormandy) :30 " " " :45 " " "	Charlie McCarthy " " Fred Allen Show " "	Mediation Board " " Concord Melodies Gabriel Heatter	News; Music Music of the Americas Congress on the Air " "	Fifth Baptist Church " " " " " " " "	The Beulah Show " " " Crime Doctor " "; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Lucella Parsons :30 Listen to LaGuardia :45 Jimmy Fiddler	Manhattan Merry Go Round American Album Of Music	Exploring the Unknown Double or Nothing " "	News; Symphony Hour Haydn's Symphony No. 93 (Beecham)	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " " " "	Request Performance " " Star Theater " "
10	:00 Theater Guild :15 of the Air :30 (Stuart Erwin) :45 (Shirley Booth)	Hour of Charm " " " Meet Me at Parky's " "	Freedom of Opportunity What's the Name Of That Song " "	News; Dane Musi A Cappella Choir Bibleway Church " "	The Sunday Players " " " News; Church of God Church of God	Take It or Leave It " " " We, The People " "
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " " " :45 " " "	News; Sunday Feature Light Music by Dark The Eternal Light " "	Hillman, McNutt Drama of Palestine Moonmist (Organ) ; News	WINX News Musical Roundup Slumber Music " "	" " " Your Opinion Rio Rhythms " "	Headlines D. C. Report Vaughn Monroe's Orch. " "

Station W3XO, Washington — 43200 K. C.—Frequency Modulation

7:00 p. m.—Gypsy Melodies
7:15 p. m.—" "
7:30 p. m.—Philharmonic Hour
7:45 p. m.—" "
8:00 p. m.—News
8:05 p. m.—Sacred Music
8:30 p. m.—Congress on the Air
8:45 p. m.—" " " "
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening
9:15 p. m.—" "
9:30 p. m.—" "
9:45 p. m.—" "
10:00 p. m.—News
10:05 p. m.—Concert Favorites
10:30 p. m.—Close Harmony
10:45 p. m.—On the Mall

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